A-5653092 Temp-PART I

SEE PARTS II AND III OF THIS TEMPORARY FILE FOR

SUBSEQUENT MEMORANDA AND REPORTS COVERING

INVESTIGATIVE PHASE

Immigration & Naturalization Ser

Salaries & Expenses, 1953

A-5653092
September 22, 1952

ALL DISTRICT DIRECTORS.

IN EVENT CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN APPLIES FOR READMISSION YOUR PORT DETAIN AND REPORT TO ME IMMEDIATELY BY TELEPHONE. BORN LONDON, ENGLAND, APRIL 16, 1889, DEPARTED FROM NEW YORK SEPTEMBER 17 WITH REENTRY PERMIT. FILE A-5653092 RELATES. THIS SHOULD BE GIVEN SPECIAL AND CAREFUL ATTENTION. DEVANEY

- -

ATTEST A. C. Devaney
Assistant Commissioner
Inspections and Examinations Division

HTK:dig

Telegram Sent
Mr Cole

1600-41933 Inv.
September 11, 1952

Commissioner, Washington D.C.

Acting District Director, Los Angeles, California

A-5 653 092; CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

DECLASSIFIED

Attention: Assistant Commissioner, Inspections and Examinations Division

Reference is made to my previous reports of August 7, 1952 and August 14, 1952 in the subject case. Under date of September 8, 1952, Mr. Loyd Wright, Jr., attorney for Mr. Chaplin advised this office that Mr. Chaplin now has definite sailing reservations and will sail on the Queen Elizabeth from New York City on September 17.

It may also be noted that Louella Parsons' column in the Los Angeles Examiner for September 3, 1952, has the following to say pertinent to this case:

> "Charlie Chaplin, Oona, the four children and Harry Crocker, sail on the 17th of this month for Charlie's native London. If Chaplin likes London, he'll remain there".

Crocker, according to information furnished this office, is Chaplin's Public Relations Officer. Oona, of course, is Mrs. Chaplin.

(b)(7)(c)

In duplicate

[redacted]

Assistant Commissioner, Enforcement

10-31-83

Date

RD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DECLASSIFIED

RECEIVED AUG 2. 1952 INSPECTION EXAMINATION

TO : [redacted] Chief
Entry and Departure Branch

DATE: August 25, 1952
A-5653092 INV:GGO

(b)(7)(c)

FROM : [redacted] Chief
Subversive Alien Branch

SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

Attention Mr. Kamen:

I am returning herewith the case relating to Charles Chaplin. However, I have noted that a re-entry permit was issued by the Los Angeles office on July 16, 1952 and that the subject plans to sail from New York, New York on September 10, 1952, ex SS Queen Mary, for an extended trip around the world returning through the Orient and re-entering at San Francisco about May 1, 1953. I have notified Mr. [redacted] Liaison, Federal Bureau of Investigation, to this effect. The case is being re-submitted for any action you ma[redacted] to the issuance of a lookout notice and the pos[redacted]bject upon his return from abroad.

(b)(7)(c)

10-31-83

Associate Commissioner, Enforcement — Date

Enclosure [redacted]

4

On letterhead of WRIGHT, WRIGHT, GREEN and WRIGHT
Suite 1125, 11 West 7th Building, Los Angeles 14

July 31, 1952

(b)(7)(c)

Mr. [redacted] District Director
Immigration and Naturalization Service
458 South Spring Street
Los Angeles, California

Dear Mr. [redacted] (b)(7)(c)

Some two weeks ago you will recall that the undersigned appeared with Mr. Charles Chaplin, a client of this office, and secured from your office a re-entry permit. Since that time I have had several conversations with your secretary regarding Mr. Chaplin's anticipated date of departure and anticipated date of arrival back into this country and what ports he would depart from and arrive at.

At this writing, Mr. Chaplin and his family, Mrs. Chaplin and their four minor children, will sail from the port of New York on the 4th day of September 1952 aboard the Cunard liner, Queen Elizabeth.

Mr. Chaplin and his family anticipate taking an extended vacation and hope to travel to various points around the world and to return home by way of the Orient and arrive at the port of San Francisco, California. They have no definite schedule arranged. If everything goes as they presently contemplate, they anticipate they will be returning somewhere around the first day of May 1953.

Should illness in the family or world conditions or other things interfere, they would of course desire to return immediately by the quickest possible route. We are sorry that there can be no definite answer given as to expected date of arrival; and if your good office desires, will make arrangements for Mr. Chaplin to check with the American Consuls to give you a more definite date sometime around the end of this year.

Thanking you for your courtesies extended to us, I remain

Very truly yours,

Loyd Wright, Jr.

LWjr:eah

cc: Mr. Charles Chaplin

COPY

[redacted]

A 5 653 092 Inv.
July 16, 1952

Commissioner, Washington D.C.

District Director, Los Angeles, California

A 5 653 092;EX:WWW; July 9, 1952; CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

Attention: Assistant Commissioner, Inspections and Examinations Division

There are transmitted herewith two copies of report dated July 14, 1952 of Investigator Leslie M. Ward of this office, showing results of investigation thus far conducted in this case. 1 Cy to Dan Kelly 2/26/53 for interview with Bullitt

Inasmuch as this report does not add any information more derogatory than that already contained in District and Central Office files regarding Chaplin, steps are being taken to issue the Re-entry Permit for which the alien has applied. He will be asked for the date of proposed departure, and the Central Office will be notified promptly.

As requested, Central Office file A 5 653 092 is returned herewith. This office has extracted one copy each of statements taken by the American Embassy in Vienna from FRANK TUTTLE, and his wife, CARLA BOEHM TUTTLE, and the photographs of subjects of other local cases regarding which Mr. and Mrs. Tuttle were interrogated.

As soon as the Central Office's immediate need for its file has been served, this office would appreciate receiving it again, for use in future contemplated investigation.

DECLASSIFIED

(b)(7)(c)

In duplicate
Encl:
REGISTERED MAIL
LMW:P

[redacted]

Ass[redacted] Enforcement 10-31-80
Date

[redacted]

[redacted]

A-5653092
EX:HWW
July 9, 1952

District Director, Los Angeles, California

(b)(7)(c) [redacted] Acting Assistant Commissioner
Inspections and Examinations Division

Your memorandum of May 16, 1952, without file number;
CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

There is attached hereto, on a loan basis, the entire file relating to CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN. On the basis of the information contained in the enclosed file, it does not appear that there is sufficient evidence to hold that subject's entry would be prejudicial to the public interest, and you are, therefore, authorized to issue a reentry permit to subject if no further derogatory information is available in your District.

In the event a reentry permit is issued to subject, it is requested that the file be promptly returned to this office for consideration as to whether a lookout notice should be posted. In returning the file, please furnish any available information as to approximate date the subject intends to depart from the United States.

DECLASSIFIED

Attachment
REGISTERED

Registered JUL 9 1952

(b)(7)(c)

Discussed with Mr [redacted] He said
OK to let this memo go. [redacted]
He will advise Mr [redacted]

eco
C.U. 8/11/52

7/9

[redacted]

Associate Commissioner, Enforcement

10-21-52
Date

[redacted]

[redacted] DECLASSIFIED

MEMORANDUM FOR FILE

A-5653092

In re: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

Subject was born in London, England, on April 16, 1889. He is a British subject. He is a well-known actor and motion picture producer. In 1910 he came to the United States with a vaudeville act. On October 10, 1912, he returned to the United States, at which time he was lawfully admitted for permanent residence. He resided in the United States until July 1921 and was readmitted for permanent residence on October 17, 1921. On January 6, 1931, reentry permit No. 676727 was issued to subject. In his application for the permit subject stated that he was going "around the world" on "business and pleasure". He was readmitted to the United States on June 14, 1932, the validity of his permit having been extended to July 6, 1932. On February 8, 1936, a new reentry permit No. 1070549 was issued to subject. In his application for this permit he stated that he would visit China and South Sea Islands for business and pleasure. He was readmitted to the United States on June 3, 1936.

The file contains several communications, including a resolution adopted by Hollywood Post No. 43, American Legion, Department of California, on March 7, 1950, urging investigation of subject and alleging generally, that he should be deported because of claimed moral depravity, failure to become a United States citizen after many years residence in this country, or alleged Communist leanings. The Los Angeles Examiner, issue of May 28, 1946, carried a photograph of subject and three others, above the following caption:

> Party's Finale - Actor John Garfield shakes hands with an unidentified policeman following champagne party aboard Russian tanker at Long Beach Harbor. At right is Charlie Chaplin, another Hollywood guest aboard vessel. Chaplin referred to uniformed U.S. Customs Men as "American gestapo".

(b)(7)(c) [redacted]

Associate Commissioner, Enforcement

10-31-8

Date

[redacted]

[redacted]

The FBI report of October 2, 1947, states that on August 14, 1922, it was reported that William Z. Foster visited Los Angeles where a reception was given to him by subject and attended "by many of the "Parlor Bolsheviki". It was stated that the report contained no information concerning the source of the data. It was reported in press despatches from Berlin, Germany, in 1923, that Pravda printed an enthusiastic tribute to subject as a Communist and friend of humanity, in connection with the first production of a film in Russia by subject. (page 2). The report stated that it was learned on June 19, 1942, that Vincent J. Dobrich (no address or other information stated) said on one occasion that he was a "registered Communist" and that subject was a member of the party, and that "only a couple weeks ago he gave a speech at a Communist meeting in San Francisco". The report states that the informant furnishing the information is "unavailable". The report states that the New York Herald Tribune of October 18, 1942, quoted subject as saying he was not concerned with the spread of Communism after the war if he could live on $25,000 a year.

A further resume of the FBI report of October 2, 1947, shows that an informant, now unavailable, advised that subject may be a Communist but that there would be no record of his membership except in the higher circles of the Communist party, and that, in that connection, Robert Arden (with aliases), a close associate of subject, advised that subject was both a millionaire and a Communist. R. Arden stated that subject would never be contacted by a local Communist, and that he was contacted only by the higher officials in the Russian government. The report refers to an article in the Washington Post, Washington, D. C., for March 27, 1947, stating that California State Senator Jack B. Tenney (Chairman of the Un-American Activities Committee of the California State Legislature) pointed out in his testimony before the House Un-American Affairs Committee that subject was one of those giving aid to Communists.

The report shows that "The Worker" for June 8, 1947, and "The Daily Worker" for June 4, 1947, carried articles stated that subject was among a large group of notables who urged that the trials of Eugene Dennis, Leon Josephson, and Gerhardt Eisler, be postponed "in order that they may have proper time to prepare their cases and in order to avoid undue prejudice against them at a time when red-baiting hysteria is so violent". (page 4).

DECLASSIFIED

[redacted]

DECLASSIFIED

The report cites an article in the publication "Challenge - The Voice of Youth", on July 5, 1947, relative to a press conference held by subject on the occasion of the release of his film "Monsieur Verdoux". It is stated that when subject was asked if he was a Communist sympathizer he answered by saying "I am not a Communist", and that when pressed for a direct answer he stated "That has to be qualified. * * * During the War I sympathized with Russia because Russians were fighting and dying to bring victory to the allies. For that I have a memory and I feel that I owe her thanks. In that sense, I am a sympathizer". Subject is reported to have acknowledged his friendship with Hans Eisler, brother of Gerhardt Eisler, but that he knew nothing about Gerhardt Eisler's being a Communist agent. He stated that Hans Eisler was a fine artist and a great musician, and answered in the negative when asked if he should also be a Communist would it make any difference. When asked if it would make any difference if Hans Eisler were a Soviet agent, subject is reported to have said that if he were a spy and a traitor to this country, it ~~would~~ probably would make a difference.

A confidential FBI informant, not now available, advised that subject made a $1000 donation to the Communist party just before Christmas in 1922.

On June 22, 1950, Mr. John L. Beech, of 7821 "F" East 10th Street, Vancouver, Washington, testified before an officer of this Service, in substance, that he was a member of the Communist party from 1930 to December 1, 1936, during which time he was a member of the State Committee of the Communist party in California, among other offices held by him in the Communist party, and that in the early part of 1935 in his then capacity as the Executive Secretary of the Communist party in the Los Angeles area, he received a communication from Earl Browder, then General Secretary of the Communist party. The witness stated that a portion of the communication dealt with the exposure of a member of the Movie Colony, and that because of the danger of exposing other named persons, including subject, party members in Los Angeles would not contact such persons in the future. The witness stated that he was told by a then member of the Central Committee of the Communist party who a charter member of the party in the United States, that subject was a member of the Communist party. That was during the winter of 1935-1936, he stated. He further stated that he initiated arrangements for a meeting between the member of the Central Committee of the

DECLASSIFIED

Communist party and subject. The witness stated that other party functionaries have not specifically informed him that subject was a member of the party, but that because of his position with the Communist party in Los Angeles and the methods used by the Party, he knew from his superiors and from his local party sources that the subject was a party member.

The file discloses that the said Communist party official is now deceased. The witness did not attend his alleged meeting with subject, and the witness (Mr. Leech) does not know the purpose of the meeting or any matters discussed. The witness claimed that the meeting took place at the home of a Mr. Frank Tuttle. However, Mr. Tuttle testified before an American Consular Officer on May 29, 1952, that subject was never a member of or affiliated with the Communist party, to his knowledge. He further stated that during the period of his membership in that party he "never heard a Communist say that Mr. Chaplin was a Communist. In fact, it is my memory that on several occasions I heard Communist say that he was not". Mr. Tuttle's statement refers to his membership in a Hollywood Communist party group during the period of 1943 to 1946. His testimony did not otherwise deal with the period of his Communist party membership.

The file also discloses that Mr. Louis R. Budenz, formerly a Communist party official and Editor of the Daily Worker, stated to an officer of this Service on April 9, 1948, that based solely on statements made to him by persons who were still in the Communist party, he knew subject to have been a member of that party. He stated that V. J. Jerome is one of the persons who told him of subject's membership in the party. Budenz stated that Jerome was in charge of the cultural section of the Communist party during the time of his membership in the party, and that Jerome had close contact with party members who were in the movie industry. Budenz further stated that he does not know any person who could identify subject as a member of the Communist party.

The following information, unless otherwise specified, comes from the said FBI report of October 2, 1947: It is stated that information was received on December 19, 1939, that Raphael Rush of 11218 Victory Boulevard, North Hollywood, California, was an "International Comrade" and that subject contributed "liberally" through him to a fund for "A Soviet America to Come". Hedda Hopper wrote in her

[redacted]

column of December 27, 1943, that "from things I have learned" subject contributed $25,000 to the Communist cause and $100 to the Red Cross. (Subject has branded this statement as a "lie"). The FBI report stated "unidentified source" advised that subject was a financial contributor to the magazine "Direction", and that it was known that the editorial policy of the publication adhered to the Communist party line.

The FBI report states that on August 22, 1943, a representative of the Soviet Union Motion Picture Industry in the United States, and his wife, were given a reception by the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship in Hollywood, and that in speaking there subject stated that "There's a great deal of good in Communism. We can use the good and segregate the bad". The report further stated that Mrs. Smodiak, [redacted] Beverly Hills, California, (b)(6) advised that she attended the reception and that in addition to the foregoing statements attributed to subject, he stated that he was in favor of an exchange of artists between the United States and the Soviet Union, and that he was not a Communist but "just a broken-down comedian". The report states that subject attended a dinner at the Soviet Consulate in Los Angeles on September 26, 1943, in honor of a Russian Vice Consul. It is also stated that subject attended receptions at the Soviet Vice Consulate in Los Angeles on September 26 and November 7, 1944. The latter reception was in honor of the "twenty-seven anniversary of the Soviet government". The FBI report recites that during an interview on June 3, 1947, an unnamed informant recalled driving a second secretary of the Soviet Embassy, "a known Russian espionage agent", and alleged head of the NKVD in this country to subject's home on several occasions where they played tennis. Subject's photograph appeared in the Daily Worker of November 21, 1944, along with others, in connection with an article pointing out that he had signed a telegram sending greetings to the American-Soviet Friendship rally at Madison Square Garden on the previous Thursday. The FBI report refers to subject as a contributor to the American Soviet Friendship organization. Subject was identified by the Daily Worker, issue of April 6, 1943, as one of the sponsors of that organization.

The FBI report recites that the Daily Worker of May 27, 1942, in referring to subject's speech at the Russian War Relief Rally in San Francisco, California, on May 15, 1942, stated that subject demanded a second front, suggested a national victory for the Republicans, Democrats and the Communists, and that he hailed President Roosevelt and Earl Browder.

DECLASSIFIED

An FBI informant reported that the Artists Front to win the war was formed in September 1942 and that subject was honorary chairman of the organization. The informant stated that the organization was a Communist front and Communist controlled. Its reported purpose was for the holding of one cultural meeting at Carnegie Hall in New York City on October 16, 1942, at which time subject was the principal speaker. He is reported to have begain his speech by saying "Dear Comrades", and that he desired a second front; that he was not a citizen of the United States, but that he was "a citizen of the World". He is further reported as having stated that he was not a Communist, "not a democrat, not a republican", and that he was a "paying guest" in this country. His speech was reported as having paid tribute to the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt, and subject is quoted as having said that he was gratified "because he is the man who released Earl Browder * * * and I hope and we all demand that he lift the stigma of persona non grata from Harry Bridges". He concluded his speech by paying respect to the heroic dead of Soviet Russia. It is stated that this same information appeared in the New York Times of October 27, 1942.

The file contains a report by an investigator of this Service dated May 2, 1952, showing that subject's name was listed among the sponsors of the "American Continental Congress for World Peace" held in Mexico City in September 1949. The FBI report also recites that a bulletin published by the Abraham Lincoln School, "A Communist Control Organization", lists subject as a proposed director.

The following is a resume of pertinant disclosures set forth in the FBI report of August 10, 1948:

> An informant reported that Gregori Kheifets, a known former espionage agent who operated on the West Coast in 1943-44, had told him that he contacted subject several times. The purpose of the contacts is unknown. It is reported that Kheifets discontinued meeting with subject because he, subject, was being investigated and that an effort was being made to deport him. It is also reported that a contact of Kheifets visited at subject's home. Subject was also reported as a frequent associate of Soviet Vice Consuls in Los Angeles during the period from 1942 to 1948.

DECLASSIFIED

It was reported that while in the United States, in 1943 and 1944, Mikhial Kalatozov, a representative handling Russian films in the United States, and his wife, exchanged social visits with subject and his wife. A "telegram" to a member of the Committee on Cinema at Moscow, USSR, over subject's name stating that Kalatozov had informed him of the Moscow Charlie Chaplin Festival and granting requested permission to exhibit his film "Gold Rush" and private shows, as well as a telegram signed with subject's name to U.S. Ambassador at Moscow requesting him to permit private showing of the film, were charged to Mr. Kalatozov.

On December 18, 1940, a then secretary of the Communist party at San Francisco, California, was allegedly overheard by an FBI informant to state to the then Executive Secretary of the Spanish American Aid Committee, in substance, that the Communist party wanted her to go to Los Angeles and contact subject, among others, in raising funds for the party. It is not disclosed whether that informant is now available.

The FBI report of August 12, 1949, discloses that the second secretary of the Polish Embassy at Washington, D. C., while in San Francisco in June 1948 endeavored to contact subject to invite him to attend the "Conference of Intellectuals" held in Wroclaw, Poland, in August 1948, or to secure a letter or telegram from him which could be read before the conference. In that connection a report shows that a telegram was sent by the Polish Ambassador at Washington on June 2, 1948, to the Cultural Representative of that Embassy on the West Coast, advising that the said Second Secretary was "visiting Chaplin, inviting in August or instructed to secure telegram". It appears that subject was not contacted, and that his studio advised that he was not available.

The FBI report of January 5, 1950, recites that an informant furnished a letterhead of the United States Committee, American Continental Congress For Peace, which showed subject's name as a member of the United States Committee for the Congress. The report further discloses that an informant of known reliability advised that a person who was identified by another informant as having been a member of the Communist party in Los Angeles, informed subject's butler that the Congress desired to know if subject's name could be used along with others in connection with their letter they were sending out with regard to the "American Continental Congress for World Peace". In this connection, newspaper

[redacted]

DECLASSIFIED

clippings attached to this file under a Paris dateline of April 4, 1949, refers to a cable stated to have been sent to the 'organizers of the Communist-sponsored World Peace Congress to be hald here April 20" by subject. The cable is recorded, in part, as follows: "I am only too happy to join the Legion which seeks peace and good sense throughout the world". The newspaper clipping further recites that while his message maybe construed as supporting the organization, subject had no intention of attending the Congress in Paris.

Reference is made in this office communication to the District Director at Los Angeles, California dated May 5, 1952, relative to testimony adversed to subject given before the House Un-American Activities Committee. A copy of that communication is attached to the file.

A report of a current check made by an investigator of this Service with CIA, FBI, and the Security Division of the Department of State, dated June 16, 1952, shows that the latter agency had received information indicating that subject had been invited to attend the All India Peace and Cultural Conference at Calcutta in November 1951, and it was not known if the conference was held or if it had been postponed. It was also reported that in a recent radio broadcast from London it was stated that subject, Paul Robeson and Howard Fast were scheduled to attend the All India Peace and Cultural Conference held at Calcutta on March 7, 1952. It was stated that the State Department records disclose that the organization is sponsored by the USSR.

In contrast to the foregoing information indicating subject's possible membership in the Communist party is the testimony of Mr. Frank Wright Tuttle mentioned above, to the effect that he as a former Communist party member in Los Angeles had no knowledge and had never heard a Communist say that subject was a member of the party, and that to his knowledge subject never advocated the tenets of world Communism.

Subject testified before an officer of this Service on April 17, 1948, to the effect that he was never a member of or affiliated with the Communist party, and that he had not contributed to the support of that party. He admitted that during the war he made the "usual patriotic speech" at the request of the Russians, as our allies, and that he wrote an article appearing in the Daily Worker on June 8, 1947, stating that he and others urged postponement of the trials of Eugene Dennis, Leon Josephson and Gerhardt Eisler, stating that he thought it was the humane thing to do. He stated that he was interested in the case

[redacted]

DECLASSIFIED

primarily "because they said the thing was rather rushed and as a matter of fact a witch hunting, which, frankly, I personally believe. * * * I have no brief for Communists". Subject admitted the conversation reported in the publication "Challenge - The Voice of Youth", of July 5, 1947, mentioned above wherein when he was asked "Are you a Communist sympathizer?" he replied "That has to be qualified". He explained his position by stating that during the war everyone was more or less a Communist sympathizer with respect to Russia, and in fighting he felt that they "put up a very good cause", and that he has always felt grateful because "they helped us to get ready and prepare our own way of life". He stated that he did not know anything about the Communist party of the United States, and indicated that the investigation emanated from the "sort of association of Communists attached to me" because he was called on during the war to make a speech in the place of our former Ambassador to Russia. He stated that when the Ambassador was taken suddenly ill he was called upon to go to the Rally in San Francisco, and assist in getting "money for the Russia thing, charity, or what ever it was". He stated that he felt very emotional about the whole thing, and that the war news from Stalingrad as to the Russians fighting and dying there, our desire for unity and the fact that there seemed to be other forces trying to divide us at that time resulted in his stating in his speeches that "we want Thomas Lamont to Harry Bridges, we want that same unity, we have to win this war". He specifically denied having made a large donation to the Communist party in 1922 or 1923, as reported above, and testified that he had never made any donations to the Communist party or to an organization called "a Soviet America to Come". He stated that he had never been a member of the "New Workers Party", and that he did not think that he had contributed to such organization. He explained that "we get a million things here for all sorts of donations" and that he had no list of Communist front organizations or anything of that character. He stated that "I am sure I am not a member of anything", and that he was not a member of any political party whatsoever. He testified that he might have contributed to the Russian American Society for Medical Aid to Russia, but that he did not know of such contribution, stating that "a lot of these things are all carried down to the studio and they more or less apportion some of these things out". Subject testified that the statement by Columnist Hedda Hopper in her column of December 27, 1943, stating that he had contributed $25,000 to the Communist cause and $100 to the Red Cross was a "complete lie". He indicated that he made a yearly contribution to the Red Cross "throughout the years", but he did not state the amount of his contribution. He stated that he had purchased half a million dollars of War Bonds. When pressed further with respect to his testimony that he had never contributed to the Communist party he again denied having made any such contribution

DECLASSIFIED

and characterized the intimation of his having done so as "unmitigated lie". He stated that he did not know if he had made contributions to the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc., but that he "may have". He expressed a desire to see friendliness "with the United States of America". He stated that he may have contributed "to one of those Russian charities". He acknowledged that on November 20, 1942, a dinner was held by the Russian War Relief, Inc., known as the Chaplin Dinner. He attributed the dinner having been given in his honor because he had spoken euglogistically of the Russian war effort and that the organization naturally thought that by having the dinner for him it would obtain money for their war relief. He stated that he donated money himself to the relief on that occasion. He recalled that on August 22, 1943, Mr. and Mrs. Kolotozov (described above) were given a reception by the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship at the Mocambo Club in Hollywood at which he spoke, but that he did not recall having said on that occasion that "there is a great deal of good in Communism. We can use the good and segregate the bad". He stated that he "might have said it". He stated that he was unable to recall the jist of his remarks on that occasion, but he was under the impression that it was "one of those spontaneous speeches". Subject was rather indefinite in his testimony with respect to attending functions at the Russian Consulate in Los Angeles. He finally stated that he had been to that Consulate "about three times". He admitted having entertained members of the Russian Consulate at his home. When asked for details, he claimed to be unable to recall the facts, stating that he entertained many such people, and that he knew the Russian Consular Officer and liked him, but that he didn't think that he had seen him "but twice since he was here". He stated that they looked upon him as a friend, and that he was not antagonistic. He did not feel any antagonism against Russia stating, "perhaps I don't understand the situation, but I frankly must say that I have still hope, and I still believe it would be a very good job if we could make a deal with them and I believe we would be more prosperous all around". Subject admitted having sent a communication to Moscow offering felicitations to the Soviet government in connection with the Moscow Chapin Festival (referred to above). He stated that he last picture was "taboo in Russia", referring to the film "Monsieur Verdoux". He testified that he feels very grateful to the Soviet government,,and that "what I read of the news, I don't see anything where they have committed any particular crime or outrage in our democracy". When asked for his reaction concerning the manner in which Czechoslovakia was taken over by the Soviet, subject stated:

[redacted]

[redacted]

DECLASSIFIED

"Frankly, I don't know very much about the situation. * * * From what I read in the papers, I still maintain I don't think Russia has done a damn thing. That is my own personal belief. * * * No soldiers were there. There was no blood shed, and my summation and analysis of the situation, I think my common sense tells me that we didn't do much for them and the time of the Sudaten business, and I frankly believe the press is trying to create a war and start and create a war with Russia, and I whole heartedly disapprove of it, and I am sure that I am not a Communist and my name will never be connected with any Communists. I have thirty million dollars of business - - what am I talking about Communism for?" Subject expressed his willingness to take up arms to repel any invader coming to the United States. He stated that he may have been a member of the National Council of American Soviet Friendship, but that he did not know when he became a member of the period during which he was a member of that organization. He claimed to have no recollection as to whether or not he was a sponsor of the "Tenth Anniversary of the United States Friendship Congress" as reported in the Daily Worker of September 29, 1943. He first stated that he did not think he had made any contribution to that organization, but later stated that he may have done so, and it was "possible" that he was among those who sent a telegram of greetings to the American-Soviet Friendship Rally at Madison Square Gardens, as stated in the Daily Worker on November 21, 1944. He appeared to be unable to recall the matter, stating that "I get piles of mail" and that such things do not stand out as important to him. He stated, however, that the friendship of Soviet Russia and "trade pacts and everything else, so we can go ahead without war" was consistent with his principles. He stated that he was not acquainted with Earl Browder. He recalled speaking at a cultural meeting held at Carnegie Hall, New York City, on October 16, 1942, sponsored by "a lot of actors, lot of writers" and acknowledged that he prefaced his remarks with the salutation of "Dear Comrades. Yes, I mean Comrades". He explained that there were obviously some Russians in the audience and that we were allied and fighting for democracy and that they were our comrades and

[redacted]

DECLASSIFIED

he was "very proud" to be able to refer to them as comrades. He denied that such salutation had any significance with respect to his being a follower of the Communist line or a member of the Communist party. He stated that he had never applied for American citizenship, and that since he was 19 years of age he has had a sense of "internationalism" and that he feels that he is a citizen of the world. Subject stated that he made a speech in 1942 entitled "Democracy will never die" which was transmitted to the mass meeting in Madison Square Garden, and he denied that it was a Communist sponsored meeting stating that "I know it was something by the CIO", and that some member of that organization contacted him with reference to delivering the address. He denied having made any contributions to a magazine entitled "Salute", described as a Communist intellectual publication. He also denied having attended a dinner at Cicero's Restaurant in Hollywood on November 10, 1941, given under the auspices of the American Committee to Save Refugees, the Exile Writers Committee, and the United States American Spanish Aid Committee. Subject testified that the rumors with respect to his being a Communist emanated more or less since the war. He stated that he did not deny that he spoke and "eulogized and extolled Russia", because he felt it was necessary to do so and honestly believed that they were doing a good job. He further stated that, in part, "I believe if it hadn't been for Russia we might have had these Nazis over here and I firmly believe that and I don't see any reason for any antagonism now against Russia". Subject stated that if the mere fact that he desires to seek peace with Russia and the United States furthers the "American-Communist line" it is inadvertent; that his only object is to preserve democracy "as we have it". He stated that he thinks there are abusives, and that there has been a great deal of "witch burning"; and that it "bewilders me why I should be considered a Communist".

It is noted that the District Director at Los Angeles, in his letter of May 1, 1952, requested that Central Office file relating to subject be forwarded to his office with the requested report of Consular investigation, for use in future investigations.

JHH:dff

[redacted]

No. 1600-41933-Inv.
June 25, 1952

Officer in Charge, St. Louis, Missouri

District Director, Los Angeles 13, California

Your file number unknown; CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

In a tract entitled "Jew Stars Over Hollywood", published in 1949 by the Patriotic Tract Society, St. Louis, Missouri, it is claimed that subject's true name is ISRAEL THORNSTEIN.

Inasmuch as Chaplin, in sworn statement before this Service, has claimed never to have used any other names than CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN or CHARLIE CHAPLIN, you are requested to contact the Patriotic Tract Society and determine what proof, if any, that organization can furnish to substantiate its published assertion to the contrary. In view of the nature and reputation of the organization, the interview should be conducted discreetly so as not to prejudice this Service's investigation.

DECLASSIFIED

COPY

(b)(7)(c)

[redacted]

Associate Commissioner, Enforcement

10-21-88
Date

[redacted]

LMW:dg

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

ORIGINAL

AFFIDAVIT

REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA)
CITY OF VIENNA) SS:
EMBASSY OF THE UNITED)
STATES OF AMERICA)

Before me, Jack C. Spinx, Vice Consul of the United States of America in and for the consular district of Vienna, Austria, duly commissioned and qualified, personally appeared Carla Boehm Tuttle, housewife, living at 29 Hohe Warte, Vienna XIX, Austria, to me personally known and known to be the same person named in the following affidavit, who being duly sworn, deposes and says as follows to the questions indicated:

1. Q.: Mrs. Tuttle, do you know Mr. LEONHARD FRANK who is described as a well known writer, playwright and novelist, a native of Germany, 69 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches, 150 pounds, gray hair and blue eyes. It is alleged that he lived in the same apartment building in Hollywood in which you lived.

A.: Yes, I do know Mr. Frank but I do not remember that he ever lived in the same apartment building with me. My contact with him was through being hired by Warner Brothers Studio as an interpreter, translator, secretary to several European writers who had come over with the so-called "Liberty Ship".

2. Q.: Was Mr. Frank ever a member of/or affiliated ~~with~~ in any way with the Communist Party?

A.: Not to my knowledge.

3. Q.: Did Mr. Frank ever write, publish, distribute, or display any written or printed matter advocating the economic, international and governmental doctrine of World Communism?

A. Not to me and never in my presence.

(b)(6)

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 29TH day of May, 1952.

Service No.: 1000
Tariff Item: 38
Fee: NIL

Jack C. Spinx
Vice Consul of the United States of America

ORIGINAL

6999 - 24

AFFIDAVIT

REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA)
CITY OF VIENNA) SS:
EMBASSY OF THE UNITED)
STATES OF AMERICA)

Before me, Jack C. Spinx, Vice Consul of the United States of America in and for the consular district of Vienna, Austria, duly commissioned and qualified, personally appeared Frank Wright Tuttle, motion picture director living at 29 Hohe Warte, Vienna XIX, Austria, to me personally known and known to be the same person named in the following affidavit, who being duly sworn, deposed and says as follows to the questions indicated:

1. Q.: Mr. Tuttle, I show you a photograph of CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN. Do you recognize that photograph as a likeness of him?

A.: I do.

2. Was Mr. Chaplin ever a member of/or affiliated in any way with the Communist Party?

A.: Within my knowledge he was not. During the time that I was a member of the Communist Party I never heard a Communist say that Mr. Chaplin was a Communist. In fact, it is my memory that on several occasions I heard Communists say that he was not.

3. Q.: Did you ever attend any Communist Party meetings in which Mr. Chaplin was also present?

A.: No.

4. Q.: To your knowledge did Mr. Chaplin ever advocate or teach the economic, international and governmental doctrines of World Communism, and/or did he ever write, publish, distribute

or display any written or printed matter advocating such doctrines and if so, when, where and under what circumstances?

A.: No.

5. Q.: Mr. Tuttle, I show you a photograph of HERBERT REGINALD BLACHE. Do you recognize that photograph as a likeness of him?

A.: I cannot identify it as being a photograph of Mr. Blache.

6. Q.: Was Mr. Blache ever a member of/or affiliated in any way with the Communist Party?

A.: Not to my knowledge. My memory is that I heard Mr. Blache's name mentioned as being connected with the so-called Progressive Movement but this was all a matter of rumor and gossip. I do not remember ever having met Mr. Blache although it is perfectly possible that he attended Communist-front meetings of some sort, and I may have seen him but I have no definite remembrance of any particular meeting at which I saw him.

7. Q.: Did you ever attend any Communist Party meetings at which Mr. Blache was also present?

A.: None that I remember.

8. Q.: To your knowledge did Mr. Blache ever advocate or teach the economic, international and governmental doctrines of World Communism, and/or did he ever write, publish, distribute or display any written or printed matter advocating such doctrines and if so, when, where and under what circumstances?

A.: Not to my knowledge.

9. Q.: Do you know Mr. LEONHARD FRANK, who is alleged to have lived in the same apartment building in Hollywood in which Mrs. Tuttle also lived? Mr. Frank is described as a well known writer, playwright, and novelist, a native of Germany, 69 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches, 150 pounds, gray hair and blue eyes.

A.: During all the time I was in Hollywood I never to my knowledge saw or met Mr. Frank.

10. Q.: Do you have any personal knowledge as to whether Mr. Frank was ever a member of/or affiliated in any way with the Communist Party?

A.: No.

11. Q.: Mr. Tuttle, I show you a photograph of HUGO DANZEE BUTLER. Do you recognize Mr. Butler from that photograph?

A.: Yes, I do.

12. Q.: Was Mr. Butler ever a member of/or affiliated in any way with the Communist Party?

A.: He was.

13. Q.: Do you have personal knowledge of such membership or affiliation?

A.: I do.

14. Q.: When and where and under what circumstances did you obtain such knowledge?

A.: Mr. Butler was a member of one of the Communist Party groups or clubs to which I belonged. My memory of the time during which I knew him as a member of this group was approximately 1944. I use the word "approximately" because

there was a continual shifting of Hollywood members from one group to another, and it is difficult to remember when one was transferred from one club to another.

15. Q.: Did you ever attend any Communist Party meetings at which Mr. Butler was also present?

A.: Yes, I did.

16. Q.: When and where were these meetings?

A.: These meetings were the regular fortnightly meetings of the particular group to which I referred in the answer preceeding this one.

17. Q.: Wereethese meetings closed to non-Party members?

A.: They were. These meetings were held in private houses. Some of them were at Mr. Butler's house.

18. Q.: Did Mr. Butler ever hold any official position in the Communist Party?

A.: As far as I know, Mr. Butler held no official position in the Communist Party itself but he probably held various positions in the particular group of which we were both members. For example: all of us were assigned particular jobs, such as distributing party literature, keeping record of subscriptions to the People's World (the Party newspaper in Los Angles), membership secretary, etc., etc.

19. Q.: Did Mr. Butler ever pay or collect Communist Party dues or contribute or collect any money and anything of value for the Communist Party?

A.: He may have collected dues from our group. It is impossible to recall any specific detail like this so long after the fact.

20. Q.: Did Mr. Butler ever advocate or teach the economic, international and governmental doctrines of World Communism?

A.: As a member of the Communist Party he obviously advocated the views of Communism. As far as I know he never taught Communist doctrines.

21. Q.: Did Mr. Butler ever write, publish, distribute, or display any written or printed matter advocating such doctrines?

A.: Not to my knowledge.

22. Q.: Mr. Tuttle, I show you a photograph of ESTER OLWEN VORHAUS nee DAVIES. Do you recognize the person in that picture as Mrs. Vorhaus?

A.: I do.

23. Q.: Was Mrs. Vorhaus ever a member of/or affiliated in any way with the Communist Party?

A.: I assume that she was, but I shall explain this assumption in some detail. She was the wife of Bernard Vorhaus, a Hollywood director who was a member of the Party, and in one of the groups to which I was assigned. I remember her receiving us when meetings were at Mr. Vorhaus's house, but I am not absolutely sure that she was herself a member of these groups. I have no definite memory of her participating in the meeting itself. Our membership in this group was sometime between 1943 and 1946 in Hollywood.

24. Q.: Was Mrs. Vorhaus ever present at any of the meetings which you attended.

A.: She was. She was present at the meetings at her husband's house but not at any others that I definitely remember.

25. Q.: Were the meetings that were held in the home of

Mr. and Mrs. Vorhaus closed to those who were not members of the Communist Party?

A.: They were.

26. Q.: Mr. Tuttle, I show you a photograph of Mrs. SONJA TERESA BIBERMAN. Do you recognize that as a likeness of her?

A.: I do.

27. Q.: Was Mrs. Biberman ever a member of/or affiliated in any way with the Communist Party?

A.: She was.

28. Q.: Do you have personal knowledge of such an affiliation?

A. I do have.

29. Q.: When and where and under what circumstances did you obtain such knowledge?

A.: She was a member of one of the groups that I was assigned to. Our membership in this group was sometime between 1943 and 1946 in Hollywood.

30. Q.: Did you ever attend any Communist Party meetings in which Mrs. Biberman was also present?

A.: I did.

31. Q.: When and where were these meetings?

A.: These meetings were held at the residences of several of the members of this particular group.

32. Q.: Were they closed to non-party members?

A.: They were.

33. Q.: Did Mrs. Biberman ever hold any official position in the Communist Party?

A.: Not to my knowledge. As far as I know Mrs. Biberman never held an official position in the Communist party itself, but

she probably held various positions in the particular group of which we were both members. This could have involved collecting dues, as I explained in the case of Mr. Butler.

34. Q.: To your knowledge did Mrs. Biberman ever advocate or teach the economic, international and governmental doctrines of World Communism and/or did she ever write, publish, distribute or display any written or printed matter advocating such doctrines and if so, when, where, and under what circumstances?

A.: As Mrs. Biberman was a member of the Party she obviously advocated its doctrines, but I have no knowledge of her ever having taught them.

35. Q.: Mr. Tuttle, would you be willing in those cases in which you have personal knowledge of Communist Party membership or affiliation to make a desposition for use in open court or deportation proceedings?

A.: I would.

36. Q.: Would you be willing if necessary to return to the United States at government expense to testify as a witness for the Government in deportation or denaturalization proceedings?

A.: I would.

37. Q.: At the present time do you have any plans to return to the United States to visit or resume residence within the next year?

A.: I have no definite or specific plans at this time, and I shall notify the Consulate if such plans should materialize.

Frank Wright Tuttle

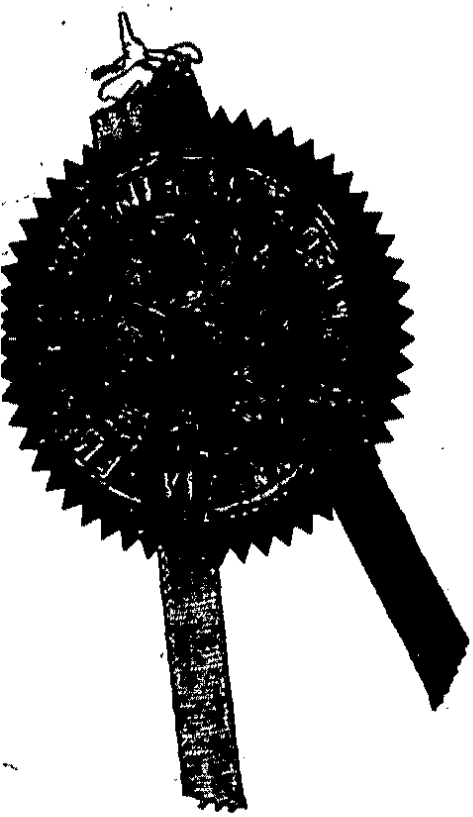
FRANK WRIGHT TUTTLE

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 29th day of May, 1952.

Service No.: 6999
Tariff Item: 38
Fee: NIL

Jack C. Spinx

Jack C. Spinx
Vice Consul of the United States of America



(3) Fingerprint from New York, New York, Alien Registration print on the same name; his file No. 5653092, dated December 17, 1940.

(4) Last fingerprint from SOS, United States Army, Washington, D. C.; applicant under the same name, CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN; Army No. 42MPP; date, June 11, 1942; Applicant for motion picture employee.

(b)(7)(c)

Mr. [redacted] of the Security Division of the F.B.I. advised on June 16 that the latest available information concerning the subject was referred to this office on January 19, 1951 with an additional report having been furnished the Los Angeles office of this Service on January 4, 1952. The reports furnished this office under January 19, 1951 are attached. However, the information furnished the Los Angeles office on January 4, 1952 is not in the Central Office file.

Mr. [redacted] requested that the Central Office advise the headquarters of the F.B.I. relative to any action taken on this case.

(b)(7)(c)

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

CONFIDENTIAL

1600-41933 Inv. LMF
May 1, 1952.

Commissioner, Washington, D. C.

District Director, Los Angeles, California

A5-653-092 - CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

Attention: Chief, Investigation Section

When the Central Office is in position to furnish report of Consular investigation in this case, as requested in our memorandum of March 4, 1952, it is requested that the Central Office file relating to subject be forwarded for use of this office in future phases of the investigation.

LMM:EP

DECLASSIFIED

(b)(7)(c)

[redacted] 10-31-88

Associate Commissioner, Enforcement Date

Best Reproducible Copy Available

MEMORANDUM FOR FILE

Nov 8, 1952
CONC/377 Inv.

(b)(7)(c) [redacted] Investigator
Investigation Section, General Office

SUBJECT: CONTINUED FILE

The following information relating to subject organization appears on pages 378, 379, and 380 of the Hindu Report Re-American Activities in California-1951 and is reproduced "Communist Congress for World Peace":

On September 9 and 10, 1949, an assemblage was convened at Mexico City. This group was the first large peace organization following the New York conference described above. Among the California sponsors of this effort: Dr. Harlow Shapley, High Dixon, Charles Chaplin, Robert A. Millikan, Mrs. Harry (ex-wife of Jack London), Charlotte Haze, Alice Stockham, Paul Robeson, Howard Koch, Hugh Kerrigan, Jr., John Howard Lawson, Albert Maltz, Sheldon Wise, Anton Dolbier, Rolland Roberts, Pete Seeger and Milton Kwedo. Others included: W.E.B. DuBois, Paul Robeson, Mary Van Kleeck, Muriel Draper, Olga Wisner, John J. Abt, Herbert Aptheker, Dr. Howard N. Doughty, Martin Dies, Olin Downes, Paul Draper, Philip Evergood, Henry Scott Fairchild, Howard Fast, Frederick Vanderbilt Field, Philip Frank, William Gropper, Professor Ralph H. Gundlach, Dashiell Hammett, Albert J. Kahn, Dashiell Hunt, Corliss Lamont, Millard Lampell, Vito Marcantonio, Scott Nearing, Clifford Odets, Irwin Shaughnessy, Howard Melvin, Dr. Harlow Shapley, Howard Sillen, Agnes Smedley, Joseph Stromberg, Professor Dashiell J. Olsen, Ronald Tyler, Howard, Professor Olin J. Stroll, Soldiers R. Young and Frank Wisbrunn Wise.

In the New Leader, a widely known liberal publication, of September 8, 1952, on pages 1 and 8, Victor Alba, the paper's correspondent in Latin America, described the American Continental Congress for World Peace from his vantage point in Mexico City. Part of his comment is quoted herewith:

"The so-called American Continental Congress for Peace--letters of the Spanish 'continental' and 'peace' stands--will convene in Mexico City September 8-10. This, therefore, is an ideal occasion for me to take a look at the way a communist, or a fellow-traveler-or-so being considered by the Communist Line.

"Other organizers of the American Continental Congress in the United Public Opinion, in those words Alfaro Siqueiros dis-guised himself as a politician to underlain the Stalinist co-existence-effect on Peoples.

"Associated in organization is Dr. Luther Gerson, a lady Stalin-guished for having been discharged from the staff of the Mexico City prison because she served too equally as liaison for Jacques Mornard--if that is his name--the assassin of Trotsky.

"Several other those other noticeable figures are Gabriella Mistral, Chilean Nobel Prize winner; Alfonso Reyes,

Best Reproducible Copy Available

candidate for the Nobel Prize; the poet Pablo Neruda; the Mexican anthropologist Alfonso Caso; the Cuban anthropologist Fernando Ortiz; the Colombian author Jorge Zalamea; and finally, the Spanish ex-president, José Giral, who seems not to be revealed as nothing but a man of steel.

Behind this respectable facade the real multitudes appear. These include well-known Communists like Lombardo Toledano, Diego Rivera, Nicolás Guillén, Pablo Neruda, Fernando Ortiz, José Giral, Soviet Communist trade union head; and the Italian Senator in exile, Salvador Lurio.

As usual, the Stalinists have managed to invest their phony 'peace conference' with a religious aura, as complicated by the Colombian priest Hernando A. Arbeláez, and the Italian Catholic Bishop Arthur W. Hallen.

There are other and newer more lasting, including Paloma del Río, Charlie Chaplin, Louis Aragon and the inevitable Paul Robeson. Although Stalin has signed the Stalinist Congress' call, presumably 'representing' physicists, Sharma Khan, authors, Ana Seghers, artists, and finally Henry A. Wallace 'representing' . . . what?

General Lázaro Cárdenas, the popular Mexico's strong man and whose presence was to have furnished the initial power to attract the American Continental Congress for Peace on its way, has announced that he will not participate unless the congress develops itself exclusively to the interest of peace and disregards all matters of ideology. Which means that the Communists will be embarrassed among those absent. This is a major upset for the project's promoters. The idea of featuring Mexico's ex-president was, in fact, one of the motives for calling the conference. For the Communists and their satellites surely need a public man the caliber of Cárdenas in the Americas.

As the pro-Soviet Continental Congress for 'Peace' convenes it would not be amiss to recall a few choice items from the recent history of the Mexican Communist Party, the congress' local sponsor.

Mexican Communism has never performed the solid importance apparently ascribed to it by outsiders. Before the arrival of Vittorio Vidali in this country, it was nothing but a dream of students and artists. Like Italian Communist, he formed the sect 'Called Conference', arranged to oust the ancients, counteracted Trotsky's influence, and drew a trade union leader out of Lombardo Toledano.

In 1936, Vidali departed for Spain, and a Polish-Argentinian, Ichaszo, took over. In Spain Vidali commissioned the Communist Party's chief spies, the Dizth Espinosa. He ordered the organization of the executed leader, Cecilio Ocampo, and was almost certainly involved in the murder of Antonio Lin, leader of the Party of Mexican Unity.

Best Reproducible Copy Available

"Following Franco's victory, Vidale returned to Mexico and started making frequent trips to the United States. It was on one of these occasions in January, 1948, that Carlo Tresca said: 'Vidale is in New York; I perceive the odor of death.' A few days later Tresca was shot down on the streets of New York. The New York police questioned Vidale but released him.

"Vidale went to Moscow in January, 1947, and from there journeyed to Trieste to become Communist boss of the Italian sons of that city. There, his chief function today is to carry on the struggle against Tito.

"Vidale's disciples in Mexico have not proved worthy of him. Lobenson has succeeded in getting himself expelled from Mexico. In Argentina he has become technical adviser to a group of Peronist military men—a role in perfect accord with the Communist attitude toward South American Fascist dictators.

"After Lobenson, the Mexican C. P. split into three factions, led respectively by Dionisio Encinas, Norman Laborde, and Rafael Carrillo. These factions differ only in the degree of their orthodoxy. Each conveniently takes the lead when its doctrines and attitudes happen to fit the world Soviet line.

"In the trade unions, Communism's decline is most evident. After Toledano's expulsion from the Mexican Confederation of Labor, which he had founded, the only remaining important unions controlled by the Communists were the oil workers. With General Lazaro Cardenas on their platform, Latin American Communists might have accomplished their hidden purposes—at least temporarily. But without a Cardenas, without 'even a Shostakovich to serve as decoration,' as one newspaper put it—the American Continental Congress for Peace will be neither continental, nor American, nor a congress, nor devoted to peace in any shape or form. It will be a flop."

So far as accomplishing any real, solid objective the American Continental Congress for Peace may have been a flop. But as the forerunner of a host of peace fronts in the United States and throughout Latin America, and as a medium for the churning up of pro-Soviet propaganda the congress was a pronounced success. The committee deems it important to include much of the material from Mr. Alba's article because Mr. Lombardo Toledano is a frequent visitor in Los Angeles and it is considered worthwhile to indicate the type of persons in Mexico City the congress had lined up as sponsors.

Peace fronts as a whole provide an excellent example of how such organizations are smoothly geared to the international party line—which is simply the foreign policy of the Soviet Union. It is often difficult to impress upon laymen that the constant long-range goal of Communism is world domination and that every action of the American Communist Party is necessarily dictated from Moscow. Like some furtive predatory animal the international Communist conspiracy stalks its capitalistic prey, striking a blow at some weak spot, retreating or advancing as conditions warrant, paralyzing production with labor strikes, indoctrinating students, fomenting racial discord, ridiculing our legal system and our courts, sowing confusion and propagandizing our people.

WEM/[illegible]

[redacted] DECLASSIFIED

April 7, 1952

A-5653092
A-5068601
A-7519242
C-5255372
C-5188857
C-4796287
Inv.

Mr. Herve L'Heureux
Chief, Visa Division
Department of State
Washington 25, D. C.

(b)(7)(c)

[redacted]

Dear Mr. L'Heureux:

10-31-82
Date

Associate Commissioner, Enforcement

This Service has under investigation certain foreign born individuals now associated with the Hollywood Movie Industry, relative to alleged membership in the Communist Party, and in connection therewith investigation has developed that each person is known to Frank Tuttle, motion picture director now in Vienna, Austria. Therefore, it would be appreciated if Mr. Tuttle could be interviewed and a statement taken under oath relative to each of the following subjects:

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN is alleged to have had a meeting with Jack Johnston (then a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party) in Mr. Tuttle's home during the winter of 1935-1936. This meeting was arranged by Stanley Lawrence, now deceased.

HERBERT BLACHE was mentioned in Executive Session or in preliminary statement by Mr. Tuttle in his testimony before the House Committee on un-American Activities, May 24, 1951. For refreshing Mr. Tuttle's memory, Mr. and Mrs. Blache in the late 1930's operated a lamp shop on Ventura Boulevard, Studio City which was one of the businesses participating in the Motion Picture Buyers' Guild, a Communist-front organization operated by Kelley Gleichman.

LEONHARD FRANK is alleged to have lived in the same apartment building in Hollywood in which also lived his secretary, Carla Conti, aka, Carla Boehm Fiebiger now Mrs. Frank Tuttle. It is requested that Mrs. Tuttle also be interviewed in this case. Mr. Frank is described as a well known writer, playwright and novelist, a native of Germany, 69 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches, 150 pounds, gray hair and blue eyes.

HUGO DANZER BUTLER was mentioned by Mr. Tuttle in his testimony before the House Committee on un-American Activities on May 24, 1951, as a person formerly known to him as a fellow member of the Communist Party. However, it was not made clear whether this knowledge antedated subject's naturalization which occurred August 22, 1941.

[redacted]

DECLASSIFIED

ESTHER OLWEN VORHAUS nee DAVIES was not mentioned by Mr. Tuttle in his testimony before the House Committee on un-American Activities. However, Mr. Tuttle named Bernard Vorhaus, subject's husband as one of the motion picture directors he had known in the Communist Party. The subject was naturalized February 28, 1941.

SONJA TERESA DAHL BIBERMAN was also named by Mr. Tuttle in his testimony before the House Committee on un-American Activities as a person he had formerly known in the Communist Party. However, he did not indicate whether this association was during a period before or subsequent to her naturalization which occurred on March 22, 1940.

It is desired that Mr. Tuttle be questioned relative to any evidence or information in his possession linking each of the subjects with the Communist Party and, in the latter three, the particular date of known Communist Party membership should be stressed inasmuch as it will be necessary to prove that such membership existed prior to, or at the time of naturalization in order to substantiate denaturalization proceedings.

Photographs of each of the above-named persons except Leonhard Frank are forwarded herewith for identification purposes.

All testimony obtained from Mr. and Mrs. Tuttle should be taken in question and answer form signed and sworn to before a foreign service officer and forwarded in quadruplicate.

In each case the sworn statement should include answers to the following questions:

Was the subject ever a member of/or affiliated in any way with the Communist Party and if so did the witness have personal knowledge of such membership or affiliation and if so when and where and under what circumstances did the witness obtain such knowledge?

Did the witness ever attend any Communist Party meetings at which the subject was also present and if so when and where were these meetings and were they closed to non-party members?

Did the subject ever hold any official position in the Communist Party?

Did the subject ever pay or collect Communist Party dues or contribute or collect any money or any thing of value for the Communist Party and if so when and where and under what circumstances?

Did the subject ever advocate or teach the economic, international and governmental doctrines of World Communism and/or did he ever write, publish, distribute or display any written or printed matter advocating such doctrines and if so, when, where and under what circumstances.

[redacted]

Information should also be obtained from Frank Tuttle as to whether he is willing to make a deposition in the cases in which he has personal knowledge of subject's Communist Party membership or affiliation for use in open court or deportation proceedings. Inquiry should also be made as to whether he would be willing if necessary to return to the United States at Government expense to testify as a witness for the Government in deportation or denaturalization proceedings. Mr. Tuttle's intentions with regard to returning to the United States to visit or resume residence within the next year should also be ascertained.

It is requested that this matter be handled as expeditiously as possible and that your response be submitted to this office marked for the attention of W. H. Wiggins, Chief, Investigation Section together with the return of the attached photographs.

Enclosure

Sincerely yours,

[redacted]

Assistant Commissioner
Enforcement Division

DECLASSIFIED (b)(7)(c)

MAIL UNIT
DEPT. OF JUSTICE
APR - 7 1952
I & N SERVICE
SIGNED & MAILED

NAM
WHM/cma
9/7/62

[redacted]

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum [redacted] UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

1600-41933 Inv.LMW

TO : Commissioner, Washington D.C. DATE: March 4, 1952

FROM : District Director, Los Angeles, California

SUBJECT: A 5 653 092; CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

Attention: Chief, Investigation Section

DECLASSIFIED

There is transmitted herewith one copy of sworn statement regarding the subject, made to the District Director, Seattle, Washington, June 22, 1950 by JOHN L. LEECH, well-known Government witness. Particular attention is invited to Page 5, where Leech described the circumstances under which meeting was arranged by STANLEY LAWRENCE during the winter of 1935-36 between subject and JACK JOHNSTON (then a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party) at the home of motion picture director, FRANK TUTTLE.

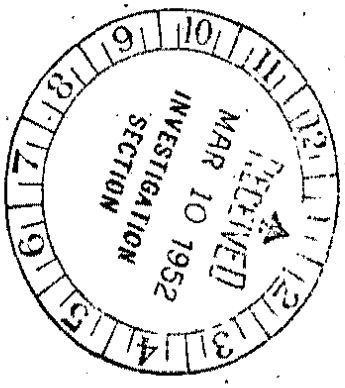
Lawrence is now dead and Leech himself did not attend the meeting and does not know the purpose of the meeting or the discussion which took place. However, Frank Tuttle, in whose home the meeting was held, was a cooperative witness before the House Committee on Un-American Activities, May 24, 1951, and is understood to be residing in Vienna, Austria. No indication was given in his testimony as to any intention of returning to the United States in the immediate future, and it is, therefore, requested that arrangements be made through the State Department to obtain Tuttle's corroboration of Leech's testimony and any other evidence he may be in a position to furnish regarding the Communist Party membership or affiliation of Chaplin.

Please return the enclosed transcript of Leech's statement together with transcript in triplicate of any statement taken from Tuttle.

(b)(7)(c) [redacted]

Assistant Commissioner, Enforcement 10-21-82 Date

In triplicate



[redacted]

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

January 4, 1952

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

Transmitted herewith is one report relating to the individual inquired about.

In addition, you are referred to the report furnished the Central Office of your service in answer to a name check request dated 1/19/51 relating to the individual inquired about.

The above information is furnished for your confidential use only, and is not to be distributed outside of your service. This is the result of an FBI file check only, and is not to be considered as a clearance or nonclearance of the individual involved.

Attachment

Reply to G-59 dated 12/5/51
Submitted by L.A. Office

A-5653092 Jan. 25, 1951

Re: CHARLES CHAPLIN

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILE

Mr. Walter Thayer called at my office today. He stated that he was an attorney with offices in New York and that he had come to inquire as to whether Charles Chaplin, if issued a reentry permit, would be permitted to reenter the United States. He was told that admissibility to the United States could only be determined at the time Mr. Chaplin applied for admission at a port of entry. He then inquired whether, in the event Chaplin applied for a reentry permit at Los Angeles, that application would have to come to the Central Office. I told him that at the moment I saw no reason why the matter could not be handled in Los Angeles. However, I learned after Mr. Thayer left my office that the Los Angeles office is under instructions to notify the Central Office of the submission of an application for reentry permit, and not to take any action on it pending advice from the Central Office.

Mr. Thayer then asked whether I would inform him whether there were any grounds for the denial of a reentry permit. I told him that although I had not seen the file for some time I at the moment knew of no reason for denying the issuance of a reentry permit. I asked Mr. Thayer why it was felt that Mr. Chaplin might have difficulty in reentering the United States. He responded in substance that Chaplin's association with leftists was generally known and that it was felt that he might have difficulty in reentering, although Chaplin had stated that he himself has never been a member or an affiliate of the Communist Party. I also told Mr. Thayer that if I knew at this time of any reason for excluding Chaplin I would not, of course, tell him. I also told him that although I had not seen the record for some time I knew of no ground for exclusion.

A. R. Mackey, Acting Commissioner

AM/mar

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

JAN 2 3 1951

Transmitted for your consideration in connection with your present inquiry are six reports. Your attention is directed to the above raports which apparently relate to the subject of your inquiry.

This is the result of a request for an FBI file check only and is not to be considered as a clearance.

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to another gov't agency

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

A-5653092

TO : Watson B. Miller, Commissioner
Washington, D. C. (b)(7)(c)

DATE: April 23, 1948

FROM : [redacted] Executive Assistant to the Commissioner
Seattle 4, Washington

SUBJECT:

Attached hereto please find copy of my letter to Mr. Herbert Bergson, dated April 23, transcript of the testimony of Charles Spencer Chaplin given at Los Angeles on April 17, 1948, and the Central Office file including application for reentry permit.

Issue ap once - per Mr [redacted]

It is believed the reentry permit should be issued immediately and forwarded to the District Director at Los Angeles for delivery to Mr. Chaplin, as he plans to leave for Europe early in May.

(b)(7)(c)

I am also enclosing for your information a memorandum prepared by Mr. Wixon, covering the Chinese situation in San Francisco, which I should like to discuss with you upon my return to Washington.

detached see mackey AW 4/28

The special session of the Grand Jury, at which the case of [redacted]s to be presented, has been set over to April 28, and for that reason I shall not be in Washington on April 26, as I had planned. However, I anticipate the case will not take more than two days, and I am making arrangements to be in Washington on Monday, May 3.

enclosures

REGISTERED AIR MAIL

Air Mail PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL A-5653092

Herbert A. Bergson, Executive Assistant to the Attorney General, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C. April 23, 1948

(b)(7)(c) [redacted] Executive Assistant to the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization Seattle 4, Washington

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

There is enclosed for your information transcript of sworn statement made by Charles Spencer Chaplin at Los Angeles, California on April 17, 1948.

It will be noted from the transcript that Mr. Chaplin testified that he had never been a member of or affiliated with the Communist Party, nor had he ever contributed any financial support to the Party.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation reports indicate that Mr. Chaplin has made substantial contributions to the Party over a period of years, and if it were established by competent evidence that Chaplin had so contributed to the Communist Party, this fact in itself would be sufficient to warrant his exclusion under the provisions of the Act of October 16, 1918 as amended. The reports, however, are rather indefinite and unsatisfactory from an evidentiary standpoint, merely stating that it is reported or alleged by confidential informants that Chaplin made contributions to the Party on various occasions. This phase of the case will be more fully developed upon my return to Washington, but at this writing it appears unlikely there is available sufficient evidence to warrant a finding by a Board of Special Inquiry that Chaplin is subject to exclusion on this ground alone.

With reference to Chaplin's membership in the Communist Party, the Federal Bureau of Investigation under date of October 2, 1947 reported in part as follows:

> "An informant advised that Chaplin may well be a Communist but there would be no record of his membership except in the higher circles of the Communist Party. This informant is unavailable. However, in this connection [redacted] with aliases, a close associate of Chaplin, advised that Chaplin was both a millionaire and a Communist. [redacted] said that Chaplin would never be contacted by a local Communist and that he was contacted only by the higher officials in the Russian Government."

On April 8, 1948, I requested the District Directors at New York and Los Angeles to conduct investigations in their respective districts as to Chaplin's membership in or affiliation with the Communist Party. The Los Angeles investigation was fruitless, but under date of April 12, 1948, I received a report from our New York office (copy attached), reading in part as follows:

(b)(7)(c)

> "On April 9, 1948, I interrogated [redacted] and he stated to me that he knows Charles Chaplin to have been a member of the Communist Party of the United States, but that his knowledge thereof is based solely upon hearsay, as the result of statements made to him by persons who are still in the Communist Party. He mentioned that one of the per-

"-sons who had told him of Chaplin's membership was V. J. Jerome, who, at the time of [redacted] membership in the Communist Party, was in charge of the Cultural Section and had close contact with those members of the Party who were in the movie industry. He further stated that at the present moment he does not know of any person who would be able to identify Charles Chaplin as a member of the Communist Party."

I shall personally interview [redacted] upon my return to the East, and every effort will be made to develop more fully the possibility of securing additional evidence of Chaplin's membership in and affiliation with the Communist Party. In the event we are unsuccessful in securing additional evidence, I respectfully suggest that consideration be given to the processing of the case in accordance with Part 175.57 C.F.R.

There is, however, another phase of the case which warrants consideration. By reference to pages 4 and 5 of the transcript, it will be noted that Chaplin denied ever having been convicted of or having committed any crime or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude. In so doing, he testified falsely under oath to a material fact, in that in 1942 he committed a crime involving moral turpitude, to wit, conspiracy to commit an abortion. From the evidence now available, I am inclined to the view that the Government could successfully institute a criminal action charging Chaplin with perjury (see attached excerpts regarding the testimony of the nurses who attended Joan Berry during and following the abortions.) Should Mr. Chaplin for any reason abandon his present plans for a trip abroad, and remain in the United States, I respectfully suggest consideration be given to the institution of such a prosecution as soon as it is apparent Chaplin does not intend to leave the United States. If, however, as we have every reason to expect, Mr. Chaplin does make the trip, we could proceed with the investigation, and upon his return to the United States five or six months hence, parole him for prosecution. If he were convicted, he would then be subject to exclusion and deportation on the ground and for the reason that he had been convicted of a crime involving moral turpitude, committed prior to entry.

I am today mailing the file and the application for reentry permit to the Commissioner in order that the permit may be issued without further delay, and forwarded to our Los Angeles office for delivery there to Mr. Chaplin, as he plans on leaving for Europe early in May.

enclosures

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immigration and Naturalization Service
Los Angeles, 13, California

Los Angeles No. 1600-41933
Central Office No. A-5653092

Alien Registration No. 5653092

IN RE: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN.

Sworn statement of Charles Spencer Chaplin made in the English language on Saturday, April 17, 1948, before [redacted] designated and acting immigrant inspector, at 1085 Summit Drive, Beverly Hills, California. This statement was taken in connection with the alien's application for a reentry permit.

(b)(7)(c)

Present:

Examining Inspector
District Adjudications Officer, Los Angeles [redacted]
Stenographer - Beryl Drumm

Witness - Charles Spencer Chaplin

BY EXAMINING INSPECTOR TO WITNESS:

Q Mr. Chaplin, I wish to advise you that I am a designated immigrant inspector, and as such I have the right to administer oaths and to take testimony concerning the right of any alien to enter, reenter, pass through or reside in the United States. I should like to take a statement from you regarding your right to reenter and to reside in the United States. Are you willing to make a statement under oath in this connection?
A Yes.

Q Stand, raise your right hand, and be sworn. Do you solemnly promise and swear that all the statements you are about to make will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?
A I do.

Q Will you please state your full, true name?
A CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN.

Q When and where were you born, Mr. Chaplin?
A London, England, 1889, April 16.

Q Have you ever been known by or made use of any other name or names, Mr. Chaplin?
A No, never.

Q I am handing you Form I-131. Is this your application for a re-entry permit?

NOTE: Form I-131 is shown to witness.

A Yes.

Q Is all the data appearing thereon true and correct to the best of your knowledge and belief?
A It is.

Q Are you married, Mr. Chaplin?
A Yes.

Q How many times have you been married, Mr. Chaplin?
A Let me see...three times.

Q Will you please state when and where and to whom you were married on each occasion?
A To Miss Mildred Harris. Let me see...that's in Los Angeles.

Q And, the approximate year?
A Oh, gracious. Let me see. I don't really know. I can get that data for you.

Q Just to the best of your recollection at this time.
A Gee whiz. Let me see. I don't know. '21 or '2.

Q How was that marriage terminated?
A Divorce.

Q Approximate year?
A That I don't know again.

Q Well, when, where, and to whom were you married on the second occasion?
A Second occasion to--I forget these things--to Lita Gray. That was in Mexico.

Q And, the approximate year, Mr. Chaplin?
A That's about '28, I think.

Q And, how was that marriage terminated?
A Divorce.

Q Where was the divorce granted, and the approximate year?
A I think that was granted here in Los Angeles; and the approximate date, I can get it for you.

Q And, to whom are you married at the present time?
A To Miss Ona O'Neill.

Q When was that marriage consummated?
A That was consummated five years ago.

Q And, you are married at the present time?
A Yes, I am married at the present time. Let me see...this makes my fourth marriage. Pardon me.

Q Which marriage did we overlook, Mr. Chaplin?
A Miss Goddard.

Q When were you married to Miss Goddard--following your divorce or marriage to whom?
A 1936, '37.

Q Would that be your third marriage then?
A Yes.

Q And, where was that marriage consummated?
A In China.

Q How was the marriage terminated?
A Divorce.

Q Where was the divorce granted?
A I think I was divorced...not here...I think in Mexico.

Q Do you know the year?
A Five or six years ago.

Q About 1941, '42?
A Yes. I can get those other dates. I can straighten out that.

Q Your purpose in applying for a reentry permit is to...
A Carry on my business here and so forth and more or less reside here.

Q And, you will be destined to United Artists Corporation, Limited, Wardour Street, London, W., 1, England?
A Yes.

Q Is your trip in connection with your business as a movie official?
A Purely my business.

Q How long do you anticipate being away?
A Oh, maybe four, five months.

Q What countries do you plan on visiting?
A Well, maybe France, maybe Italy.

Q And, England?
A And, England. Ireland, perhaps. Maybe the north of Africa, or something like that. Those places will be more or less business and to take my wife to show her.

Q Your wife is going to accompany you on this trip?
A Yes.

Q And, your children?
A Yes, and all the places they will remain in England.

Q How many children have you?
A I got four children.

Q Will you please state their names, places and dates of birth?
A Sidney Earl Chaplin, born in Los Angeles; he is twenty-one or two years old now. There is Charles; he's the eldest; he's going on twenty-three; he was born here in Los Angeles. Then, Geraldine Chaplin; she is three and a half, going on to four; born in Los Angeles. And, Michael John Chaplin; he's two; born in Los Angeles.

Q The two last-named children, I take it, were born to the present marriage--issues of the present marriage.
A Yes.

Q And, the two other children were issues of one of your earlier marriages.
A Lita Gray Chaplin, yes.

Q Mr. Chaplin, have you ever been convicted of any crime or crimes?
A No.

Q Have you ever committed adultery?
A I have never been charged with adultery.

Q That isn't the question, Mr. Chaplin. Have you ever committed adultery?
A How do you define that?

Q Adultery is having intimate relations or sexual intercourse with a person other than the person to whom you are married - at the time you are married.
A No, at the times I was married. No. The answer is "no."

Q Have you ever conspired with anyone to commit any crime or offense involving moral turpitude?
A Never.

Q Including the crime of abortion?
A No.

Q You have never conspired with anyone to commit the crime of abortion?
A I never have.

Q Now, Mr. Chaplin, will you tell me all the organizations you have been affiliated with within the last ten years of a political nature?
A I have never belonged to any political organization in my life.

Q Have you made contributions to any society or groups in the past?
A Possibly.

Q Could you tell us some of the organizations to which you have made contributions?
A Yes. I have made contributions to the Wallace campaign and the Democratic campaign. In fact, my contributions have been to the Democratic more or less.

Q Do you make these contributions yourself or are they made through someone else, your secretary?
A By myself or through the Chaplin Studio under my name.

Q You are the President of the Chaplin Studio, are you?
A Yes.

Q And, do you personally direct the activities of that organization?
A Yes.

Q Have you ever made any contributions either directly or indirectly to the Communist Party, Mr. Chaplin?
A I never have. Never.

Q Have you ever made contributions to front organizations of the Communist Party?
A That again I don't know. I don't think I ever have. Then, again, that is such a general question...so many things. I don't know what constitutes a front organization of the Communist Party.

Q Do you consider yourself a member of the Communist Party, Mr. Chaplin?
A I certainly do not.

Q Have you ever made any contributions to the Young Communist League?
A I never have.

Q Have you ever made any contributions to the Communist Party?
A Never.

Q Have you ever made any contributions to the Actors Guild?
A To the Actors Guild, that I don't know.

Q It is possible that you may have but you don't recall at this time?
A Yes, possibly, but I may not have.

Q But, it is possible that you may have as well as that you may not have; is that true?
A That I don't know. I think I have to belong to an Actors Guild in order to work.

Q Can you recall any other organizations, societies, or groups to which you have made contributions within the last ten years?
A No.

Q Mr. Chaplin, I understand that you have been rather--that the press from time to time has indicated that you were more or less interested in Communist-sponsored movements in this country. Is that correct?
A No, not Communist-sponsored. They may have sponsored certain--I am just interested. I am liberal and I am interested in peace, but by no means am I interested in Communism. I have always made that statement. As I say, I never need any front or any other name. I have always used my own name throughout my whole life. I never used anyone else...anything. I have never belonged to any political organization other than the things I have to belong to in accordance with my work.

Q Are you acquainted with Harry Bridges, Mr. Chaplin?
A Yes.

Q And, have you entertained him in your home from time to time?
A Yes--not from time to time. I think I met him once up here.

Q Do you know whether or not Mr. Bridges is a member of the Communist Party?
A I wouldn't know at all.

Q Was your association with him purely social?
A It was purely social.

Q Are you acquainted with Hanns Eisler?
A Yes.

Q And, will you tell us of your association with Mr. Hanns Eisler?
A It was purely social and as a musician, an artist. I met him socially through other people.

Q Do you know whether Hanns Eisler was a member of the Communist Party?
A That I don't know. To my belief, I don't think he is. To my knowledge, I don't believe he is.

Q Did you ever pay any money to Hanns Eisler?
A Yes.

Q Why did you pay him money?
A But, well, because he was doing work for me.

Q Whatever you paid him was in return for services rendered--services as a musician, composer?
A Yes. He was putting music to one of my pictures.

Q Did you ever address a communication to anyone in which you stated, "Russia, the future is yours."?
A Yes.

Q Will you please tell us under what circumstances you addressed such a communication, and the occasion?
A Under the circumstances--

Q First of all, to whom was the communication addressed, and the nature of it?
A It was at the request of our Allies, which were the Russians at that time. They wanted some kind of message for one of their things in order to...for one of their anniversaries.

Q Was it an open letter to someone?
A Yes. It was to the thing...to the Russian people.

Q To whom was the communication addressed?
A I don't know. To Soviet Russia, something like that. To my knowledge, it was not to anybody.

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

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

Q Now, the Daily Worker on June 8, 1947 carried an article purportedly written by you stating that you and a number of other persons urged that the trials of Eugene Dennis, Léon Josephson, and Gerhardt Eisler be postponed.
A That is correct.

Q Why did you advocate postponement?
A Because we thought it was the humane thing to do. We wanted to see justice done in the proper way. That's all.

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

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

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

Q Will you tell us just what you implied by your answer, it has to be qualified, that you couldn't answer the question whether you were a Communist sympathizer?
A During the war, everybody was more or less a Communist sympathizer. By that I mean the Communist of Russia, or Russia, or Communists. What I wanted to define, as I say, I never read a book about Communism. I don't know anything about it. I never read Karl Marx or anything like that. My interpretation of Communist was Russia. It wouldn't naturally be Russia under the old regime, but as they are Communist and they are fighting for what they feel is their cause, I naturally felt they put up a very good cause. I have always felt grateful because they helped us to get ready and prepare our own way of life.

Q Do you consider yourself in sympathy with the cause of the Communist Party of the U.S.A.?
A I know nothing about the Communist Party of the U.S.A., nothing whatsoever. Does that answer you? This all emanates from the--all this sort of association of Communist attached to me emanates from the fact that I was called up during the war to make a speech and deputize for Mr. Davis who was the Ambassador to Russia, and he was to speak in San Francisco. He was taken suddenly ill with laryngitis, and at the last moment they called me up and asked me if I would go there for rally and so forth and get money for the Russia thing, charity, or whatever it was. I went down there the last moment. I made a speech. I felt very emotional about the whole thing, and the news were coming through that they were at Stalingrad and so forth

A (cont'd) and all this business, they had fought and died a great deal, and I made a talk, a eulogy of Russia and the Russian people, and, then, from there they said, "Good work," and it was the thing to do, and we wanted unity, and there seemed to be other forces trying to divide us at that time, and the thing I always spoke and in all my speeches I said, "We want Thomas Lamont to Harry Bridges, we want that same unity, we have to win this war." I mean, that is the whole thing.

Q Mr. Chaplin, were you ever a member of the New Workers Party?
A No.

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

Q In 1922 or '23, did you make a large donation to the Communist Party?
A I did not.

Q Have you ever made any donations to the Communist Party?
A I am sure, never, not to my--I am sure.

Q Did you ever make any contribution to an organization called "A Soviet America to Come"?
A No.

Q Did you ever contribute to the Russia-American Society for Medical Aid to Russia?
A I might have done. I don't know. When I say that, I really shouldn't say that. To my knowledge, I don't think so. A lot of these things are all carried down to the studio and they more or less aportion some of these things out you know. I don't think so. To my mind I am sure I might have contributed something to the Russian, I think to Russian charity.

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

Q Hedda Hopper, Hollywood columnist, in her column December 27, 1943 stated: "From things I have learned, Charlie Chaplin contributed $25,000 to the Communist cause and $100 to the Red Cross." What have you to say about that, Mr. Chaplin?
A That is complete lie.

Q Did you know she made such a statement on the radio?
A No. As a matter of fact, I never take these papers at all.

Q This would be over the radio.
A No. I didn't hear it, and that is not true. We make our yearly

A (cont'd) thing to the Red Cross and have done so throughout the years. Same thing with the buying of war bonds and everything. I bought half a million dollars worth of war bonds.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A Yes, that's true.

Q What was the occasion for that dinner, Mr. Chaplin?

A Russian War Relief.

Q And, by whom was the dinner sponsored?

A By, oh, by the proper people that the Administration had elected, that the Washington, you know, it was the proper sponsoring. Who is the man who was the head of it--I don't even remember.

Q Why was the dinner given in your honor?

A Because I had spoken eulogistically of the Russian war effort and Russia was very thankful to me for having done so, and, naturally, they thought that by having the dinner for me it would contribute and get them money for their war relief. I donated money myself on that occasion.

Q Did you give a reception for Major Barayev of the Russian Embassy prior to the Russian War Relief dinner, on March 24, 1942, at the Shrine Auditorium in Los Angeles?

A I don't think so. All these relief things and so forth were all sponsored by the proper--it came from the proper source, as I understand. I am trying to think of the whole thing. He was at the back of it.

Q It is reported that on August 22, 1943--

A Carter. It was all under the sponsorship of Carter, the President's man.

Q It is reported that on August 22, 1943, Mr. and Mrs. Mikhail Kolotozov, the official representative of the Soviet Union Motion Picture

Q (cont'd) Industry in the United States, were given a reception by the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship at the Mocambo Club in Hollywood, at which you spoke and said: "There is a great deal of good in Communism. We can use the good and segregate the bad." Do you recall that occasion, Mr. Chaplin?

A I recall the occasion. I don't exactly recall that. I might have said it. I might have said it.

Q Do you recall the gist of your remarks at that time other than what I have just quoted?

A No. I think it was one of those spontaneous speeches.

Q I believe at that time you are also alleged to have said: "I am not a Communist. I am just a broken down comedian." Now, on April 16, 1944, did you attend a dinner party of the Soviet Consul in Los Angeles in honor of Vice Consul V. V. Pastoev?

A When is this?

Q April 16, 1944.

A I have been to the Russian Consulate here.

Q Do you recall having attended this dinner on April 16, 1944?

A No.

Q It is possible that you may have attended the dinner?

A No, because I have only been there once or twice.

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

A Yes.

Q Were you a speaker on that occasion?

A Where was this at?

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

A Dinner? Where?

Q Doesn't state where.

A No, I wasn't. No.

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

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

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

A About three times.

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

A None.

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

Q Do you recall when and whom you entertained?
A No, I don't recall. You see, we got a lot of people. I entertain lots of these Consulates, Ambassadors, and Chinese, and so forth. They all come up here, you know, because I am pretty much of an international figure, but not much. I know the Russian Consulate here, Mr. Thomas...Tomasoff. He was a nice, little man, and I liked him, but I don't think I saw him but twice since he was here. Of course, again I must add, that they look upon me and know of my friendliness, and I don't wish to have--I am not antagonistic. I'll say that now. I don't feel this antagonism against Russia. I don't feel it at all. Perhaps I don't understand the situation, but I frankly must say that I have still hope, and I still believe it would be a very good job if we could make a deal with them and I believe we would be more prosperous all around.

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

Q What did you say in that communication, Mr. Chaplin?
A Nothing. I was very proud. You understand, this festival was in honor of my work, and naturally, I told them I was very honored that they would have such a festival and enjoyed my work.

Q Was it in connection with some picture?
A All my pictures.

Q Not in connection with any particular picture?
A No, no, no. Strangely enough, you know, the last picture I have made is so...I understand is taboo in Russia.

Q Pardon?
A They won't release my last picture.

Q Which one is that, Mr. Chaplin?
A "Monsieur Verdoux" that they won't release.

Q Now, about how many times have you attended receptions or other gatherings sponsored by the Soviet Consulate here in Los Angeles?
A Oh, very few.

Q Would it be as many as half a dozen?
A No. I can only think of about three--would be the limit.

Q Do you subscribe to the Daily Worker, Mr. Chaplin?
A No.

Q The reason I ask is, the Daily Worker of April 6, 1943 announced the formation of National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Incorporated,

Q (cont'd) to permit better understanding between the United States and the USSR which was considered essential to the war effort. Were you identified with this organization, Mr. Chaplin?

A With one of them, yes, if anything along the line of promoting friendship. I don't lend my name to many of those organizations, and I am sure, if, for instance, if your Department keeps up on this, I am sure they won't find my name. If they do, it is an inadvertent thing. I don't go into this unless it will promote friendship, Russian, the United States, and the Allies, all the Allies, including Great Britain, and so forth. I am naturally for that.

Q What is your attitude toward the Soviet Government at this time?

A The same as it always has been. I feel very grateful to them. What I read of the news, I don't see anything where they have committed any particular crime or outrage in our democracy.

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

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

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

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

Q Would you take up arms to repel--

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

A (cont'd) people incenses me more than the ideology, more than the work movement, or anything else--just that they were crazy; they were mad men.

Q Were you a member of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship?
A I think, yes, maybe yes.

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

Q The Daily Worker of September 29, 1943 shows Mr. Chaplin to be one of the sponsors of the Tenth Anniversary of the United States Friendship Congress.
A Frankly, I don't know. I have no recollection. It is possible.

Q Now, have you ever made any contributions to the American-Soviet Friendship organization?
A I don't think so...very little.

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

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

Q It is possible that you made such contribution?
A Oh, yes.

Q Now, on November 21, 1944, a photograph of you appeared in the Daily Worker, in connection with an article pointing out that you along with other movie people had sent a telegram sending greetings to the American-Soviet Friendship rally at Madison Square Garden.
A That's possible. I don't know. Mind you, I can't--these things don't stand out as important to me. I get piles of mail. Possibly they say, all these things are promoted by suggestion, and say will you with others, so and so, enlist your good will and our friendship of Soviet Russia. The friendship of Soviet Russia, I am all for it. I am all for trade pacts and everything else, so we can go ahead without war.

Q Did you furnish the Daily Worker the picture from which the photograph of yourself appearing in that publication was made?
A No.

Q You don't know from what source they secured your picture for the paper?
A I have never given any pictures or photographs to any paper or periodical. No. I suppose they get those things up themselves.

Q About how many times have you spoken for the Russian War Relief, Mr. Chaplin?
A About four to five times.

Q Are you acquainted with Earl Browder?
A No, don't know him.

Q Mr. Chaplin, were you honorary chairman of a cultural meeting held at Carnegie Hall, New York City, October 16, 1942?
A I spoke there, yes.

Q You were the honorary chairman, then, of this meeting?
A I don't remember. I know that they requested and wanted to know if I would speak on that occasion. I think Orson Welles was the chairman. I wasn't the chairman at all, and I was to speak.

Q Now, will you tell us something about that meeting, Mr. Chaplin? By whom was it sponsored, first of all?
A A lot of actors, lot of writers.

Q Were you united under any group or organization?
A I don't think so. That was another, a request, and I think it came from a friend of mine. The request came from a friend of mine.

Q And, now, during that address--or rather at the commencement of the address, did you preface your remarks by saying: "Dear Comrades. Yes, I mean, Comrades."?
A Yes.

Q And, just what did you mean to imply with the salutation?
A I mean to imply--there were obviously some Russians in the audience and as we were all together in the Allied cause and fighting for democracy and that they were our comrades and I was very proud to be able to refer to them as comrades. We were all in one cause.

Q Did it have any significance that you were and considered yourself a follower of the Communist line?
A No.

Q Or, a member of the Communist Party?
A It had a certain wit. It got a big laugh, and there was at that time pervading a sort of feeling that the Russians were very strange bedfellows. By way of clarifying the air and getting a get-together, friendly response, and so forth; I am naturally liberal.

Q It is further reported that you continued: "I am not a citizen and I don't need American citizenship papers. Citizenship papers don't mean anything. I am a patriot of humanity. I am a citizen of the world."
A The first part is not correct.

Q You mean you did not make the statement "I am not a citizen and I don't need American citizenship papers"?
A I did not make that statement.

Q As a matter of fact, Mr. Chaplin, you are not a citizen of the United States, are you?
A I am not.

Q Have you ever applied for citizenship in this country?
A I have never applied;from the time I was nineteen I have always had a sense of internationalism and I feel that it is coming closer every day, for the United Nations and for One World as Mr.--what's his name that died...

Q Is that the reason you have never applied for citizenship in the United States?
A Yes. I consider myself as much a citizen of America as anybody else and my great love has always been here in this country. I have been here thirty, thirty-five years. My children and everybody is as much a part of my--at the same time I don't feel I am allied to any one particular country. I feel I am a citizen of the world. I feel that when the day comes and we have the barriers down and so forth so the people come and go all around the world and be a part of any country, and I have always felt that about citizenship.

Q How long have you entertained that view, Mr. Chaplin?
A I have had it quite a long time.

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

Q At the present time you are a citizen of Great Britain, are you?
A At the present I am whatever...British subject. I was born there.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A That is correct.

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

A Well, because there was...well, because I had heard there was several, couple of million soldiers in Ireland and something and all, everything prepared, and some of the papers said we were started, and it was a controversial subject at the time and my analysis and my thoughts on the matter were that we should have started a second front and get the thing over as quickly as possible. Churchill had another idea of soft underbelly which didn't prove to be so soft. I think we could have saved hundreds of thousands of American lives by having it earlier. That is my personal opinion. They would have gone on that bulge; that would have been more or less the end of it.

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

A Yes.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Q How do you know it wasn't a Communist-sponsored meeting?
A Because it was--I definitely know it was the C.I.O., something to do with the C.I.O.

Q Were you ever one of the Board of Directors of an organization known as People's Radio Foundation?
A No.

Q You never were a member of the Board of Directors of that organisation?
A No.

Q Were you ever a member of such organization?
A No.

Q Did you ever make any financial contribution to the People's Radio Foundation?
A No. I don't, I don't think so. I could always be certain--no. You see, I get, you know, like all people in public life, we get lots of these letters. There are piles a day of this sort of thing and I don't pay much attention to any of them.

Q What is your attitude toward the International Workers of the World, Mr. Chaplin?
A That is the old I.W.W.?

Q Correct.
A I don't know anything about it, frankly.

Q Did you ever indicate in any way that you were sympathetic to this organization?
A I don't think so. Not to my knowledge.

Q Did you attend a dinner at Cicero's Restaurant in Hollywood on November 10, 1941 given by a committee or sponsored under the auspices of the American Committee to Save Refugees, the Exile Writers Committee, and the United States, American-Spanish Aid Committee?
A No, I am sure. I attend very, very few dinners of any kind.

Q Did you make any financial contribution to a magazine entitled "Salute"?
A No.

Q Which is described as a Communist intellectual magazine?
A No.

Q You made no financial contribution in any way to this magazine?
A That is correct. I am sure.

Q Were you given an award by the "New Masters" at a banquet held at the Commodore at New York City, January 22, 1945?
A I really don't remember.

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

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

Q Have you ever contributed anything to any foreign publication of any kind, any material of any kind?
A I think there was a Swedish article.

Q What was the name of the publication?
A I know it was a Swedish thing.

Q Was that recently?
A About a couple of years ago.

Q And, what publication did your article appear in?
A That I don't know. It was a man doing stories about Hollywood and so forth. It was more or less in connection with my work and business.

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

Q Anything further you would like to say, Mr. Chaplin?
A I don't know if I have answered your party line and if you will tell me exactly what the party line prior to the war—

Q Well, of course, the party line is the line of policy followed—
A I have never been...belonged to any organization prior to the war. In the first place the war...I was out to help the Allied effort. That is my answer. Prior to that, I completely deny that I followed any party line and I say I didn't follow any party line during the war. I followed the Allied lines. That is how I would define it.

Q Have you in any way done anything to promote the interest of the Communist Party in the United States, either financial or otherwise?
A The Communist Party of the United States? No, not to my knowledge.

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

QMr. Chaplin, when and where were you first admitted to the United States?
A Around 1910.

Q Where were you admitted to the United States at that time, Mr. Chaplin?
A We came by Quebec to New York.

Q You entered the United States by rail at some port in New York?
A Yes.

Q Were you admitted to the United States for permanent residence at that time?

A No. We were on a tour working for the Percy Williams Vaudeville Circuit.

Q How long did you remain in the United States at that time?
A I think we remained around two years.

Q And, when did you next enter the United States?
A I think we went home. There was an interim of about fifteen weeks and then I returned.

Q About what year would that be, Mr. Chaplin?
A '12.

Q Where did you arrive at that time?
A New York.

Q Were you admitted to the United States for permanent residence at that time?
A That I don't know.

Q When did you next leave the United States after your arrival therein at New York in 1912?
A Then I didn't leave until '21.

Q And, where did you go at that time?
A I think....oh, I went to Europe for vacation. I had been in pictures and so forth, and what have you.

Q Where did you enter the United States in 1921?
A I guess we were away for about six weeks.

Q Upon your return you reentered the United States where?
A New York.

Q Were you admitted to New York for permanent residence at that time?
A Yes. I stayed here for ten years which I had taken up permanent.

Q When were you first admitted to the United States for permanent residence?
A That I don't know. I don't know.

Q How many trips have you made out the United States since 1921, giving the dates of departure and reentry?
A Three or four since then. I don't think I have left the United States more than about five or six times.

Q Could you give us the approximate dates of your departures and reentries?
A That I don't think I can.

Q You last arrived in the United States at the port of San Francisco

Q (cont'd) on the SS PRESIDENT COOLIDGE, June 3, 1936. Is that correct?
A Yes.

Q What document did you present at that time with reference to your entry? Were you in possession of a reentry permit?
A Yes.

Q Have you resided in the United States continuously since June 3, 1936?
A To my knowledge...yes, yes, yes...that's right, never left.

Q Were you coming from the Orient at that time?
A That's right.

Q How long had you been absent from the United States on that visit?
A Oh, I think four months, away four months.

Q And, you complied with the Alien Registration Act of 1940 by registering?
A Oh, yes, everything was clear, whatever it was, the thing one does. See, I had a secretary that attended to all that and so forth and they weren't so strict then.

Q Have you ever made any trips to Mexico or Canada?
A No, I haven't. That is why I wanted to take a trip now.

Q You have resided in the United States continuously since June 3, 1936?
A Yes.

Q I don't think of any further questions, Mr. Chaplin, unless there is something further you would like to say--
A Just to reiterate, I am not here to overthrow the American system or do I want to contribute to the overthrow of the American system. I wouldn't do it consciously in any way, and all I want is peace in the world.

INTERVIEW CLOSED.

I certify that the foregoing sworn statement of Charles Spencer Chaplin (pages 1 through 22) is a correct transcript of my stenographic notes which may be found in District Office Notebook No. 1009.

Beryl Drumm
Beryl Drumm, Stenographer

[redacted] Examining Inspector

(b)(7)(c)

(b)(6) "April 20, 1948

"I will have a report for you on the air mail before tomorrow night on the abortions. Neither the U. S. Attorney nor the F.B.I. had anything very convincing. However, I have learned that the local District Attorney made a thorough investigation with a view to prosecuting Dr. A. H. Tweedie, who is alleged to have performed the abortions. At that time, while Tweedie admitted that Joan Berry had made a call at his office, he denied having performed any abortion. Dr. Tweedie is reported to have been convicted on an abortion charge on August 21, 1942, at which time he pleaded guilty and was given six months in the County Jail and three years probation.

Dr. Tweedie's nurse, [redacted] recalled the visit of Miss Joan Berry at Dr. Tweedie's office, and that several days after the visit, she reappeared and was examined by Dr. Tweedie. She recalled the doctor having stated that Miss Berry did not need an abortion, and, further, that Miss Berry did not want an abortion. About three days later, however, Miss Berry appeared again in the office for an examination, at which time she made the statement, 'They told me I would have to go through with it,' and that it was necessary for her to be aborted in order to become a motion picture star.

The abortion was then performed. [redacted] stated she assisted, and that she witnessed the abortion. At that time, Miss Berry was given an anesthetic. As [redacted] recalls it, Miss Berry was there for several days after the performance of the abortion. About one or two days after the operation, she had to be 'washed out'. During the time that Miss Berry was at Dr. Tweedie's office, [redacted] recalls that she, at one time, placed a telephone call for Miss Berry to a man named 'Tim'. [redacted] also recalled that Miss Berry had been operated on about January of 1942, and at that time, [redacted] was personally present and assisted, and that Miss Berry was not given an anesthetic, but was awake throughout the operation. [redacted] also recalled at this time, Miss Berry was brought to the office in a large black car, which she was told was Mr. Chaplin's car. Later, that day, Miss Berry wanted to go home and refused to stay overnight, and about nine o'clock that evening, the same car came down and picked her up, and another nurse employed by Dr. Tweedie, whose name is [redacted], accompanied her. [redacted] later informed [redacted] that she had gone to Mr. Chaplin's home with the girl and put her to bed there.

[redacted] stated that she had formerly been employed by Dr. Tweedie and had worked for him for approximately nine months. That she was personally present and assisted in the performance of the two abortions described above. That her duties were to stay with Miss Berry during the time she was in the office. That after the second abortion, Miss Berry did not want to stay overnight and called Mr. Chaplin's home and asked the car to be sent. That about nine o'clock that night, the car drove up with a chauffeur and picked both Miss

(b)(6)

(page 1 of copy)

(April 20, 1948)

(b)(6)

"Berry and herself up and that she then went to Mr. Chaplin's home. That upon entering the home, she was introduced to Mr. Chaplin as 'the nurse who took care of me during the night.' [redacted] observed Miss Berry and Mr. Chaplin embrace and kiss, and heard Mr. Chaplin's inquiries as to how Miss Berry felt, and whether or not she was in pain. Mrs. Jones stayed at Mr. Chaplin's home for about an hour, having conversation in the living room. Mrs. Jones then went upstairs to the bedroom with Miss Berry and put her to bed. She then went downstairs and talked with Mr. Chaplin for about fifteen minutes longer, and then was driven back to her home in the Chaplin car.

The information concerning the two nurses was obtained by me from one of their reports. The report does not show the outcome of cross-examination of Dr. Tweedie, nor why he was not prosecuted by the District Attorney's office. I will get that for you tomorrow, but it looks like we have a case."

(page 2 of copy)

"April 21, 1948

"Supplementing our letter of yesterday, with reference to the testimony of the two nurses, concerning the abortions performed on Joan Berry, Miss Joan Berry testified before her mother on May 29, 1943, in answer to questions by Captain Everett P. Davis of the Los Angeles Police Department, that she had had two abortions. In describing the circumstances of the abortions, she very definitely linked Charlie Chaplin up with the securing of the abortions. She states that she was reluctant to have an abortion performed, but was finally persuaded by Tim Durante and Chaplin to go through with it. She states that Tim Durante talked Chaplin into it. Joan Berry freely admitted that there were two abortions performed by the same doctor.

The local Police Department investigators were unable to get any admissions out of Dr. A. L. Tweedie, except that he had some recollection of such a girl having come to his office at one time, but he denies positively that he ever performed any abortion. Dr. Tweedie had his offices at 54th and Crenshaw, and is reported to have had a wide reputation as a doctor who would perform abortions. When he was questioned on June 5, 1943, he gave his age as 63. He also said that the Medical Board had quite a record on him, and states that after his first experience, he destroyed all of his office records and never again kept records of any of his patients. He also testified that he never sent out any bills.

We understand that Tim Durante is no longer welcome at the home of Chaplin, and has definitely broken with him. It may be that since the Statute of Limitations has run, Durante could be persuaded to give the facts relating to the abortion, or at least sufficient facts to link the subject up with the obvious conspiracy to have the abortions performed.

I believe it would be preferable to hold up any further investigation until after the departure of the subject, unless information should come our way. A newspaper columnist in one of the morning papers stated that Chaplin, according to information this columnist had received, had given up his trip to England, since he had not been able to receive a reentry permit. Of course, this information is inaccurate, but there are lots of people who would like to give publicity to any contemplated trip, and would also immediately speculate as to his admissibility upon return, very likely. It seems that at least one of the newspapers had all the story on the abortions, and many of the facts concerning Chaplin that were uncovered in the investigation at or about the same time. such information was secured by the officers, and on the least provocation, they would likely reprint a good many of these things in the news. Unless you indicate to the contrary, we will hold up until after the departure of the subject. * * * * * * *"

(copy)

The New York Public Library

Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations

FIFTH AVENUE & 42ND STREET
NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

New York, April 12, 1948

AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF NEW YORK)
) SS:
COUNTY OF NEW YORK)

(b)(6)

I, [redacted] Assistant Chief of the Photographic Service of The New York Public Library, being duly sworn, depose and say:

That the attached positive photostat, as described below, is a true copy of the original on file in this library.

Page 11 of the Daily Worker for Tuesday, November 21, 1944, volume XXI, no. 279, published by The Freedom of the Press Co., Inc., New York, 1944.

(b)(6) [redacted]

Subscribed and sworn to
before me this 12th day
of April, 1948.

Grace L. Parks

GRACE L. PARKS
NOTARY PUBLIC, STATE OF N. Y.
QUALIFIED IN NEW YORK COUNTY
NEW YORK COUNTY CLERK'S No. 89
NEW YORK COUNTY REGISTER'S No. 14083
COMMISSION EXPIRES MARCH 30, 1950

German Exiles Enrich Art of Latin America

By EFREN FARRILL

MEXICO CITY.—A performance of L. Leonov's play, "Invasion," was given recently in the *Government* Palace of Fine Arts in Mexico City. It was the first of a series in honor of the United Nations.

The play dealt with the actions of the Nazis in an invaded section of the Ukraine. Refugee actors from Spain, Catalonia, Germany and Austria played the main roles. The performance was arranged by the Committee to Aid the Catalonian Patriots.

* * *

The Heinrich Heine Club, an organization of German - speaking residents of Mexico City, put on a play by the Austrian anti-fascist writer, Ferdinand Bruckner. The author is now living in New York. The drama portrayed the heroic resistance of the Norwegian people and the church against the Nazi invaders. Austrian and German refugee actors participated.

* * *

The monthly organ of the Free German Movement in Mexico, "Free Germany," is celebrating its third anniversary. During this period the magazine has become the spokesman of all German-language anti-Nazis throughout Latin America.

* * *

The publishing house, El Libro Libre, has recently issued three new books that are attracting considerable attention. The first is "Germany, to Be or Not to Be," by Paul Merker ex-Communist Reichstag deputy and leader of the Free German movement in Mexico. It is published in Spanish, the German edition having been issued five months ago, and covers German history between the two world wars, giving the background for Hitler's coming to power.

The second is Ludwig Renn's "Vanishing Nobility." His "War," written 15 years ago, was a magnificent story of the first war. A sequel, "Post-War," will soon be published. Renn is president of The Free German movement.

The third of the new books is Ernst Sommer's "Revolt of the Saints." His "Message from Granada" was published a decade ago, and made a deep impression. The book was a story of intolerance toward Jews in Spain.

The new one deals with a revolt of Jews in Nazi labor camps.

Screen Stars Wire Greetings To U.S.-U.S.S.R. Amity Rally

James Cagney, Charles Chaplin, John Garfield, Katharine Hepburn, Alexander Knox, Orson Welles, Sylvia Sidney and a host of other stars of the screen signed a telegram greeting the American-Soviet Friendship Rally at Madison Square Garden last Thursday. Following is the text of the message:

In time to come the recognition of the Soviet Union by the United States will be remembered as the beginning of an era which brought savagery, ignorance and hunger to an end. It will be remembered as the first step taken toward new horizons of a world where security and culture are meant for the happiness of all people everywhere.

On this occasion Hollywood wishes to add its voice to the voice of all Americans hailing the mutual bond which exists and which will continue to grow between our great country and our great Allies. In this friendship lies not only the hope but the future of the world.

Signed: Larry Adler, James Cagney, Eddie Cantor, Charles Chaplin, Dorothy Comingore, George Colouris, Olivia De Havilland, John Garfield, Ira Gershwin, Rita Hayworth, Katharine Hepburn, Gene Kelley, Alexander Knox, Groucho Marx, Harpo Marx, Edward G. Robinson, Sylvia Sidney, Gail Sondergaard and Orson Welles.

JAMES CAGNEY

RITA HAYWORTH

DOROTHY COMINGORE

CHARLES CHAPLIN

Stage Door Canteen

Lily Windsor, the soprano, interrupts a tour to run into New York and give two performances for the American Theatre Wing Stage Door Canteen and the Wing's Club for Merchant Seamen. She will be heard by servicemen at the canteen on Nov. 23 (Thanksgiving) and by seamen at the club on Nov. 30.

New French Film

The 55 St. Playhouse will next present the American premiere of the French musical, Moulin Rouge, starring Lucien Baroux, Rene Dary and Josephine Baker, with Jean Sablon and Charles Trenet, starting Wednesday, Nov. 22.

Conklin Signed

Chester Conklin, star comedian of the silent films, was signed yesterday by Columbia for a role in A Guy, a Gal and a Pal, the comedy which features Lynn Merrick, Ross Hunter and Ted Donaldson.

Rodzinski Plays Victory Hymn

Artur Rodzinski and the New York Philharmonic-Symphony will present four all-British concerts at Carnegie Hall on Nov. 30, Dec. 1, 2 and 3. The program will include the American premieres of A Solemn Hymn for Victory by Wing Commander John Wooldridge and the Symphony No. 5 of Vaughan Williams. It will also feature a work considered one of the most important choral compositions of today, William Walton's Belshazzar's Feast. In this the orchestra will be assisted by Metropolitan Opera baritone John Brownlee and by the Westminster Choir.

Thirty-three-year-old pilot-composer Wooldridge is being given leave of absence by the British Air Ministry to hear his work. The performances are a result of a promise made by Artur Rodzinski last spring when the young Englishman, having completed 91 bombing missions and having been made a Companion of the Distinguished Service Order, was in New York on a visit. The conductor promised Woolridge one performance of his score for each five German planes he shot down on his return. After a letter from Woolridge that he had already filled his first quota of "five juicy Huns" Rodzinski cabled: "As I want you to be present am freeing you from further five-to-one obligations." John Woolridge, a descendant of Sir Walter Raleigh, has been with the RAF since September, 1939. He wrote A Solemn Hymn for Victory in bed, just before the invasion started, while he was temporarily hospitalized.

Belshazzar's Feast, first produced at the Leeds Festival in 1931, is a series of musical pictures built around the glory and downfall of ancient Babylon. The text, arranged by Osbert Sitwell from the Psalms and the Book of Daniel, is—despite its Biblical subject — thoroughly contemporary in its implications. The first recitative gives the curse of Isaiah upon Israel, followed by a setting of the famous psalm, By the Waters of Babylon. In the second recitative the soloist depicts the decadent riches of Babylon. The second main section is given over the orgy of feasting at the court of Belshazzar. The third recitative interrupts the cries of O King, Live Forever by the appearance of the handwriting on the wall, Mene, Mene, Tekel Upharsin. The final chorus is the Jews' song of triumph over the destruction of their enemy —Make a joyful noise under the God of Jacob, for Babylon the Great is fallen!

Soviet Medical Film on Tour

Following its recent American Premiere at Town Hall, New York City, the new documentary film on the organization and administration of care of the wounded Soviet medicine at the front will go on tour of key cities, it was announced today by Dr. Robert Leslie of the American Soviet Medical Society. The picture is narrated by Fredric March from a commentary written Lillian Hellman and features the work of Prof. N. N. Burdenko, Chief Surgeon of the Red Army. Distribution is being handled by Brandon Films, Inc., of 1600 Broadway, New York City.

Leading American medical authorities including the medical officers of the War and Navy Deparment, the U. S. Public Health Service and the Association of Military Surgeons have already previewed the film. Distribution will be primarily for professional audiences and lay people interested in the progress of medical science under war conditions.

It is expected that special showings will be held in Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, San Francisco and Seattle.

Mark of the Whistler Is Trite Film

THE MARK OF THE WHISTLER. A Columbia film directed by William Castle with Richard Dix and Paul Guilfoyle. At the Rialto.

By LEE LAWSON

Attempting to repeat the success of the first "Whistler" picture, Columbia is presenting another effort by William Castle.

Unfortunately, as is usually the case, the second is not up to the original, either in story or production. The "Whistler" is just a device to narrate the story and express some trite moral judgments, evidently to keep the Hays office happy. The story itself stretches coincidence to the breaking point and makes it difficult to accept the results with any belief.

Lee Selfridge Nugent (Richard Dix), one-time success, has become a derelict. By chance he notices an ad placed by a bank for holders of dormant bank accounts. One of those wanted by the bank is someone with a similar name. Desperate for money, Nugent undertakes to claim the funds. How he accomplishes this and what results when he does provide the nub of the plot. Because of the discrepancies in plot development, the film fails to provide the necessary suspense.

Particularly annoying because of its complete irrelevancy was the inclusion of a Negro porter, portrayed in the too usual slanderous manner. Although seen for only a few minutes, he is depicted as a cowardly, unreliable character and is acted in the caricature fashion the director obviously thinks good for laughs.

MOTION PICTURES

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
50th St. & 6th Ave. Doors Open 10:45 A.M.
Greer Garson • Walter Pidgeon
in Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's
"MRS. PARKINGTON"
Edward Arnold Agnes Moorehead Cecil Kellaway
Spectacular Stage Presentation
Pictures at 10:50, 1:42, 4:33, 7:22, 10:15
1st Mezzanine Seats Reserved Circle 6-4600

June HAYER Dick HAYMES Monty WOOLLEY
'Irish Eyes Are Smiling'
A 20th Century-Fox Picture in Technicolor
Film on Stage—Guy SOLGER-Gracie BARRIE
WALTER WILSON - CARR BROTHERS
BUY MORE BONDS ROXY 7th Ave. & 50th St.

5th BIG WEEK
A Sensational Film from the Heart of War-Torn Europe!
The Rainbow
Based on Wanda Wiskowska's Stage Play Novel
STANLEY 7th Ave. bet. 42d & 41st Sts.
Block tickets to organizations at reduced prices on sale at box office

CAVALCADE OF RUSSIA'S GREAT WAR DOCUMENTARY FILMS
SEE on one complete program the Best Films of the Soviet Union
Hear STALIN SPEAK!
EXTRA! The film they tried to keep from you—Sensational March of Time "AMERICANS ALL," the brutally frank story of racial discrimination in America.
CITY THEATRE 14th St. Near 4th Ave.

Irving Place 14th St. & Un. Sq. 2nd WEEK!
RETREAT to MOSCOW
1812
Plus full length French Film "VIVE LA FRANCE"
Extra "Moscow Circus"

BROOKLYN
STARTING THURSDAY
TWO SOLDIERS
Comrades in battle, Rivals in love.
PLUS
"LENINGRAD MUSIC HALL"
Redecorated and Refurnished
REO THEATRE, Stone Avenue near Pitkin Avenue

THE STAGE

GERTRUDE NIESEN in
FOLLOW THE GIRLS
with JACKIE GLEASON
Guaranteed Wind-Proof Shatterproof-Film Herbert
44th ST. THEATRE, W. of B'way. LA. 4-4257
Evgs. 8:30 Shows. Mats. Thanksgiving and Sat.
Out-of-Town Mail Orders Given Prompt Attention

THE THEATRE GUILD presents
(in association with Jack H. Skirball)
JACOBOWSKY and COLONEL
The FRANZ WERFEL-S. N. BEHRMAN COMEDY
Staged by ELIA KAZAN
Louis CALHERN-Oscar KARLWEIS
MARIANNE STEWART
MARTIN BECK 45th St. W. of 8th Ave.
Evenings 8:30. Matinees THURS. and SAT. 2:30

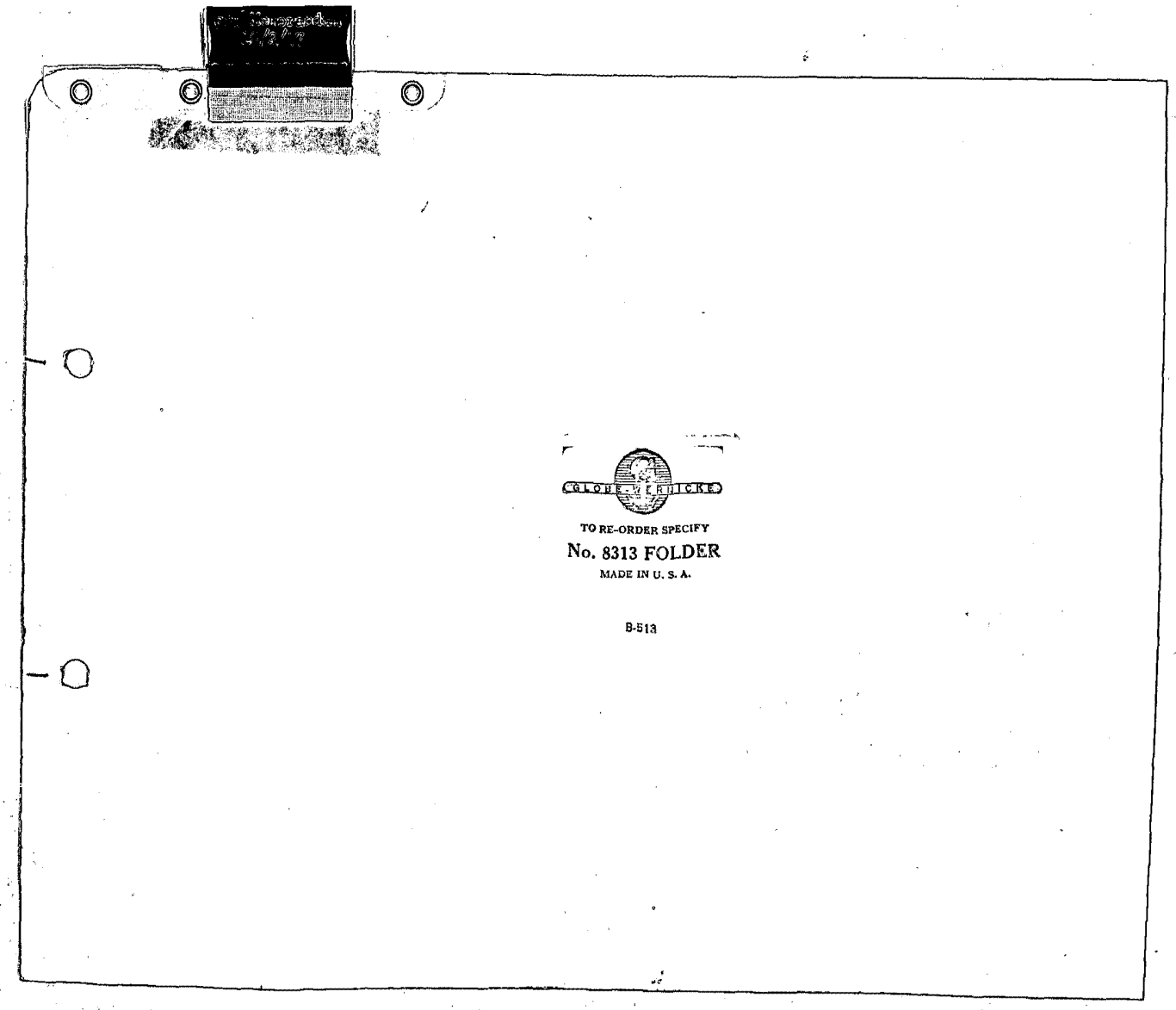
"A PERFECT COMEDY." —ATKINSON, TIMES
6th Year!
LIFE WITH FATHER
with ARTHUR MARGETSON
HYDA WESTMAN
EMPIRE THEA., B'way & 40th St. PE. 6-1560
Evenings 8:40. Matinees THURS. and Sat. at 2:40

MICHAEL TODD presents
BOBBY CLARK in
MEXICAN HAYRIDE
by Herbert & Dorothy Fields
Staged by HOWARD SHORT
SONGS BY COLE PORTER
WINTER GARDEN, B'way & 50th St. CI. 7-5161
Evs. 8:30, Mats. THURS. (Thanks'g) & SAT. 2:30

"A dramatic thunderbolt."—Winchell
LILLIAN HELLMAN'S NEW PLAY
CORNELIA OTIS SKINNER DENNIS KING DUDLEY DIGGES
THE SEARCHING WIND
Evs. 8:40. Matinees WED. & SAT. 2:40
FULTON, 46th St., W. of B'way. CI. 6-6380

BRONX
LOEW'S GRAND'S BRONX Ind. 5-8000 WINDSOR FORDHAM ROAD B'WAY STAGE PLAYS
WEEK BEGINNING TONITE
"EXCITING!" —TIMES "WONDERFUL FUN!" —WINCHELL
TOMORROW THE WORLD
by JAMES GOW and ARNAUD D'USSEAU
with STEPHEN CHASE-Johnstone VERNE
Beg. Nov. 28 "MY SISTER EILEEN"
Eves. 7:40, 9:40 B'WAY PRICES! Mats. Wed. Thurs. Sat. 2:40

Referred to another gov't agency


GLOBE-WERNICKE
TO RE-ORDER SPECIFY
No. 8313 FOLDER
MADE IN U. S. A.
B-513

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE COMMISSIONER
NATURALIZATION AND IMMIGRATION SERVICE

DATE: October 2, 1947

FROM : DIRECTOR, FBI

SUBJECT: CHARLES CHAPLIN

(b)(7)(c)

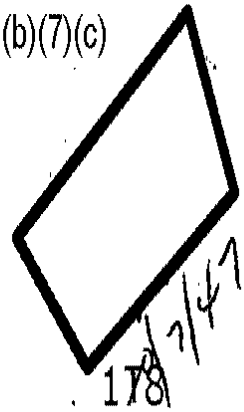
Reference is made to the memorandum dated July 10, 1947, to this Bureau from Mr. [redacted] Executive Assistant to the Commissioner, Philadelphia, Pa., your file A-5653092.

Pursuant to your request there is attached a memorandum setting forth the pertinent information that appears in the files of the FBI concerning the above named individual.

With reference to your inquiry as to whether your investigation of the subject together with a possible interview with him with the view of deporting him would in any way conflict with our investigation concerning him you are advised that such action on the part of your service would in no way interfere with our investigation concerning him.

MAIL ROOM
DEPT. OF JUSTICE
OCT 7 1947
N SERVICE
OCT 7 1947

(b)(7)(c)



October 2, 1947.

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, was
Charlie Chaplin and Charley
Chaplin

BACKGROUND

"Who's Who" for 1946-1947 has the following biographical data concerning Chaplin: He was born in London, England, on April 16, 1889. Both of his parents were in the theatrical business. He was educated in public schools in London, England. He married Mildred Harris in London, England, and was married the second time to Lita Grey. Of this marriage he has two children, Charles Spencer Chaplin, Jr., and Sydney. He married his third wife, Paulette Goddard, the movie actress, and was divorced from her in 1942. He married his fourth wife, Oona O'Neill, June 16, 1943. Of this marriage he has one daughter, Geraldine Chaplin. He has been identified with the theater since he was seven years of age, at which time he was employed in vaudeville and the legitimate playhouses. His first appearance was as Billy, with William Gilette in the play, Sherlock Holmes. He came to the United States with a vaudeville act in 1910. His screen debut was made in 1914 with the Keystone Film Company. In 1915 he was connected with the Essanay Company and in 1916 he was connected with the Mutual Film Corporation. Thereafter, he signed with the New First National Exhibitors Circuit to make eight two-reel pictures for one thousand dollars. He thereafter became a producer and contracted his own motion picture studios in Hollywood, California, starring in and directing productions of his own creation. He is now playing and producing his own pictures which are distributed by the United Artists Corporation of which he is a founder member. In 1940 he produced "The Great Dictator". He also has revised various other musical and sound variations of earlier pictures, the latest one being, "The Gold Rush", which was produced in 1942. He is a member of the Societe des Beaux Arts in Paris, France. He was decorated with the Chevalier Legion of Honor in France. He is a member of the following clubs: Lambs in New York and Tuna in Catalina Island, California. His home is at 1085 Summit Drive, Beverly Hills, California. His business address is the Charles Chaplin Studios, 1416 North La Brea Avenue, Los Angeles, California.

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

On April 11, 1922, an unidentified informant reported that a dinner was held on April 2, 1922, in honor of Upton Sinclair at the "Rose Tree" in Pasdena, California. The informant advised that Chaplin was present as one of the representatives of the radical movement in Southern California.

On August 14, 1922, it was reported that during William Z. Foster's visit to Los Angeles, California, a reception was given him by Charlie Chaplin, which was attended by many of the "Parlor Bolsheviki". According to a report from the Los Angeles Office, Chaplin told Foster that none of the stars had any use for Will

Hayes and said, "We are against any kind of censorship. . . ." At this reception the great importance of the moving pictures with their education and propaganda appeal for the cause of the labor movement together with the revolution was discussed. Several instances were cited where radical ideas have been or were going to be embodied into moving pictures as well as the legitimate plays. The report contained no information concerning the source of this data.

In a report from the San Francisco Office on February 10, 1923, it was pointed out that the press dispatches from Berlin, Germany, dated January 30, 1923, stated that "The Pravda" printed an enthusiastic tribute to Chaplin as a Communist and friend of humanity in connection with the first production of a Chaplin film in Russia. "The Pravda" gave a great boost to "Comrade Charlie" as one of those whose heart was on the right side, and, according to the latest reports from America, had joined the Communist Party.

In a report from the Los Angeles Office on December 14, 1923, Chaplin was identified as being a member of the "Severance Club", whose membership consisted of wealthy radicals of the "Parlor Bolsheviki" type. The membership was composed of approximately 200. According to this report, this group at its meetings applauded Russia, the Red Flag, and made extremely radical statements.

An informant advised on January 15, 1941 that in a number of the reviews made of Chaplin's picture, "The Great Dictator", it was pointed out that his closing speech was nothing more than subtle Communist propaganda.

It was learned 6/19/42 that one Vincent J. Dobrich said on one occasion, "Sure, I'm a registered Communist. So is Harry Bridges. You take that guy Charlie Chaplin. He is a real guy. He is a member of the Party. Only a couple of weeks ago he gave a speech at a Communist meeting in San Francisco." The informant furnishing this information is not available.

An informant advised on August 6, 1942, that never in the history of the Communist Party have the hidden intellectual membership "thrown all caution to the wind and come out in the open for the very things that the Party is demanding." He then followed this report with a list of Communist members who were in this group of intellectuals, and included the name of Charlie Chaplin in it. The informant furnishing this information is unavailable.

An informant advised that on October 13, 1942, a meeting of the Fairfield Branch of the Communist Party was held at 1630 Bank Street, Baltimore, Maryland. It was announced at this meeting that the week of October 24, 1942, would be Stalingrad Week to honor the defenders of Stalingrad, Russia. The announcement indicated that it would be climaxed by a mass rally at the Fifth Regiment Armory, and Chaplin was to be the principal speaker. This informant is unavailable.

The New York Herald Tribune of October 18, 1942, quoted Chaplin as
10 saying he was not concerned with the spread of Communism after the war as he could live on $25,000 a year.

It was learned on December 7, 1942, that Chaplin was in Chicago. While he was in Chicago he contacted Howard Lawrence, Midwest representative of "The Daily Worker". According to the information received, Chaplin had
11 worked closely with Lawrence in connection with the "Salute to Russian Allies Rally" held on November 25, 1942. The place this rally was held was not given. This informant is unavailable.

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

An informant advised that Chaplin may well be a Communist but there would be no record of his membership except in the higher circles of the Com-
13 munist Party. This informant is unavailable. However, in this connection Robert Arden, with aliases, a close associate of Chaplin, advised that Chaplin was both a millionaire and a Communist. Arden said that Chaplin would never be contacted by a local Communist and that he was contacted only by the higher officials in the Russian Government.

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

On June 25, 1945, Egon Erwin Kisch was described as a Czechoslovakian
15 national who was a member of the Czechoslovakian and German Communist Parties. According to the information received, Chaplin had solicited Kisch's release from France. This informant is unavailable.

On July 20, 1945, Gerald L. K. Smith spoke at the Shrine Auditorium in Los Angeles, California. During his speech he introduced one G. Allison Phelps. Phelps made a speech and during the speech he read a letter he had
16 written to John Rankin, of the House Un-American Affairs Committee. In this letter he said Chaplin has a fund set aside to be used to bring aliens into the United States and that Chaplin was asking for a second front when the war was going badly for us. Further, he stated that Chaplin had sponsored Stalin's Lion Feuchtwanger, a refugee then in Southern California.

It was learned that when Theodore Drieser, a noted novelist and member
17 of the Communist Party, died in December, 1945, Chaplin was present at his funeral and read a poem written by Drieser. This informant is unavailable.

18 In the January 1946, issue of "Cross and the Flag", a publication by Gerald L. K. Smith, it was stated that in their possession was an old letter from Chaplin which flaunts his devotion to the Communist cause and contains a salute to the Red Army, closing with the words, "Russia, the future is yours."

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

20 On April 18 and 21, 1947, an informant advised that Chaplin may or may not be a member of the Communist Party. However, he is extremely cooperative and to some extent controlled by the party. The informant added that Chaplin will always go along with the Party and has helped it financially. He felt that Chaplin had financially aided the Communist West Coast paper, "The People's World".

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

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

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

asked, "Would it make any difference if he were a Soviet agent?" To this Chaplin replied, "If he were a spy and a traitor to this country, it probably would make a difference."

EVIDENCE OF FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE COMMUNIST PARTY BY CHAPLIN

24 In a report dated February 5, 1922, on the general radical situation in the San Francisco District, it was pointed out that an unidentified informant had advised that he had talked with a couple of men connected with the New Workers Party regarding Chaplin. They said Chaplin had always been a good contributor to the cause.

25 The Los Angeles Office in a report dated September 6, 1922, pointed out that information had been received from an unidentified informant on the railroad strike situation. This informant said that one A. Plotkin, a representative of the Communist Party, made a speech in Meadow Brook Park, San Bernardino, California. The report stated that he was reportedly financed by Charlie Chaplin and Kate Crane Gartz.

26 In a report from the Los Angeles Office dated December 29, 1922, on radical schools, the Woman's Shelly Club and the Severance Club were described as organizations of the so-called "Pinks" or "Parlor Bolsheviki". These clubs included many members of the wealthy radical class as well as a sprinkling of the so-called, "radical, intellectuals, writers, actors, etc." Chaplin was among them. These clubs were further described as the financial backers of the Communist, Socialist, and Anarchist propaganda in Los Angeles, California.

27 On January 10, 1923, a confidential informant advised that a $1000 donation was made just before Christmas in 1922 to the Communist Party, USA. However, no record was made of it and the donor's identity was withheld. The informant pointed out, however, that it was generally understood that the money came from Chaplin. In this connection, one Communist had advised the informant that Chaplin did make it but does not want it to be known. This informant is not available.

28 John Leech, a Communist Party member, in testifying before the Los Angeles County Grand Jury in 1938, said that during the agricultural strike in the San Joaquin Valley in California during 1934, Ella Winter collected $500 from Chaplin, which was turned into a Communist Party Strike Relief Committee.

(b)(6)

(b)(6)

29 Information was received on December 19, 1939, that Raphael Rush of [redacted] North Hollywood, California, was an International Comrade, and had been placed in contact with the movie colony for the purpose of raising funds for "A Soviet America to Come". According to the information furnished, Chaplin was one of those who had contributed liberally.

An informant who was a member of the Russian-American Society for Medical Aid to Russia, advised on December 1, 1942, that that Society had collaborated
30 with the Russian War Relief in raising funds by selling hand-painted Christmas cards. Of the 5,000 cards sold, Chaplin bought 400.

It was learned that David Hyman Jenkins, a Communist in the Marine Cooks and Stewards Union, CIO, of San Francisco, between September 20 and 26, 1943, had
31 returned to San Francisco from Los Angeles, California, and jokingly said that Chaplin had given "us" $1,000.

Hedda Hopper, Hollywood columnist, wrote in her column of December 27, 1943, as follows: "From things I have learned, Charles Chaplin who contributed
32 $25,000 to the Communist cause and $100 to the Red Cross..."

The "Passing Caravan" of February 3, 1944, published at 326 East 56th Street, New York City, pointed out that investigation had brought out that Chaplin
33 had contributed $50,000 to the Communist Party.

An informant advised on an unknown date that Chaplin had contributed
34 $750 to the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Incorporated. This source is not available.

From an unidentified source it was learned that "Direction, Incorporated" of Darien, Connecticut, published the Magazine, "Direction." The owners of this magazine were reported to be Communists. It is known that the editorial policy
35 adhered to the Communist Party line. From this source it was learned that Chaplin was one of the financial contributors to the magazine.

CHAPLIN'S CONTACTS WITH RUSSIAN OFFICIALS AND REPRESENTATIVES OF THE SOVIET CONSULAR SERVICE

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

From an unidentified source it was learned on November 20, 1942, that Bernard Sadler (phonetic) of the Russian War Relief, Incorporated, had contacted an unknown individual at the office of the Consul General of the USSR, 7 East
37 61st Street, New York City, and made reference to the Chaplin dinner to be held on December 3, 1942, at which time Chaplin was to appear as a speaker. Sadler wanted the Russians to send a telegram of appreciation to Chaplin.

38 Information was received from an unknown source that on April 8, 1942, a private reception was tendered Major Barayey of the Russian Embassy, Washington, D. C., by Chaplin prior to the Russian War Relief Rally which was held on March 24, 1942, at the Shrine Auditorium in Los Angeles, California.

39 It was learned between May 11, 1943, and May 25, 1943, that Chaplin had contacted the Vice Consulate regarding a baby bear which was being brought to him from Russia.

40 From this same source it was learned that V. V. Pastoev, Vice Consul of the USSR at Los Angeles, met Chaplin on May 21 and 24, 1943, and advised him that the Russian sailors desired to present him with a Russian bear cub at his home. According to this same informant, the cub was actually presented on May 24, 1943. This informant is unavailable.

41 In the summer of 1943, Professor Solomon Isaacovich Michoels, with aliases, and Lieutenant Colonel Itzik Feffer, with aliases, arrived in this country as a mission to help promote cultural ties between the United States and Soviet Russia. Arrangements were made for them to meet Chaplin on August 28, 1943.

42 On August 22, 1943, Mr. and Mrs. Mikhail Kolotozov, the official representative of the Soviet Union Motion Picture Industry in the United States, were given a reception by the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship at the Mocambo Club in Hollywood. Chaplin spoke and said, "There's a great deal of good in Communism. We can use the good and segregate the bad." He said that an understanding between "us" would be beneficial in the postwar period. (b)(6) Mrs. Smodiak, [redacted] Beverly Hills, California, advised that she attended this reception and said that in addition to what has been said before, Chaplin stated that he was in favor of an exchange of artists between the United States and the Soviet Union. He said, "I am not a Communist, I am just a broken-down comedian."

43 On April 16, 1944, it was learned that Chaplin attended a dinner party at the Soviet Consulate in Los Angeles, on September 26, 1943, in honor of Vice Consul V. V. Pastoev.

44 It was learned that in October, 1943, preparations were being made for about 150 guests to be entertained at the Russian Consulate in Los Angeles to celebrate the anniversary of the October Revolution. Chaplin was invited to attend. This source is not available.

45 From this same source it was learned on October 20, 1943, that Pastoev and his wife were invited to the Chaplin home for dinner. Among those to be present were the Russian Consul and Joseph North, editor of "The New Masses".

In October, 1943, Mikhail Konstantin Kolotozov held a party at his home at 4744 Los Feliz Boulevard, Los Angeles, California, which party Chaplin attended. At this party, the Kolotozov's interpreter, Zina Voynow, asked
46 Mrs. Oona O'Neill Chaplin to have Chaplin authorize the use of some of his films at the Russian Festival called the "Moscow Chaplin Festival". Voynow sent a telegram signed by Chaplin to Ivan Bolshakov, Committee of Cinema, Moscow, Russia, stating that Chaplin was happy to hear that even the trying war conditions did not prevent the exchange of cultural achievements between the allied peoples of the United States and the USSR. The telegram continued and said that Chaplin did not object to the private screening of his films.

An informant advised that on October 24, 1943, Gregori Kheifets,
47 alleged Soviet espionage agent, arrived in Los Angeles, California, from San Francisco. Among the people he contacted was Chaplin, whom he saw at a dinner party given by Mikhail Kolotozov. Kheifets has been identified as a Soviet espionage agent and said that Chaplin was "doing a great work".

On October 24, 1943, Chaplin was contacted by Kheifets. This meeting occurred at the home of Mikhail Kolotozov. After the meeting, Kheifets referred
48 to Chaplin as "an honest man, but not a serious person". He further related that Chaplin had done a great service to the Soviet Union in making speeches. This informant is unavailable.

49 On October 24, 1943, Chaplin was observed driving from his home to that of Mikhail Kolotozov.

On November 2, 1943, it was learned that Tim Durant, confident and close associate of Chaplin, had said that Chaplin may be asked to leave the
50 United States. Durant said that he had heard the Russian Consul in Los Angeles say that there was a plane waiting for Chaplin whenever he wanted it and no visa or anything else would be necessary for him. This informant is not available.

On November 27, 1943, it was learned that the Chaplins were invited
51 to attend a dinner at the Russian Vice Consulate in Los Angeles on that day. This source is not available.

An informant advised on February 15, 1944, that Gregori Kheifets,
52 previously identified, advised him that Chaplin had done much for the Party and on account of his efforts they were attempting to deport him at that time.

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

54 During the latter part of March and early part of April it was learned that Mikhail Kolotozov sent two messages to Moscow via the Western Union. They were signed by Chaplin and contained felicitations to the Soviet Government in connection with the proposed Moscow Chaplin Festival which was to be held in Moscow. This informant is not available.

55 The Washington Times-Herald of April 6, 1944, in an article by Ed Sullivan, said that had Chaplin lost his trial for violation of the White Slave Traffic Act and had he been deported, the Russian Consul was authorized to turn over a Soviet plane and take Chaplin to Moscow. The offer was made by the Russian Consul on the West Coast during the course of Chaplin's trial. The article continued and said that Chaplin and his wife were studying Russian.

56 On May 13, 1944, it was learned that Mikhail Kolotozov had entertained many film notables at his home and Chaplin was among them. This informant is not available.

57 On September 16, 1944, it was learned that Vice Consul V. V. Pastoev was invited to attend a dinner at the Chaplin home. This informant is not available.

58 From this same source on September 26, 1944, it was learned that a dinner was held at the Russian Consulate in Los Angeles in honor of Pastoev, Chaplin and his wife were invited to attend.

59 On October 14, 1944, a farewell reception was held at the Russian Vice Consulate, Los Angeles, California, in honor of Mikhail Kolotozov. Chaplin was observed to be in attendance at this reception.

60 On October 24, 1944, Chaplin gave a dinner for Mikhail Kolotozov, the Russian film representative who was about to return to Russia.

61 Chaplin, with his wife, attended a reception at the Soviet Vice Consulate in Los Angeles on November 7, 1944, in honor of the twenty-seventh anniversary of the Soviet Government.

62 It was learned that Chaplin attended a reception at the Russian Embassy in Washington, D. C., on November 8, 1944. This source is unavailable.

63 It was learned that Zina Voynow accompanied six or eight alleged Soviet engineers on a visit to Chaplin's home on November 24, 1944. This informant is not available.

64 It was learned that Vladimir Posener, Soviet Vice Consul at Los Angeles, attended a party at Chaplin's home on December 31, 1944. This source is unavailable.

65 It was learned on August 23, 1945, that Chaplin had an appointment with Stephen Zakharovich Apresian, the Soviet Vice Consul in San Francisco, while he was in Los Angeles.

66 From this same source it was learned on August 24, 1945, that Eugene Tumantsev, the Soviet Vice Consul, had contacted Chaplin. This source is not available.

67 On September 7, 1945, it was learned that Vladimir Posener was invited to have dinner at Chaplin's home. The same source advised that Posener was in touch with Chaplin and at this time Chaplin promised he would write something before the "dead line" and would give it to Posener that night. This source is unavailable.

68 It was learned on December 10, 1945, that Eugene Tumantsev, the Soviet Vice Consul, was constantly in touch with Chaplin on various matters.

69 On May 24, 1946, it was learned that Chaplin was among a group of individuals who were scheduled to visit a Russian ship in the Los Angeles harbor the following Sunday. This source is not available.

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

71 It was learned on November 5, 1946, that Eugene Paul Tumantsev, the Soviet Vice Consul, contacted Chaplin and asked if he was coming to the Vice Consulate reception held in honor of the twenty-ninth anniversary of the October Revolution on November 7, 1946. This source is unavailable.

72 It was learned on March 7, 1947, that the Russian color film, "The Stone Flower", was shown at the Laurel Theater in Los Angeles, California. Chaplin was among those invited to attend by Eugene Tumantsev, the Soviet Vice Consul in Los Angeles. This source is not available.

73 An article in the New York Daily News of March 19, 1947, referred to an alleged enterprise by Miles M. Sherover, Elliott Roosevelt, and Chaplin to promote the sale and exhibition in the United States of Soviet films.

74 From an unidentified source it was learned that Chaplin received a telegram from Gregory Irsky, representative of the Soviet film industry, telling Chaplin that he was held in the highest esteem by the people of the Soviet Union.

During the course of an interview on June 3, 1947, an informant
75 recalled driving Vasilli Zubilin, Second Secretary of the Soviet Embassy, a known Russian espionage agent, and alleged head of the NKVD in this country, to Chaplin's home on several occasions where Chaplin and Zubilin played tennis.

ASSISTANCE GIVEN BY CHAPLIN TO AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS

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

"The Daily Worker" of September 29, 1943, lists Chaplin as one of the
77 sponsors of the tenth anniversary of the United States Soviet Friendship Congress, November 6 and 7, 1943.

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

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

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

A photograph of Chaplin appeared in "The Daily Worker" of November
81 21, 1944, in connection with an article pointing out that he, along with other movie people, had signed a telegram sending greetings to the American-Soviet Friendship Rally at Madison Square Garden on the previous Thursday. The telegram in substance urged close American-Soviet friendship.

The Dies Committee Reports reflect that Chaplin was among those who
82 had sponsored various United States Soviet Friendship rallies.

These same reports, in referring to the Congress of American-Soviet
83 Friendship, lists Chaplin as one of the sponsors.

ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE OF PRO-SOVIET ACTIVITIES ON THE PART OF CHAPLIN

84 The New York Journal American of January 15, 1942, in a column by

Louella O. Parsons, said that the Ossip Pernikoffs invited Chaplin, along with others, to a Russian New Year's party.

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

86 In her signed statement on January 7, 1944, Joan Berry, the victim of a White Slave Traffic Act violation of which Chaplin was the subject, told the Agents that Chaplin had informed her that he had been offered a position in Russia as a Commissar. At one time she said he told her he gave some thought to "going back to Russia."

87 "The Peoples World" of April 15, 1944, reported a press conference with Mikhail Kolotozov, Soviet film representative in this country. He pointed out that Russia has a plan for a series of programs to be given at the House of Cinema Workers in Moscow. The April, 1944, program has to do with the production of Chaplin's films.

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

89 On May 18, 1945, it was learned that Andre Boltiansky, USSR cameraman, and a Professor Goron of Russia were at Chaplin's home when two Russian films were shown. The films were "Ivan the Terrible" and "Person #127". According to the information received, Chaplin was very much impressed with the films. This source is not available.

90 An anonymous letter received at the Bureau on May 13, 1947, pointed out that Chaplin's last film, "Monsieur Verdoux", is Soviet propaganda.

AFFILIATIONS WITH THE RUSSIAN WAR RELIEF

91 The September 25, 1941, issue of "The Peoples World" names Chaplin as one of the original sponsors of the Russian War Relief, Incorporated.

92 An advertisement in the New York Times of October 10, 1941, regarding the Russian War Relief, Incorporated, says, "These eminent Americans ask your help on behalf of the Russian people." Chaplin's name appeared on the advertisement.

93 The New York Times of October 10, 1941, carried another advertisement of the Russian War Relief and its national fund-raising campaign that was launched on October 27, 1941. The advertisement was headed, "Russia's Scorched Earth Calls to American Green Fields". Chaplin was listed as one of the sponsors.

94 "The People's World" of May 16, 1942, said that Chaplin was scheduled to be the leading speaker at the Russian War Relief Rally at the Civic Auditorium in San Francisco, California, on May 15, 1942.

95 On May 25,1942, an informant advised that Chaplin was the main speaker at a mass meeting held at the Shrine Auditorium in Los Angeles, California, that date for the Russian War Relief. During his speech he said, "They must be goodly people to put up such a magnificent fight and it is the American people's demand for a second front." This informant is not available.

96 "The Daily Worker" of May 27, 1942, in referring to this rally said that in his speech Chaplin demanded (1) a second front, (2) suggested a national victory front of Republicans, Democrats, and Communists, and (3) hailed President Roosevelt and Earl Browder.

97 The News Letter of August 1, 1942, published by the California Division of the Russian War Relief, carried an article advising that the Music Committee of the Hollywood Committee of Russian War Relief, Incorporated, held a Shostakovich concert at the home of Nat Finston on July 9, 1942. According to the article Chaplin was present.

98 "The Daily Worker" of December 5, 1942, commenting on the dinner given Chaplin by the Russian War Relief at the Hotel Pennsylvania in New York, pointed out that several prominent Russian artists and writers sent Chaplin greetings. Among them were Ilya Ehrenburg, Soviet writer; Sergei Eisenstein, Soviet actor; and Dmitri Shostakovich. On August 29, 1943, it was learned that Chaplin's butler, had asked Chaplin for some clothes for the Russian War Relief. Chaplin agreed to donate his hunting suit and his woolen underwear. This source is unavailable.

AFFILIATIONS WITH THE ARTISTS FRONT TO WIN THE WAR

99 An informant submitted a report to the Bureau and advised that the Artists front to Win the War was formed in September, 1942, for the reported purpose of holding one cultural meeting at Carnegie Hall in New York City on October 16, 1942. He pointed out that Chaplin was the honorary chairman of this organization. The informant advised that this organization was a Communist front and one hundred per cent Communist controlled. On October 16, 1942, on the occasion of this meeting, Chaplin was the principal speaker of the evening, He began his speech by saying, "Dear Comrades. Yes, I mean comrades. When one sees the magnificent fight the Russian people are putting up, it is a pleasure and a privilege to use the word comrade." He added, "The columnists

and fifth columnists don't want a second front but I and you do. Marshal Timoshenko, Joseph Stalin, and every self-respecting citizen in this country wants a second front." He continued, "I am not a citizen and I don't need American citizenship papers. Citizenship papers don't mean a thing. I am a patroit of humanity. I am a citizen of the world. I am not a Communist, not a Democrat, not a Republican. I am a paying guest here...." During his speech he praised Franklin Delano Roosevelt and said, "I am gratified because he is the man who released Earl Browder. . . and I hope and we all demand that he lift the stigma of persona non grata from Harry Bridges." Later on in his speech Chaplin said, "And then there is all of the nonsensical talk about Communism when one talks about the second front, but thank God Communism is no longer the bugaboo it used to be. Who are these Communists? Thank God we are beginning and the American people are beginning to understand them. The Communists are ordinary people like ourselves. . .They say Communists are Godless. What nonsense. A people who fight and die like the Russians approximate God." He concluded his speech by paying a tribute to the three million heroic dead of Soviet Russia who died while we were getting ready. This same information appeared in the New York Times of October 27, 1942, and PM on the same date.

ACTIVITIES ON BEHALF OF A SECOND FRONT

It was learned on July 30, 1942, that one Anita had contacted Herbert Joseph Biberman, a Communist and advised that Dick Collins had heard Chaplin
100 advocate a second front in Europe the previous evening. She said that Chaplin volunteered to contribute $100 toward an advertisement to be placed in trade papers urging a second front. This informant is not available.

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

An informant, advised that at a meeting of the East Hollywood Branch of the Communist Party of Los Angeles on July 23, 1942, an unidentified man led a discussion concerning the second front. He stated that an article in the
102 "Citizens News" of July 23, 1942, carried a report of a speech made by Chaplin to 100,000 persons in Madison Square Garden. This person stated that during his speech Chaplin reportedly urged the opening of a second front and said that the Communists were then engaged in a defense of Western civilization.

According to information received on September 1, 1942, Robert Travis,
103 Vice President of the Illinois State Industrial Union Council, sent letters to all affiliated unions enclosing copies of a pamphlet entitled, "Democracy will Live or Die". It was a copy of a speech made by Chaplin via phone to the mass meeting in Madison Square Garden mentioned before. According to this informant, this was part of the Communist Party program demanding a second front.

It was learned that Chaplin was scheduled to speak before a second front
1104 rally to be held on October 30, 1942, at the Academy of Music in Philadelphia. This informant is not available.

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

AFFILIATIONS WITH THE PEOPLES RADIO FOUNDATION

On November 1, 1944, it was learned from an unidentified source that Joseph R. Brodsky, an attorney and official of the International Workers Order, conferred with Alexander Trachtenberg, Director of Publications of the Communist
1106 Party. They discussed plans for the formation of a corporation for a contemplated radio station. The name to be given this was "Peoples Radio Foundation". Brodsky said that he had completed the Board of Directors and one of them was Chaplin.

On December 11, 1945, the New York World Telegram in an article by Frederick Woltman entitled, "Old Yank Staff is Taken over by a Pro-Red", pointed
1107 out that Chaplin as one of the financial backers of the Peoples Radio Foundation, was instrumental in having the corporation established in order for the Communist Party to get in on the ground floor of FM radio broadcasting.

ASSOCIATIONS WITH MISCELLANEOUS COMMUNIST FRONT ORGANIZATIONS

A copy of a "General Industrial Bulletin #106" dated at Fresno,
1108 California, on April 28, 1924, describes Chaplin as being sympathetic to the International Workers of the World and hiring many of them to work on his movie sets.

Chaplin was listed among those who attended a dinner at Ciro's restaurant
1109 in Hollywood on November 10, 1941, given by a committee of sponsors under the auspices of the American Committee to Save Refugees, the Exiled Writers Committee, and the United States American-Spanish Aid Committee.

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

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

111

An informant reported that he attended a dinner at the Pennsylvania Hotel on December 3, 1942, in honor of Chaplin given by the "Arts to Russia Week" committee of the Russian War Relief. He spoke to a Miss Goldsborough, whom he described as a Communist. She told him that the Russian War Relief was presently "pulling strings" in Washington, D. C., to have Chaplin go on a tour of Russia. She further stated that "Our friends in the State Department will fix it so he gets the same cooperation Wilkie got."

112

The informant advised that during this dinner Chaplin spoke and made many pro-Communist remarks. He reportedly said, "We must be tolerant of the Russian system. Let's stop all this nonsense and evasion and call it what it is - the Communist system, and that Communist system is a very convenient ally. . . They did the real fighting for us. Why should anyone object to Harry Bridges speaking at Harvard because Bridges was a Communist. . ." The informant said that Chaplin advocated "a united front" of "tolerance and understanding for Russia and the Communist system from Thomas Lamont of Wall Street to Harry Bridges of the CIO." At another point he said that it was high time we abandoned political and economic prejudices against our best ally, the Soviet Union, since our ally does not object to our own ideals and form of government."

113

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

114

On December 15, 1944, an informant advised that the magazine "Salute" was going to be published by Leverett Gleason and others at 114 East 32nd Street. He described it as a Communist intellectual magazine and said that Chaplin was the chief financial backer. This informant is not available.

115

An unavailable informant advised that "New Masses" was to hold a banquet on January 22, 1945, at the Hotel Commodore in New York City, at which time Chaplin, among others, would be given an award.

116

"The Morning Freiheit" for August 25, 1945, reported that the Trade Union Committee for Jewish Unity would support a demonstration for jobs at Madison Square Garden on August 29, 1945, sponsored by the New York CIO and Chaplin, with others. 117

On April 22, 1946, it was learned that Clara Walden was active in the affairs of the American-Russian Institute of Southern California, and sent a telegram to Chaplin and others inviting them to join with other celebrities in extending an invitation to Joseph Davies, former United States Ambassador to Russia, Ilya Ehrenburg, and Konstantine Simonov to honor Los Angeles, California, with an American- Russian good-will visit. This informant is not available. 118

A bulletin published by the Abraham Lincoln School, a Communist controlled organization, lists Chaplin as a proposed director. 119

"The Daily Worker" of July 30, 1943, said that Chaplin was one of 800 labor, religious, and civic leaders who joined in sending a letter to Franklin Delano Roosevelt on July 29, 1943, urging him to prevent racial outbreaks and lauding his stand against discrimination. 120

The Washington Times-Herald of February 10, 1945, said that Senator Langer, Republican of North Dakota, introduced a bill calling on the Attorney General to investigate to determine if Chaplin should be deported. If the investigation revealed Chaplin was deportable, the bill directed the Attorney General to institute proceedings toward this end. 121

The Washington Post of May 3, 1947, said that Konrad Bercovici had sued Chaplin for one million dollars and recovered $95,000 in a suit charging Chaplin with plagiarism and breach of contract involving the motion picture, "The Great Dictator". 122

CONFIDENTIAL

A-5653092
July 10, 1947

J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C.

(b)(7)(c) [redacted] Executive Assistant to the Commissioner, Philadelphia, Pa.

Charles Chaplin, moving picture actor, Los Angeles, California

This Service is contemplating conducting an investigation in the case of the above-named alien with a view to determining whether he is a member of or affiliated with any subversive group and thus subject to deportation.

Please advise whether the conducting of such an investigation by this Service, and the possible interviewing of the alien, would in any way conflict with any investigation being conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

This Service will also appreciate being furnished such information as may be available in the files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation tending to establish the subject alien's membership in or affiliation with the Communist Party or other subversive group.

JPB/ds

Charles C. Sava

8-12-79
Date

DECLASSIFIED

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

JS:nm

TO : [redacted] (b)(6)

DATE: July 3, 1947

FROM :

SUBJECT: CHARLES CHAPLIN- A-5653092

1449
1889
60

Our Central Office file shows the following:

(1) Charles Spencer Chaplin was born at London, England, on April 16, 1889, and is now a British subject.

(2) He first came to the United States on October 10, 1912, being then admitted for permanent residence.

(3) He has made three trips out of the United States, each visit abroad being for a temporary term -- in 1921, 1931 and 1936. He was last admitted at the port of San Francisco on June 3, 1936, as a returning resident in possession of a reentry permit.

(4) He has not taken any steps to become a citizen of the United States since entry.

(5) There is no evidence in the file indicating that he is now subject to deportation.

(6) He has never been interrogated by the Service as to his immigration status.

(7) In 1945 Senator Langer introduced a bill calling for an investigation of the alien by the Attorney General but the bill did not become law.

The file further shows that a number of complaints have been made to the Service about the alien's presence in this country. These complaints are based on the belief that -
(1) The alien's moral depravity or (2) his failure to become a citizen after many years residence here, or (3) his possible Communistic leanings, justify removal.

On the issue of deportability because of moral depravity:

So far as is known, the alien has not been convicted of any crime involving moral turpitude nor does he admit the commission of any such offense. As you know, under the immigration laws an alien criminal may be deported only if -

(1) He has been convicted of or admits the commission prior to entry of a felony or other crime involving moral turpitude, or

(2) Has been sentenced to imprisonment for a term of one year or more because of conviction in this country of a crime involving moral turpitude within five years after entry, or

(3) Has been sentenced more than once to such a term of imprisonment because of conviction in this country of any crime involving moral turpitude committed at any time after entry.

The file carries a number of newspaper reports concerning the alien's marital difficulties and his affair with the Barry girl but, as previously noted, nowhere in the file is there any evidence which would justify the institution of deportation proceedings at this time because of crime.

On the issue of his deportability because of his failure to become a citizen after many years of residence:

The Nationality Laws do not impose an obligation upon any alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence to become a citizen of the United States after any period of residence. Therefore, no ground exists for his removal on that score.

On the issue of his deportability because of Communistic leanings:

The Act of 1918, as amended, requires in the opinion of the Service the deportation of any alien who is a member of or affiliated with the Communist Party of the United States of America. However, it is required by law that we establish membership or affiliation in a proscribed organization. The file now before us does not contain any proof as to these factors.

I would like to suggest the F.B.I. be asked whether or not they have any evidence touching upon the alien's possible membership or affiliation with the Communist Party. If a negative report is received, consideration could then be given to the advisability of a personal interview with the alien.

1

VIA BORDER PATROL RADIO

JUL 2 8 19 PM

MESSAGE CENTER
I & N SERVICE

NR 28 ZI CK 21 PRIORITY

LOSANGELES FLD 15ØØ JULY 2

WWMW

ATADJ BEKEB NUMBER FIVE SIX TODAY NO INVESTIGATION EVER CONDUCTED BY THIS OFFICE CASE OF CHARLES CHAPLIN ACCORDING OUR RECORDS

[redacted]

19Ø5 MI WF (b)(6)

13Ø4 JS A563Ø92

RECEIVED
JUL 3 1947
Asst. Com. for Adjudications

PORTION OF ABOVE
RECD IN CODE

Referred to another gov't agency

C-143

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE
FORM I-404-A

NAME	AGE	SEX	MARRIED	OCCUPATION	ABLE TO READ	ABLE TO WRITE
Chaplin, Charles	32	M	M	Film Actor	Y	Y

PORT OF ENTRY	MANIFEST NO.	CLASS	CITIZEN OF	RACE	PLACE OF BIRTH
New York, N.Y.	11-8-6322		Gt.Britain	Hebrew	London, England.

DATE	S. S.	LINE	VISA OR PERMIT NO.	SECTION	PLACE AND DATE OF ISSUE
10-17-1921	Berengaria	Cunard	-	-	-

CERTIFICATE OF ADMISSION OF ALIEN

NO. 7-1-1947

VWP App#680844 1-2-31
VWP App#1069271 2-7-36

LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE: Los Angeles, U.S.A.

NAME AND ADDRESS OF NEAREST RELATIVE OR FREIND IN COUNTRY WHENCE ALIEN CAME: Home: 2244 Temple Hill Drive, Los Angeles, Cal.

DESTINATION: Los Angeles, Cal. HEAD TAX STATUS: Paid.

BY WHOM PASSAGE PAID: Self MONEY: Over $50-

IN U.S. BEFORE	WHEN	WHERE	GOING TO RELATIVE	GOING TO FRIEND
Yes	1911 to July 1921	Los Angeles	-	-

NAME AND COMPLETE ADDRESS OF RELATIVE OR FRIEND: --2244 Temple Hill Drive, Los Angeles, Cal.

PURPOSE IN COMING AND LENGTH OF INTENDED STAY: Perm. Res. HEALTH: Good

HEIGHT	COMPLEXION	HAIR	EYES	DISTINGUISHING MARKS
5'8"	Dark	Drk Brn	Brown	None

ACCOMPANIED BY: ---

(b)(6) [redacted]

FA:EAO

SIGNATURE: Assistant Supervisor

TITLE: Records Unit

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE
FORM I-404-A

PORT OF ENTRY	MANIFEST NO.	CLASS	CITIZEN OF	RACE	PLACE OF BIRTH
New York, N.Y.	10-27-4576		British	English	London, England.

DATE	S. S.	LINE	VISA OR PERMIT NO.	SECTION	PLACE AND DATE OF ISSUE
10-10-12	Oceanic	Wh.Star	-	-	-

CERTIFICATE OF ADMISSION OF ALIEN

NO. 7-1-47

LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE: (On Tour) U.S.A.

NAME AND ADDRESS OF NEAREST RELATIVE OR FREIND IN COUNTRY WHENCE ALIEN CAME: S.E.---

--Sid Chaplin, 23 Vaughan Rd, Camberwell,

DESTINATION: New York, N.Y. HEAD TAX STATUS: Paid

BY WHOM PASSAGE PAID: Fred Kano Theatr. Co. MONEY: $63.

IN U.S. BEFORE	WHEN	WHERE	GOING TO RELATIVE	GOING TO FRIEND
Yes	2 Yrs.	On Tour	--	-

NAME AND COMPLETE ADDRESS OF RELATIVE OR FRIEND: Sullivan & Considine, 1440 B'way, N.Y.C.

PURPOSE IN COMING AND LENGTH OF INTENDED STAY: -- HEALTH: Good

HEIGHT	COMPLEXION	HAIR	EYES	DISTINGUISHING MARKS
5'6"	Drk.	Drk.	Blue	None

ACCOMPANIED BY: --

(b)(6) [redacted]

SIGNATURE: Assistant Supervisor

TITLE: Records Unit

wch-rao

SEE PART III OF THIS TEMPORARY FILE FOR SUBSEQUENT MEMORANDA AND REPORTS COVERING INVESTIGATIVE PHASE

October 13, 1952

MEMORANDUM FOR FILE

RE: Charles Chaplin (b)(7)(c)

Mr. [redacted] called and stated that Hedda Hopper had been located at New York where she was stopping at the Waldorf Astoria and that she would be there for the next two or three days and probably would not return to Los Angeles for about another month. He stated that she should be interviewed at New York and I told him that I would get our New York office to interview her immediately.

With respect to the transcript of the trial for violation of White Slave Traffic Act, [redacted] said that there had been three transcripts of that trial, one which had been given to the judge who presided at the trial, one copy to U. S. Attorney, and one copy to Jerry Giesler. The judge is now deceased. He died several years ago and a nephew of the judge is now trying to locate the transcript. [redacted] is trying to locate the U. S. Attorney to obtain the transcript from him. Needless to say, a copy could not be obtained from Mr. Giesler. With respect to the transcript of the paternity suit, Joan Barry's attorney Scott has the transcript which will be made available to our Los Angeles Office.

Mr. [redacted] stated that there is a possibility that Paulette Goddard may never have been married to Charlie Chaplin. However, they are checking on this and will determine the same in a short time.

Mr. [redacted] raises the question as to whether Durant should be indicted for perjury in view of the statements he gave under oath when questioned by [redacted] He stated that he would like to raise this question and I told him that I would take the matter up with the Central Office.

I called Mr. [redacted] at New York and told him to have Hedda Hopper interviewed quickly on the basis of the information that she had stated in her column that Chaplin had been a contributor to the Communist Party and to question her with respect to any other information she may have regarding Chaplin's subversive or other activities.

[redacted]

(b)(7)(c) Subversive Alien Branch

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

C O P Y

BE IT RESOLVED by SEATTLE POST No. 1 of the AMERICAN LEGION, assembled in regular meeting this 7th day of October, 1952, in the American Legion Memorial Building, Seattle, Washington;

That WHEREAS Charlie Chaplin first came to the United States from England in 1910 and has remained here for forty years, as a resident of the United States of America, but without making any application for citizenship; and,

WHEREAS, Charlie Chaplin has, by virtue of his great talent as an artist in the field of acting, gained the respect and adulation of the American public but in reciprocation thereof has set himself up as an arrogant "citizen of the world"; and,

WHEREAS, although Chaplin was of military age during World War I he never bore arms to defend either his native England or the United States which provided his wealth; and,

WHEREAS, his personal conduct in the United States has been one of great public scandal, involving moral turpitude; and,

WHEREAS, Chaplin's known affiliation with and his financial contributions to the Communist cause and his adherence to the party line have given aid and comfort to the known enemies of the United States of America and their way of life; now, therefore,

WE DO HEREBY COMMEND the action of the Attorney General of the United States in barring the return of Charlie Chaplin to the United States until the Immigration and Naturalization Service can investigate and determine whether Chaplin is a desirable alien resident.

ATTEST:

Clay Nixon /s/
Clay Nixon, Chairman,
Americanism Committee

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immigration and Naturalization Service
Seattle, Washington

Sworn statement of PAUL CROUCH in connection with the investigation of CHARLES CHAPLIN, on June 23, 1950, 815 Airport Way, Seattle, Washington.

P R E S E N T

[redacted] (b)(7)(c)
District Director
Examining Office

DECLASSIFIED

PAUL CROUCH
Witness

DOROTHY DENK
Stenographer

(b)(7)(c)

BY MR. [redacted] TO WITNESS:

Q For the benefit of the record I should like to inform you that I am the District Director of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Seattle, Washington, and as an official of the Immigration and Naturalization Service I have the right to administer oaths and to take testimony concerning the right of any alien to enter, reenter, pass through or reside in the United States. I should like to take a statement from you concerning one CHARLES CHAPLIN. Are you willing to make a statement under oath in this connection?
A I am.

Q Please stand, raise your right hand and be sworn. (Witness complies.) Do you solemnly swear that all the statements you are about to make in this proceedings will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, SO HELP YOU GOD?
A I do.

Q Please state your true and correct name.
A PAUL CROUCH.

Q Have you ever been known by or made use of any other names?
A Yes, sir.

[redacted]

DECLASSIFIED

Q Will you please state the circumstances?
A I used the name of Fred Allen to cover up my real identity in Norfolk, Virginia while engaged in Communist work. I used the name of Carl Wilson for the purpose of signing a hotel register in Oakland, California in October, 1941 to conceal my presence at that time while doing Communist work, and during the winter and spring of 1950 I have used the name of P. M. Langdon in connection with investigation of subversive activities.

Q When and where were you born Mr. Crouch?
A June 24, 1903 at Moravian Falls, North Carolina.

Q Are you a citizen of the United States at the present time?
A I am.

Q Are you married and living with your wife at the present time?
A I am.

Q Have you been married more than once?
A No.

Q Have you ever been convicted of any crime or crimes?
A I was convicted by Army Court Martial which is under civil law a misdemeanor. Except for this occasion I was never convicted. The sentence was upheld in higher courts.

Q What were the circumstances under which you were court martialled?
A I was court martialled while serving as a United States soldier in Hawaii. The charge was connected with working for a Communist group which was known as the Hawaiian Communist League.

Q When were you court martialled?
A I was court martialled in April 1925.

Q Were you convicted of any other crime or crimes?
A I have been convicted but the sentences were always set aside on appeal or reversed in higher courts.

Q Were these arrests and convictions to which you make reference in pursuance or rather connected with your affiliation with the Communist Party?
A Yes, they were all the result of Communist work and my association with the Communist Party.

Q Mr. Crouch, were you ever a member of the Communist Party?
A Yes, for seventeen years. I applied for membership in the Communist Party in 1925. The application was formally accepted in 1927 and made retroactive to 1925.

DECLASSIFIED

Q To whom did you submit your application?
A To the Communist Party organizer, Tom Lewis.

Q Were you issued a Communist Party membership book?
A Yes, I was on the acceptance of the application in 1927.

Q Under what name were you issued a Communist Party membership book?
A Under the name of Paul Crouch.

Q Are you a member of the Communist Party at the present time?
A I am not.

Q When and by what means was your membership in the Communist Party terminated?
A My membership in the Communist Party was terminated early in 1942. I left the Communist Party voluntarily refusing to attend meetings and pay dues.

Q Were you formally expelled from the Party?
A I have never been expelled from the Party to my knowledge.

Q Have you ever held any office in the Communist Party?
A Yes, many of them.

Q Will you please state the offices you held in the Communist Party in chronological order?
A From about 1926 until January 1930 I was a member of the National Executive Committee of the Young Communist League, the youth organization of the Communist Party. From the Fall of 1927 until January 1930 I was a member of the Bureau of this organization. From May 1929 to January 1930 I was also a member of the secretariate of the Young Communist League, editor of the Young Worker and national education director. During the same period I held several other offices in the Communist Party. For example, from the Fall of 1927 until January 1930 I was head of the Joint Department of the Communist Party and the Young Communist League for work in the Armed Forces of the United States. At several periods in 1927 and in the Summer and Fall of 1928 I was a member of the editorial staff of the Daily Worker. During the Fall of 1928 and the early part of 1929 I was national secretary of the Anti-imperialist League of Communist subsidiary organization. During January and February of 1928 I was a representative from the Communist Party and Young Communist League at meetings of the Executive Committee and Communist nationals and Young Communist nationals at Moscow. In February 1928 I was a member of an International Commission of five to draft plans for work in the Armed Forces of all so-called Capitalist Governments. During the same month I was a representative of the Young Communist International to the Red Army, on its Tenth Anniversary when I was an Honorary Regimentary Commander, equivalent to Colonel. From January 1932 to the Spring of 1933 I was in Norfolk, Virginia, regional organizer of the Communist Party. From about the 1st of May, 1932 until June, 1934 I was Utah State Organizer of the Communist Party, and at the same time, by party decision, Utah State Organizer of the National Miner's Union. From June 1934 until about the end of December 1937 I was District

DECLASSIFIED

A Organizer of the Communist Party for North and South Carolina. From April 1938 until September 1939 I was editor of the New South, officiate of the Communist Party, for all Southern states, and at the same time member of the District Bureau of the Alabama District including the states of Alabama, Mississippi and Virginia. I was also Chairman of the District Control Commission for the Party during the same period. From September 1939 until April 1941 I was Tennessee District Organizer of the Communist Party. From May 1, 1941 until about the first week of January 1942 I was Alameda, California Organizer of the Communist Party and at the same time a member of the District Bureau of District 13, including the states of California and Nevada, and the Territory of Hawaii. In addition to these offices I was a delegate to the following national conventions of the Communist Party: March, 1929; June, 1936; May, 1938, December, 1940; and a special convention in November, 1940. From June 1934 until April 1941 I was in effect and ex-official member of the committee of the Communist Party being called to all meetings of the Control Committee during this period and received meetings of the Politburo. Since January, 1942 I have held no position in the Communist Party.

Q Are you acquainted with one Charles Chaplin, movie actor?
A Not personally. I know of him well by reputation but I have never met him personally.

Q Do you know whether or not Charles Chaplin is a member of the Communist Party?
A I have received this information from authoritative sources of the Communist Party. So in view of my knowledge there is no doubt whatever in my mind considering the authority of those who have referred to him as a party member, and in view of having seen his name on the list of financial contributors to the Communist Party, I could say without any question that I know that he is or has been a member of the Party.

Q Now with reference to his name appearing on lists of financial contributors to the Communist Party, will you please state more specifically to what lists you are referring?
A I am referring to a very confidential list supplied to me by the Central Committee of the Communist Party in the Summer of 1939. The circumstances were the following: In 1938 George Pershing, then a member of the Communist Party and National Field Secretary of Party controlled committee for aid to Spain passed through Birmingham, Alabama. He had just returned from Hollywood and advised me that he had received permission from the Communist Party to contact a selected and limited list of the Central Committee's financial supporters there. He stated that he had received about $2,000 on that trip from those persons on the list. On a subsequent trip to New York City I spoke with V. J. Jerome who for many years headed the Central Committee's special apparatus for work with Hollywood, asking for this list and for permission to contact those Hollywood actors and writers with a view to obtaining financial support for the New South, a Communist magazine I edited at that time. After considerable discussion

[redacted] DECLASSIFIED

A permission was given for delivery of the list to me by Jerome for the purpose of soliciting funds from this greatly restricted list. The list given me contained approximately 300 names of Hollywood writers, actors, directors and executives. The only person on the list I knew personally was Clifford Odets. Several of the movie stars were of such importance that I remember them distinctly from among the 300 names. Those I definitely recall are James Cagney, Charles Chaplin and Edward G. Robinson. The list contained home addresses and the private unlisted telephone numbers of these people in Hollywood. In preparation for use of this list I mailed copies of the New South to all of the names in the Summer of 1939, and was preparing to follow this up with individual letters soliciting funds when the war came on and the magazine discontinued publication. I kept this list for many years after I left the Communist Party, and it and many other documents were lost in a hurricane in Florida in 1947.

Q Do you know of your own personal knowledge of Charles Chaplin having ever contributed to the Communist Party?
A Not if my personal knowledge consists of seeing these contributions. I know of him only from statements made to me by Ted Welman who took over the position of directing work in Hollywood, and among actors and the theatrical field in general in September 1939. Welman on several occasions had conversation with me during the Fall of 1939, and early in 1940 spoke of the material contributions made to the Party by Odets, Chaplin and Robinson. He quoted Odets' contribution as being $10,000 per year, but did not mention as I recall the specific contribution made by Robinson and Chaplin.

Q Do you know in what form these contributions were made by Chaplin?
A I do not know. Welman did not state how the contributions were made.

Q How are such contributions made -- by check, cash?
A. Contributions by people who wish to protect their identity are usually made in cash.

Q Have you any knowledge of Charles Chaplin having made contributions to the Communist Party on any other occasions?
A No, I have no other knowledge of any specific contributions of Chaplin to the Communist Party aside from the information already stated.

Q Did Charles Chaplin ever make an appearance at the National Convention of the Communist Party?
A Not to my knowledge. I believe I would recognize Chaplin having seen him on the screen on many occasions over many years. I have never recognized him at any convention of the Party and have never heard his name mentioned as being present.

[redacted]

[redacted] DECLASSIFIED

Q Have you any other information that would be of value to the Government in connection with this matter?

A From May 1941 until the end of December 1941 or the first of January 1942 the subject of raising funds for Party activities frequently came up in the Bureau. From these Districts I knew there was a selected list of Hollywood people who made their contributions to the Central Committee and who were not to be approached by the District without permission. Several times we discussed making requests, but I do not recall any occasion on which we actually requested for such permission. In our discussions with Paul Cline and Betty Berry who usually came up from Los Angeles to meet with the District Bureau on fund raising campaigns, we often asked how much they expected to raise from Hollywood and how much from the campaign in Los Angeles in general. The figure from Hollywood was always very high and sometimes about half the amount we asked the Los Angeles District to raise. In these discussions in the District Bureau, names of specific members in Hollywood were never mentioned.

I HEREBY CERTIFY the foregoing to be a true and correct transcript of the testimony taken by me in the above-entitled matter.

Dorothy Donk

Dorothy Donk, Stenographer; Book #704, 6 pages.

[redacted]

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immigration and Naturalization Service
Los Angeles, California

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN L.A. File No. 1600-41933 (b)(7)(c)

(b)(7)(c)

Sworn statement of RUPERT HUGHES made in the English language to Mr. [redacted] [redacted] and Investigator [redacted] of the Immigration and Naturalization Service at 204 North Rossmore, Los Angeles, California on October 6, 1952.

PRESENT: (b)(7)(c)

[redacted] Examining Officer
[redacted] Investigator
[redacted] Witness
POLLY PARTRIDGE, Stenographer

BY EXAMINING OFFICER TO WITNESS:

Q Mr. Hughes, you are advised that I am an Acting Immigrant Inspector, and as such am authorized by law to administer oaths and take testimony regar the right of any alien to be, remain, enter or re-enter the United State I desire to take a statement from you at this time regarding the right of one Charlie Chaplin to re-enter the United States. You are advised that any statement you make may be used against Charlie Chaplin in any proceeding, criminal or otherwise. Have you any objection to making such a statement under oath?
A None at all.

Q Will you raise your right hand. Do you solemnly swear that the statements you are about to make will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?
A I do.

Q Please state your name?
A Rupert Hughes.

(b)(6)
Q And where do you reside?
A [redacted] Los Angeles, California.

Q And where were you born?
A Missouri - Lancaster.

Q You are a citizen of the United States?
A Yes.

Q Mr. Hughes, what is your occupation?
A I am a writer.

Q Are you active at the present time?
A Yes.

Q Do you know one Charlie Chaplin?
A I have known him since about 1922.

Q And during that period of time did you know him intimately?
A Very intimately, yes.

Q Did you ever visit at his home?
A Very often, and he at mine, and we dined together frequently.

Q When did you last see Charlie Chaplin?
A I suppose it was four or five years ago, but I haven't had any close association with him for a great many years. 1922 is 30 years ago. I knew him very well for about eight or ten years.

Q Mr. Hughes, on or about October 21, 1947, you appeared before the House Un-American Activities Committee and gave certain testimony, is that correct?
A Yes.

Q In your testimony before that Committee, you made a number of references to Charlie Chaplin?
A Yes.

Q At one point you testified as follows: "Then when Hitler attacked Stalin Biberman and his brethern came down and joined a regiment of which I was a Colonel. Charlie Chaplin came to New York and demanded an accounting for it. They were all fighting for Russia, not for us." To what did you refer when you testified that Biberman and his brethern came down and joined a regiment of which I was Colonel?
A I made a speech at the University of California at Los Angeles on preparedness and I was preceded by Biberman who was a Communist, and later served time as a Communist. Biberman was an open Communist, and later when we entered the war and Hitler attacked Russia, all the Communists were anxious that we enter the war. When Hitler turned on Stalin, they all ceased to be for the Nazis and became Stalinists. I was a Colonel of the California State Guard and we had about 26,000 men in the State Guard. One night one of my Majors said he swore in two of his men who enlisted and he said, I think they are Pink. I said, who are they, and he said, Biberman and his brother. I said I was hissed and booed at the University of California at Los Angeles while he was applauded when they were quite pink out there. Herbert Biberman joined the regiment because they were all for war. Charlie Chaplin came East and insisted on a Second Front. There was no accounting for anybody. That must have been a stenographic error.

Q The regiment you referred to was not supported by public funds was it, and Charlie Chaplin had nothing to do with it?
A No, he had nothing to do with it. It was just Biberman. I recalled that in Washington to show that the Communists wanted us to go into the war when Stalin was attacked by Hitler.

Q Did you have any conversation with Charlie Chaplin regarding your connection with this regiment and its purposes?
A No, I don't remember anything.

Q Mr. Hughes, I have before me a copy of the transcript of your testimony before the House Un-American Activities Committee . You testified among other things that you had known Charlie Chaplin since 1922. "He was a Communist then and we fought about Communism." Do you remember that testimony.
A Yes, very well.

Q Upon what did you base your statement that Charlie Chaplin was a Communist then?
A Upon his own repeated statements.

Q To you?
A To me.

Q You mean in these various conversations you had with Charlie Chaplin since 1922?
A He always upheld Communism and I always attacked it.

Q Can you remember any particular expressions that Charlie Chaplin used?
A I said Communist is outrageous. I was fighting Communism before 1911. He was defending it. Westbrook Pegler said Charlie Chaplin wouldn't make an appearance to save people from starvation. He stood up for Russia and for everything Russia did.

Q Did he ever say to you that he favored the Communist form of Government?
A Hundreds of times indirectly.

Q Can you remember his exact words in that respect?
A No, I can't. Except we had bitter arguments in which he was standing up for Communism and I was attacking it. I said, Charlie, you are a great man for talking about poverty, but the individual man could die and you would do nothing about it. He said, the dirty unwashed - they could die of starvation as far as I am concerned. There was a bazar to be given for the starving children in the Near East, and they got up a fund where the merchants offered $25,000.00 of merchandise to be auctioned off, but they would not give it unless Charlie Chaplin appeared. They wanted to be sure there would be a great crowd. They could not get him and they asked me to ask him. I said to him, all you have to do is to walk in, and he said it is very embarrassing and I don't like to do it. I said, if you do it $25,000 will be raised and save the children from starving. He said, it is very embarrassing, and I said, don't you think it is embarrassing to die of starvation. I said you can't refuse to do this , and he said, but I do. I will not go, so the bazar was never held. It was all because of Russia's blocade that the children were starving.

Q In any of your conversations with Charlie Chaplin, did he ever state to you or in your presence that he advocated or was in smypathy with the Communist movement?
A Hundreds of times. He said it all the time.

Q From when to when? From 1922 on?
A Yes.

Q Did Charlie Chaplin in any of these conversations with you or in your presence ever state that he had contributed money to the Communist movement, or to any Communist front organization?
A No.

Q Did Charlie Chaplin ever tell you, or state in your presence that he had contributed money to any Communist front organization?
A Never.

Q You are familiar with some of the Communist front organizations, are you not?
A Yes.

Q In any of the conversations you had with Charlie Chaplin did he ever mention any of those organizations?
A I don't believe he joined any of them. He was a lone wolf.

Q You don't know if he ever contributed any money?
A I don't believe he did.

Q You have testified that you knew Biberman was a Communist?
A They produced his Communist card at that hearing.

Q Were Biberman and Charlie Chaplin known to each other?
A Presumably, but I don't know if they were well known to each other.

Q Did you ever see Biberman in Charlie Chaplin's presence?
A No. I don't think he ever went to their meetings or contributed funds. He was a queer mixture of extravagances and stinginess.

Q Do you know if Max Eastman was known to Charlie Chaplin?
A Yes, I think it was through Max that Charlie Chaplin became a Communist. Max was then a very ardent Communist in his writings and work. He is now an avid anti-Communist. He lived at Chaplin's home for awhile.

Q Did you know of your own knowledge that he lived with Charlie Chaplin?
A I never saw them together, but I heard that he absorbed Communism through Max.

Q When did Max Eastman begin to live with Charlie Chaplin?
A Somewhere in the 1920's, before I came out here. I understood he spent a few months in Charlie Chaplin's house.

Q Did you ever see them together at any time?
A No.

Q Do you know of anyone who had seen them together?
A No, that is just a rumor I heard.

Q You don't know the name of anyone who has personal knowledge of that?
A No, I don't.

Q. Have you ever met Max Eastman?
A I know him very well.

Q Did you ever have any conversations with Max Eastman regarding Charlie Chaplin?
A Never.

Q For how long a period of time did you know Max Eastman?
A I knew him before I knew Charlie. I knew him in New York slightly. He was a prominent writer and active Communist.

Q Do you know where he is at the present time?
A In New York, I imagine. I don't know. It is probably in Whose Who in America.

Q You can't give us any information as to who did have personal knowledge that Max Eastman lived with Charlie Chaplin for any period of time?
A No, that is over 30 years ago.

Q Is there any further information you can give us regarding Charlie Chaplin and his leanings towards Communism?
A Nothing except those debates we had. We would fight about Communism. I was attacking Communism and he was defending it.

Q In all your conversations during that period of time from 1922 on, he would defend Communism and you would attack it?
A Yes.

Q And from those conversations you got the impression that he was sympathetic to the Communist form of government?
A Enthusiastically, it was like a religion with him.

Q Do you know if Charlie Chaplin had Communist literature in his home?
A I don't know.

Q Do you know if he ever subscribed to the People's World or the Daily Worker?
A I don't know that he did.

Q Mr. Hughes, Charlie Chaplin insofar as the editorial policy is concerned of the People's World, is treated as a sacred cow, do you know anything about that?
A No. I don't read the Daily Worker regularly, but they gave me what I consider a compliment once. They said I was one of the three greatest Red Baiters in the United States which I considered a compliment.

Q Did he ever express in your presence an admiration for Stalin or Lenin?
A I don't remember that he did, it was just the doctrine. I don't remember his saying anything about the men themselves.

(b)(7)(c)

[redacted]
Examining Officer
Immigration & Naturalization Service

Certified true and correct transcript of the shorthand notes of this proceeding.
Polly Partridge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immigration and Naturalization Service
Los Angeles 13, California

File: 1600-41933

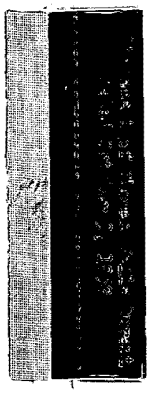
RE: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

(b)(7)(c)

Sworn statement of Thomas Wells Durant made before Acting Immigrant Inspector [redacted] at the Office of the U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, 458 S. Spring Street, Los Angeles, California, Friday, October 3, 1952, in the English language.

PRESENT:

THOMAS WELLS DURANT, Witness
LOYD WRIGHT, Jr., Counsel for Witness
111 W. Seventh Street, Los Angeles, California
(b)(7)(c) [redacted], Examining Officer
[redacted] Investigator
FRANCES RESNICK, Stenographer



EXAMINING OFFICER TO WITNESS:

Q. Mr. Durant, you are advised that I am an Acting Immigrant Inspector and as such, I am authorized by law to administer oaths and take testimony regarding the right of any alien to enter, reside in, pass through or reenter the United States. I desire at this time to take a statement from you regarding the right of one Charles Chaplin to be, remain, reside or reenter the United States. You are further advised that any statement that you may make may be used against Charlie Chaplin in any proceedings, criminal or otherwise. Now have you any objection to making such a statement to me under oath at this time?
A. I have none.

Q. Will you stand and be sworn, please. Do you solemnly swear that all the statements you are about to make will be the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, so help you God?
A. I do.

Q. Please state your name.
A. Thomas Wells Durant.

Q. Have you ever been known under any other name?
A. I am known as Tim Durant.

(b)(6)

Q. Where do you reside, Mr. Durant?
A. [redacted] Beverly Hills.

Q. You are appearing here today in response to a subpena served upon you October 2, 1952, demanding that you appear and give testimony in the matter of one Charles Chaplin. Is that correct?
A. Yes.

Q. And you appeared here today with your counsel, Mr. Wright?
A. I did.

Q. What is your occupation, Mr. Durant?
A. Writer.

Q. What kind of writer?
A. Writer of screen plays.

Q. Are you employed by anyone?
A. I am not.

Q. You are what is called a free lance writer?
A. I am.

Q. Have you written for any person other than Charlie Chaplin?
A. I have not written for anybody other than Charlie Chaplin nor have I written for Charlie Chaplin.

Q. Do you know a Charlie Chaplin?
A. I do.

Q. And for how long a period have you known him?
A. I would say approximately thirteen years.

Q. When did your acquaintance with Charlie Chaplin begin?
A. It began, I think, a year or two after I first came to Hollywood. I am not sure of the date but I imagine it was about 1939.

Q. What have your relations with Charlie Chaplin been during that time?
A. We have always been good friends. Part of the time he employed me as an assistant and a representative of United Artists.

Q. And are you still employed by him?
A. I am not.

Q. Were you employed by Charles Chaplin during the years 1941 and 1942?
A. I am not sure but I think I was.

Q. Would you say that your relations with Charles Chaplin were very intimate at that time and particularly in 1941 and 1942?
A. I would say they were quite intimate, yes.

Q. Socially and otherwise?
A. Yes.

Q. Did you visit him at his home?
A. I did.

Q. Did you stay there overnight?
A. I never stayed overnight.

Q. In what capacity were you employed by Mr. Chaplin during the latter part of 1941?
A. I am not sure about the year but I was employed by Mr. Chaplin on two occasions, as an assistant when we lived in Pebble Beach, California, and another time when I represented him in United Artists Corporation in Hollywood. I am not sure if that was the year but I think it was about that time.

Q. Do you have in mind the date of the Pearl Harbor incident as being in December of 1941?
A. Yes but I don't connect it with working for him at the time.

Q. Did you have a contract with Mr. Chaplin at that time?
A. I never had a written contract.

Q. You were assistant of what?
A. I was assistant to him when I was writing a screen play in Pebble Beach. I was both assistant and secretary.

Q. Now, directing your attention during the year 1941, did you know a Joan Berry at that time?
A. I did if that's the year.

Q. Now, how did you become acquainted with Joan Berry?
A. I received a letter from A. C. Blumenthal in Mexico City, stating that there was a girl coming to Hollywood by the name of Joan Berry, who was interested in becoming an actress and would I introduce her to Mr. Chaplin.

Q. When was that?
A. I don't know the year.

Q. Could it have been in 1941?
A. It could have been.

Q. Could it have been earlier than 1941?
A. I wouldn't think so.

Q. Could it have been later than 1941?
A. It could have been.

Q. Did Joan Berry come to see you?
A. She did.

Q. Alone?
A. Yes.

Q. Where did she go?
A. To my house at 709 N. Bedford Drive.

Q. Did she remain there?
A. No.

Q. What happened?
A. To the best of my recollection, I, at a later time, took her to Mr. Chaplin's house and introduced her to Mr. Chaplin.

Q. When you first met Joan Berry, had she had any motion picture experience?
A. As far as I know, she had not.

Q. Had she had any dramatic schooling or experience?
A. I don't remember but I doubt it.

Q. You questioned her about it, did you not?
A. If I did, I have forgotten. I don't believe she did though.

Q. At that time, do you know if she had had any experience at all in the movies?
A. As I remember, she did not have any.

Q. And she came to see you alone?
A. Yes.

Q. And how long after that did you take her to Charlie Chaplin's house?
A. I don't remember but I believe it was a few days later.

Q. And did you introduce her to Charlie Chaplin?
A. I did.

Q. Was anyone else present?
A. I don't remember.

Q. What happened?
A. He discussed with her the possibility of helping her as an actress.

Q. Helping her as what?
A. To work as an actress.

Q. Up to that time, had you made any promises to Joan Berry with respect to her movie career?
A. No.

Q. Did you, up to that time, have any sexual relations with Joan Berry?
A. I did not, at any time.

Q. Well, what happened when you introduced her to Charlie Chaplin?
A. I don't remember exactly the results of the meeting but he became interested in her.

Q. And then what?
A. He bought a play for her, "Shadow and Substance" and I remember he considered making a movie of that play to star her.

Q. How long was it after that first introduction?
A. I don't remember.

Q. Was it more than a week?
A. I think it was considerably later.

Q. Now you know of your own knowledge, do you not, that Charlie Chaplin began having sexual relations with Joan Berry?
A. At that time, I did not.

Q. When did you first know that Charlie Chaplin was having sexual relations with Joan Berry?
A. I never knew for a fact that he had. It was only in the discussion in the papers later. I had my own assumptions but I never saw her with him on any basis of sexual relations at any time.

Q. Did you know that Joan Berry had taken up residence in Chaplin's house?
A. I did not.

Q. You were a frequent visitor in Chaplin's home, were you not?
A. Yes.

Q. Day and night?
A. Occasionally in the early evening.

Q. You attended parties at his home?
A. Yes.

Q. What kind of parties?
A. Dinner parties, tennis parties.

Q. And girl parties?
A. What do you mean by girl parties?

Q. Where intimate relations were had with the girls?
A. Never.

Q. Did you ever have any intimate relations with any girl in Chaplin's home?
A. I did not.

Q. Did it ever come to your knowledge that Joan Berry became pregnant during the latter part of 1941 as a result of her sexual relations with Charles Chaplin?
A. It did not.

Q. Now, as a matter of fact, weren't you called by Charlie Chaplin over the telephone to come over to his house some time during the latter part of 1941 and isn't it a fact that in the presence of Joan Berry and Charlie Chaplin, you were told that Joan Berry was pregnant?
A. It isn't true.

Q. And isn't it a fact that either you or Charlie Chaplin suggested that she have an abortion?
A. It isn't true.

Q. And isn't it a further fact that you told Charlie Chaplin in the presence of Joan Berry that you knew a doctor who performed abortions?
A. It isn't true.

Q. And isn't it a fact that you made arrangements to have Joan Berry examined by a Dr. Immerman?
A. It isn't true.

Q. And isn't it a fact that you drove Joan Berry to Dr. Immerman's office?
A. It isn't true.

Q. And isn't it a fact that Dr. Immerman's examination resulted in the knowledge that Joan Berry was pregnant?
A. It isn't true.

Q. And isn't it a fact that you thereafter made arrangements with a Dr. A. M. Tweedie to have him perform an abortion on Joan Berry?
A. It isn't true.

Q. Isn't it a fact that you, in the presence of Joan Berry, told Charlie Chaplin that you would take care of the matter?
A. It isn't true.

Q. Isn't it a fact that you drove, some time in the latter part of 1941, either yourself or in Chaplin's car with his chauffeur, drove Joan Berry to Dr. Tweedie's office?
A. It isn't true.

Q. And isn't it a fact that you first went up to see Dr. Tweedie and made arrangements to have Dr. Tweedie perform an abortion on Joan Berry?
A. It isn't true.

Q. And isn't it a fact that after such arrangements were made with Dr. Tweedie, you went down and told Joan Berry to go up and see Dr. Tweedie?
A. It isn't true.

Q. And isn't it a fact that you had knowledge that an abortion was performed on Joan Berry at that time, the latter part of 1941?
A. It isn't true.

(b)(6)

Q. Isn't it a fact that when you called on Dr. Tweedie at his office, that you met a [redacted] who is employed to assist Dr. Tweedie in performing these abortions?
A. It isn't true.

Q. And isn't it a fact that when you called at Dr. Tweedie's office at this particular time, during the latter part of 1941, you used a telephone in that office to call some particular party?
A. It isn't true.

Q. And isn't it a fact that you left that office after making arrangements for the abortion and then came back later that same day to Dr. Tweedie's office?
A. It isn't true.

Q. And isn't it a fact that you paid at that time a certain sum of money to Dr. Tweedie?
A. It isn't true.

Q. And isn't it a fact that you obtained that money from Charlie Chaplin?
A. It isn't true.

Q. Now, did you continue to know Joan Berry during the year 1942?
A. I knew her, I saw her.

Q. And you saw and met her in Charlie Chaplin's home during the year 1942?
A. I imagine I did. I don't remember the year.

Q. And particularly during the months of January, February, March and April of 1942?
A. I have no recollection.

Q. But you wouldn't say that you didn't meet Joan Berry in Charlie Chaplin's home at that time?
A. I could have, yes.

Q. Now isn't it a fact that some time in January or February of 1942 you were again called to Charlie Chaplin's home and in the presence of Joan Berry discussed with him the necessity of performing a second abortion on Joan Berry?
A. It isn't true.

Q. Isn't it a fact that Joan Berry and Charlie Chaplin told you that Joan Berry was again pregnant?
A. It isn't true.

Q. And didn't you again suggest that it would be better that Joan Berry not have a baby but that she undergo another abortion?
A. I did not.

Q. And isn't it a fact that it was agreed among you three, Joan Berry, Charlie Chaplin and yourself, that you would arrange to have another abortion performed on Joan Berry?
A. It isn't true.

Q. And isn't it a fact that thereafter you did arrange again with Dr. Tweedie to have an abortion performed on Joan Berry?
A. It isn't true.

Q. By the way, do you know the name of Charlie Chaplin's butler during that period of time?
A. I am not sure. He had a Japanese butler and then he had another butler. I think his name was Herbert.

Q. Herbert what?
A. I don't know.

Q. What was the Japanese butler's name?
A. Frank.

Q. Frank Wada?
A. It doesn't sound like it.

Q. Did you know or have knowledge that that butler was later interned after Pearl Harbor?
A. Yes.

Q. Was he butling for Chaplin when these abortions were taking place?
A. The questions that you have asked me I have denied so you are assuming something for me.

Q. No, I am not assuming. I have evidence.
A. I am denying your so-called evidence so whether the Jap, Frank, was there during 1941 and 1942, I am not sure.

Q. Isn't it a fact that you were known at that time as Charlie Chaplin's procurer?
A. That's absolutely a lie and you have no right to ask me that. My main function was to keep women away from Chaplin.

Q. Isn't it a fact that you introduced a great many women to Charlie Chaplin?
A. I did over a period of time, including my mother and my wife and daughter and many others.

Q. Excluding your wife and your mother and daughter, isn't it a fact that you introduced to Charlie Chaplin a great many women?
A. I introduced to Chaplin a great many people, both men and women.

Q. You were a witness, were you not, in the White Slave Charge that was brought against Charlie Chaplin as a result of his relations with Joan Berry subsequent to 1942?
A. A witness in court, no.

Q. But you are familiar with that trial?
A. Yes, I was indicted.

Q. You were co-defendant with Charlie Chaplin?
A. I don't know if I was co-defendant but Judge Griffin, the Chief of Police in Beverly Hills, a matron and myself, we were about four or five, and we were all acquitted.

Q. But you know that there was testimony in that trial that Charlie Chaplin had sexual relations with Joan Berry?
A. Yes.

Q. Did you admit to having had any sexual relations with Joan Berry?
A. I never had any sexual relations with Joan Berry.

Q. Did you ever make the statement that you and a hundred others had had relations with Joan Berry?
A. No, I did not.

Q. Now some of these girls that you introduced to Charlie Chaplin, you know of your own knowledge that he had intimate relations with them?
A. I do not.

Q. Did you know that Charles Chaplin, during that period of time, was married to Paulette Goddard, in 1941-1942?
A. I remember he was but I am not sure.

Q. Do you know when he got his divorce from Paulette Goddard?
A. No, I don't.

EXAMINING OFFICER TO COUNSEL:
Q. Do you know, Mr. Wright?
A. I don't have the faintest idea. Miss Goddard secured the divorce as I recall.

EXAMINING OFFICER TO WITNESS:
Q. Mr. Wright defended Charlie Chaplin and yourself and others in that trial?
A. No, it was Jerry Geisler who defended Charlie Chaplin and Mr. Frank Doherty defended me. He is at 433 Spring Street.

Q. Now, Mr. Durant, isn't it a fact that you arranged for a third abortion to be performed upon Joan Berry about two or three months after the second abortion which is purported to have taken place in about January of 1942?
A. It isn't true.

Q. And isn't it a fact that you, yourself, drove Joan Berry to this doctor's office and I don't mean Dr. Tweedie?
A. It isn't true.

Q. And isn't it a fact that before you drove Joan Berry to the for the time being unknown doctor, that you were called to Charlie Chaplin's house and and you were again informed by Charlie Chaplin in Joan's presence that Joan was again pregnant?
A. It isn't true.

Q. And isn't it a fact that you again suggested that you knew a doctor who would perform the operation?
A. It isn't true.

Q. And isn't it a fact that then and there in Charlie Chaplin's home and in the presence of Joan Berry, Charlie Chaplin handed you some money to pay the doctor for the purpose of having this abortion performed?
A. It isn't true.

Q. Did you know that Joan Berry was living with Charlie Chaplin in his home during the time of this purported abortion?
A. I did not know that.

Q. I believe your testimony is that you did not know at any time whether Joan Berry was living in Chaplin's house?
A. I never went upstairs and I didn't know it for a fact. She could have been but I didn't know it.

Q. When you say that, do you mean that you, yourself, didn't see her sleep there?
A. No, what I mean is that, when you say someone is living in a man's house, naturally you would expect to see them upstairs in the bedroom spending the night. I never saw that.

Q. Did you ever go to Chaplin's house at night as a result of a call from Charlie Chaplin during the latter part of 1941?
A. Not that I remember.

Q. You may have?
A. Possibly.

Q. And did you go to Charlie Chaplin's house as a result of a telephone call in 1942, around January or February?
A. I don't remember an occasion like that, no. It could have been.

Q. But you won't deny that he may have called you on the telephone to come to his home?
A. He could have, yes.

Q. And it is possible that you did go there to his home as a result of such telephone calls?
A. It is possible.

Q. And was Joan Berry there at any time that you went to Charlie Chaplin's home as a result of these telephone calls?
A. I don't remember any specific incident.

Q. You won't say that she wasn't there?
A. She could have been.

Q. Would you say that you, Joan Berry and Chaplin did have conversation in Chaplin's home in the latter part of 1941 and again in January of 1942 and again some two or three months after that?
A. I have no definite recollection of having a conversation like that but it could have happened.

Q. Then, as I understand it, the only thing you deny is any conversation with Joan Berry and Charlie Chaplin about Joan Berry's pregnancies and the performing of abortions?
A. I deny that.

Q. You mean by your answer that you deny any such conversations about abortions and pregnancies?
A. I do deny that.

Q. And is it your testimony also that Joan Berry never told you at any time in 1941 and 1942 that she was pregnant as a result of sexual relations with Charlie Chaplin?
A. She did not.

Q. Either in the presence of Charlie Chaplin or any other person?
A. She did not.

Q. Or yourself alone?
A. She did not.

Q. Since this subpena was served upon you, did you get in touch with Charlie Chaplin, either directly or through a third person?
A. I did not.

Q. You denied, of course, taking Joan Berry to this unknown doctor for the third abortion. Is that correct?
A. I did.

Q. Do you know an Edward Chaney?
A. Yes, I do. He was a butler for Charlie Chaplin.

Q. During 1942?
A. I don't remember the year, but I remember he was a butler.

Q. Did this Mr. Chaney ever tell you that Joan had told him that she had had three abortions as a result of relations with Charlie Chaplin?
A. He did not.

Q. When did you first hear of the matter of any abortions?
A. As I remember, the first time I heard about it, the District Attorney sent an investigator to talk to me about it.
Q. And you denied it at that time?
A. I did.

Q. I would like to get one other thing straight for this record, your exact relations with Mr. Chaplin for the latter part of 1941 and the year 1942?
A. I am not sure what the relations were. At one time I was employed by him, as I said, and we had very friendly personal relations. As to whether it was during those two years, I am not sure.

Q. Can you say if you were employed by any other person during that period of time?
A. No, I can't.

Q. Did you have an income at that time other than the salary paid to you by Mr. Chaplin?
A. Yes.

Q. An independent income?
A. Yes.

Q. Sufficient to support yourself?
A. Yes.

Q. Didn't you at one time tell Mr. Chaney not to worry about any abortions that may have been performed on Joan Berry as there was no evidence of any payments as they were all made in cash, or words to that effect?
A. I did not.

Q. You never discussed with Mr. Chaney the matter of abortions having been performed on Joan Berry?
A. I did not.

Q. At any time?
A. I did not.

Q. At any place?
A. I did not.

(b)(6)

Q. Now, if [redacted] were to say that she saw you in Dr. Tweedie's office with Joan Berry, would you say that she was testifying falsely?
A. I would, or she is mistaken.

Q. In what way could she be mistaken?
A. She might have thought, if anyone went there with her, she might have thought it was me, I don't know.

Q. And if Joan Berry so testifies, would she be testifying truthfully?
A. She would be testifying untruthfully.

Q. She would be testifying untruthfully. And if other witnesses so testified, they would also be testifying untruthfully?
A. Testifying what?

Q. That they saw you take Joan Berry to Dr. Tweedie's office or that they had knowledge of the arrangements that you made with Dr. Tweedie for the performing of abortions on Joan Berry. You say that they would be testifying falsely?
A. I would say that.

Q. Have you any reason to believe that [redacted] would testify falsely concerning you?

(b)(6)

A. I know nothing about [redacted] or whether she would or would not testify.

Q. But you don't know of anything as to why she would so testify about you?
A. I don't know anything about [redacted] (b)(6)

Q. I believe that your attorney will advise you or has advised you of the penalties of perjury in these proceedings?
A. He has.

Q. And I may have neglected to advise you in the beginning that these statements may also be used against you in any criminal proceeding.
A. I understand that.

Q. And notwithstanding that, you want your testimony to remain as you have given it?
A. I do.

BY EXAMINING OFFICER:
Q. Very well, that's all. Thank you.

I have read the foregoing transcript of testimony including pages 1 - 14 inclusive and certify that my answers are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief; further, corrections numbered 1 - ___ inclusive were made at my request.

_____
THOMAS WELLS DURANT

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Los Angeles, California this ___ day of October 1952.

_____

_____

Certified to be a true and correct transcript of my stenographic notes (Book #2373).

Frances Resnick
FRANCES RESNICK, Stenographer

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immigration and Naturalization Service
Los Angeles, California

RE: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN
File 1600/41933

October 6, 1952

(b)(7)(c)

Sworn statement of YOSHITO YONEMORI, made in the English language, to Investigators [redacted] of the Investigation Section of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, at 2060 Butler Street, West Los Angeles, California, on October 6, 1952, between the hours of 5:20 P.M. and 5:55 P.M.

PRESENT: [redacted] Examining Officer
(b)(7)(c) [redacted] Investigator
Yoshito Yonemori, Witness

BY EXAMINING OFFICER TO WITNESS:

Q Mr. Yonemori, you are advised that I am an Investigator and (Acting) Immigrant Inspector of the Immigration and Naturalization Service and as such am authorized by law to administer oaths in connection with the enforcement of the Immigration and Naturalizaion Laws. I desire to take a sworn statement from you at this time regarding the right of one CHARLES CHAPLIN to be in, remain in or reenter the United States. You are advised that any statements you may make must be voluntary and you are warned that any statement you do make may be used against CHARLES CHAPLIN in any proceeding. Are you willing to make a statement and answer questions under oath, with this understanding?
A Yes.

Q Will you stand and be sworn? Do you solemnly swear the statements you are about to make will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?
A Yes.

Q Will you please state your full name?
A Yoshito Yonemori.

Q Have you ever used or been known by any other name?
A Frank Yonemori.

Q Of what country are you a citizen or subject?
A United States.

Q How did you acquire your United States citizenship?
A Birth in the Hawaiian Islands.

Q What is the date of your birth?
A May 15, 1899.

Q How long have you resided in Los Angeles, California?
A Since 1925, I suppose.

Q Since 1925, except for during the war?
A Yes, except during the war.

Q During your residence in Los Angeles were you at any time in the employ of CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN?
A Yes, I was.

Q Where was Mr. Chaplin residing during the period of your employ?
A In Beverly Hills.

Q Do you recall the address?
A Somewheres up on Colvinnd Summit.

Q On Summit Drive?
A On Summit Drive.

Q Does 1085 Summit Drive sound as if it might have been Mr. Chaplin's address?
A That could be.

Q Approximately between what dates were you employed by Mr. Chaplin?
A Oh, from about 1930 to beginning of 1942.

Q In what capacity were you employed by Mr. Chaplin?
A As a Butler.

Q As a butler what did you duties consist of?
A The dining room -- you know, butler service.

Q And answering the door?
A Yah.

Q Were there any other employees in the household besides yourself?
A I suppose there were three others.

Q Do you recall their names?
A Wada the Chauffeur.

Q Do you recall his full name?
A No....K. Wada. Then there was a cook -- G. Hirano.

Q Was that a male or female?
A Male.

Q Any others?
A The houseman -- Frank Hirozawa.

Q Were all of these people whom you have mentioned American born Japanese?
A Except K. Wada and G. Hirano.

Q Do you know where any of these people are at the present time?
A No... K. Wada had a restaurant near 1st and Central in Los Angeles, Calif.

Q Did I understand you to say in our informal discussion before this statement that that restaurant was in the basement of some building?
A No, on the first floor of the Buddhist Church. The Buddhist Church is upstairs and this restaurant is below that.

Q Do you know where any of the other employees, the cook or the other?
A Well, Hirano, he's in old peoples' home.

Q Where is that located?
A In Acton someplace. I haven't seen him since.

Q Is that a Japanese old peoples' home?
A I don't think so.

Q In Acton, California?
A Yes, that's right.

Q Do you know where Frank Hirozawa is now?
A No.

Q Do you know what his Japanese first name was?
A No.

Q Do you know what George Hirano's Japanese first name was?
A I don't.

Q As I understand it, Hirano and Wada were the only two Isei in Mr. Chaplin's employ?
A Yes.

Q Did your employment as butler also include valet service to Mr. Chaplin?
A Yes.

Q During your employment who was Mrs. Chaplin?
A Paulette Goddard.

Q Was Mr. Chaplin married during the time you worked for him to anyone else before Miss Goddard?
A No.

Q Were you in Mr. Chaplin's employ when Miss Goddard instituted divorce proceedings against him and left his residence?
A No.....It was during the war.

Q During your employment with Mr. Chaplin was Miss Joan Berry ever a visitor in the Chaplin home?
A Yes.

Q Did she on any occasions stay over night at the Chaplin home?
A Not to my knowledge. Like I told you I'd go in the morning and leave at 6 or 7 o'clock.

Q What time did you arrive at the Chaplin home in the morning?
A Oh, sometime after eight since he doesn't get up until about 10. . . about 9 or 10 o'clock, I guess.

Q What time would you leave at night?
A Whenever he leave the house.

Q You had no regular time?
A No regular time. If he has dinner then I'm a little late, but the other boys helped me, you know. If he goes out for dinner I'm through early.

Q Well, approximately what time then would you ordinarily leave the house?
A Oh, about 6 o'clock.

Q How frequent were the occasions when you stayed later? Was that often;or how often?
A Oh, not often, I suppose.

Q Do you remember Miss Joan Berry?
A Slightly.

Q But there is no question in your mind as to the person about whom we are talking?
A What you mean?

Q Well, you know whom we are talking about when we say Joan Berry?
A Yes.

Q Had she stayed over night in the Chaplin home would you have been aware of it, necessarily?
A No.

Q If she had regular quarters or if she had been living there for a period of time would you have known about it, necessarily?
A I suppose I would, if she was living there.

Q To your knowledge, did Miss Berry have a wardrobe which she kept in the Chaplin home?
A No.

Q Are you saying that she did not or that you did not know of one?
A She did not have a wardrobe.

Q Do you recall the approximate date on which you left Mr. Chaplin's employ?
A About the first of the year --- 1942.

Q Do you know who replaced you in Mr. Chaplin's employ after you left?
A Oh, caucasians.

Q You don't know the names of any specific employee?
A Oh, they didn't come in right away, you know, but there was a cook, and there was a butler, and a chauffeur and serviceman -- all white.

Q Did Mr. Chaplin continue to pay your wages to you for any period after you left his actual employ after you were interned?
A What you mean?

Q Did he pay you wages after you actually quit working there, during any of the period of your internment?
A Well, I wouldn't actually call it wages, but he helped me out.

Q Did he pay you any regular amount?
A Yes, he did.

Q For how long a period of time?
A Oh, let me see. . . I worked in his last picture.

Q That was "Modern Times"?
A No...the last one...the one he just finished..."Limelight".

Q Well, getting back to the time he sent you funds. How long did that continue?
A You mean after I left him? Oh, let me see.....10 years, I suppose.

Q You mean he continued paying you for a period of 10 years after you left his employ?
A Yes. Well, I can't work very much, so he help me out that way, instead of employing me, I suppose, I'm not sure. I'm not able to work so much so he help me out, yes. I wouldn't call that wages, it's more of a financial aid to me.

Q Approximately how much does he give you on each occasion?
A Oh, about $20.00 a week.

Q Has he paid you $20.00 a week over the past 10 years, continuously?
A Yes. Not as wages, as financial aid to me.

Q Are you still receiving $20.00 a week from Mr. Chaplin?
A Yes, I am.

Q As of today?
A Yes.

Q Would the fact that you receive funds from Mr. Chaplin have any influence on whether you gave testimony to this Service or not?
A No.

Q Do you know to which internment camps or relocation centers the various employees who worked for Mr. Chaplin were sent?
A No.

Q For example, K. Wada, did he go to Manzanar?
A No.

Q You don't know which relocation center he went to?
A No.

Q How about George Hirano?
A He went to Manzanar.

Q And Frank Hirozawa?
A Frank Hirozawa....he came in for a little while, I think, to Manzanar.

Q Towards the latter part of the war you mean?
A Yah, but he was in another Center.

Q To what Center were you first sent?
A Manzanar.

Q Where were you temporarily detained prior to Manzanar?
A Direct from here to Manzanar.

Q During the period of your employment with Mr. Chaplin did he ever have any girl friends stay there at the house with him, that you know of?
A No. Like I told you I do in about 9 and I leave early.

Q Did your duties also include work in the upstairs portion of the house?
A No.

Q Strictly downstairs?
A Yes.

Q Did you ever have occasion to go into Miss Goddard's home or Mr. Chaplin's room upstairs?
A Mr. Chaplin's room, yes.

Q But none of the other rooms?
A No.

Q This Frank Hirozawa whom you mentioned as being houseman for Mr. Chaplin, what were his duties as houseman?
A Well, he cleaned the house.

Q Did he ever answer the door?
A Sometimes when I'm not there or when I'm eating, yes. Naturally whatever the houseman would do.....

Q Did he live on the premises?
A Yes.

Q He was there at all times?
A Yes.

Q Would there have been any other employees besides yourself and Mr. Hirozawa who would have answered the door in connection with their duties?
A Well, Mr. Chaplin himself, or maybe the cook might, I'm not sure.

Q But customarily, either you or Mr. Hirozawa would answer the door?
A Mostly Hirozawa.

Q How long had Mr. Hirozawa been in Mr. Chaplin's employ?
A After the war.....about three years prior to the war.

Q That would be from the late 1930's up 'til early 1942?
A Somewhere like that.

Q Do you ever recall any occasion where Miss Berry was ill and permitted to stay in bed at the Chaplin home?
A No.

Q Was there a maid in Mr. Chaplin's employ?
A Miss Goddard had a maid, sure.

Q Did the maid remain on after Miss Goddard left?
A She left.

Q She left with Miss Goddard?
A Yes.

Q You were there when Miss Goddard left to separate from Mr. Chaplin?
A I don't believe I was there. I think that was during the war time, wasn't it? I was in camp.

Q Were you sent to Manzanar during the late 1941 or early 1942?
A I think it was early 1942. That's the time they put everybody in camps.

Q Was Mr. Tim Durant very often a visitor in Mr. Chaplin's home?
A Occasionally.

Q About how often?
A Maybe Sundays. Dinners.

Q Would you say maybe two or three times a month or oftener?
A Oh, I don't know how many. Maybe he would come three, four times for dinners and he may not come at all for awhile.

Q Were there any other regular guests in the Chaplin home that you know of?
A Regular guests? Just his Business Manager.

Q Who was he? What was his name?
A Reeves.

Q Do you know his first name?
A Alfred Reeves.

Q Did Mr. Chaplin have a personal physician?
A Personal physician?/ I don't think so.

Q Do you know what doctor he went to when he required medical care?
A Only one time he ever went to a doctor. . . Dr. Reynolds.

Q Where was he located?
A Oh, he's been dead 10 years. . . . .I know now it's been 10 years.

Q Do you know where he was located?
A He was in Hollywood someplace?

Q Do you know his first name?
A Cecil Reynolds.

Q Did anyone else drive Mr. Chaplin's car other than Wada the chauffeur or Mr. Chaplin himself?
A No.

Q How many cars did Mr. Chaplin have?
A Oh, I don't know. Anyway he had one big car with a chauffeur, you know, a town car, with a chauffeur. He had a Ford.

Q A Ford what?
A Ford Sedan.

Q As far as you know those were the only two cars at the latter part of your employment?
A Yes, the latter part, yes.

Q Do you recall now the name of the man who replaced you as butler for Mr. Chaplin, the Caucasion person?
A No. . . . .I think you can get that, isn't his name in the papers sometime?

Q Did Mr. Chaplin secure his employees, his domestic help, through any particular employment agency?
A That I wouldn't know.

Q How did you receive your pay, in the form of checks or cash?
A Checks.

Q Who issued the checks?
A Through the Studio.

Q Did Mr. Chaplin ever sign any of your checks?
A No.

Q Was that true of all the domestic help in the home -- the pay was through the Studio?
A Well, I don't know about the professions.

Q Well, I mean during your time there?
A Yes.

Q They were all paid through the Studio?
A Yes.

Q Referring again to the checks. You say that Mr. Reeves signed the checks for the domestic employees in the Chaplin home?-- Mr. Reeves being Mr. Chaplin's manager?
A Yes.

Q Do you know a Mr. Edward Chaney?
A I believe he was the butler after I left.

Q After your time? Do you know approximately how long after you left Mr. Chaney came to work for Mr. Chaplin?
A I think right after I left.

Q That would be early 1942?
A Yah.

Q What is your telephone number here?
A Arizona-34451.

Q After these Dictaphone belts have been transcribed we would like to return and have you read over the transcribed record and make any necessary corrections and sign the same. You will usually be home shortly after 5:00 o'clock, is that correct?
A Yes.

Q Have you ever been a member of the Communist Party?
A Me? The Communist Party? I don't even know what Communist Party is.

Q Well, have you ever been a member?
A No.

Q During the period of your employment for Mr. Chaplin, did you ever observe any Communist Party literature in his home?
A No.

Q Did Mr. Chaplin ever have any meetings of any kind in his home other than social engagements?
A No.

Q To your knowledge, was Mr. Chaplin ever connected in any way with the Communist Party?
A No.

Q Do you have anything further you care to add to your statement at this time?
A No. It's so far away back, that I do not know, you know. But I don't think Mr. Chaplin is a Communist though, to my knowledge.

Q Did Mr. Chaplin ever take any persons in as students in the dramatic arts to study under his guidance that you know of?
A No.

Q You don't think so; not to your knowledge?
A No.

I certify the foregoing to be a true and correct transcript of the recording made of the testimony taken in the a bove case.

Edith Lockett

Edith Lockett, Stenographer

I have read the foregoing transcript of testimony including pages 1 to 10, inclusive, and certify that my answers are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. Further, corrections numbered___to___, inclusive, were made at my request.

_____
(Witness)

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Los Angeles, California this___day of _____1952.

[redacted] _____amining Officer

_____Investigator

(b)(7)(c)

CONSPIRACY - Deering's California Penal Code - 1941

Section 182. (Criminal conspiracy defined: Punishment.) If two or more persons conspire:

1. To commit any crime;

2. Falsely and maliciously to indict another for any crime, or to procure another to be charged or arrested for any crime;

3. Falsely to move or maintain any suit, action or proceeding;

4. To cheat and defraud any person of any property, by any means which are in themselves criminal, or to obtain money or property by false pretenses or by false promises with fraudulent intent not to perform such promises;

5. To commit any act injurious to the public health, to public morals, or to pervert or obstruct justice, or the due administration of the laws.

They are punishable as follows:

When they conspire to commit any felony, or to commit any act injurious to the public health, or to public morals, or tending to pervert or obstruct justice, or the due administration of the laws, they shall be punishable in the same manner and to the same extent as in this code provided for the punishment of the commission of the said felony or act, respectively.

When they conspire to do any of the other acts described in this section they shall be punishable by imprisonment in the county jail or state penitentiary not exceeding two years, or by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or both, and cases of such conspiracy may be prosecuted and tried in the superior court of any county in which any overt act tending to effect such conspiracy shall be done. (Enacted 1872; Am. Code Amdts. 1873-74, p. 426; Stats. 1919, p. 170.)

Agreements and combinations in connection with trade disputes: Labor Code, Sec. 1110.

Conspiracy to commit crimes against certain federal and state officers: Stats. 1903, p. 58; Gen. Laws, Act 1606.

Proof of overt act: Sec. 1104.

Annotation: See 5 McK. Dig. Conspiracy, Secs. 1-27; Corporations, Secs. 192-196; 6 Cal. Jur. 495, 503-505, 508-510; 11 Am.Jur. 552; 5 R.C.L. 1060; 7 So. Cal.Law Rev. 113 (Construction of subd. 2); 7 So. Cal. Law Rev. 234 (conspiracy by husband and wife); notes, 11 A.L.R. 196 and 104 A.L.R. 1430 (conspiracy to commit adultery or similar offense), 29 A.L.R. 333 (reduction by appellate court of punishment), etc.

ABORTIONS -(IT APPEARS THAT APPLICABLE SECTION IN SUBJECT'S CASE WOULD SECTION 275.)

Section 274. (Providing or administering drug or employing means to procure miscarriage: Punishment.) Every person who provides, supplies, or administers to any woman, or procures any woman to take

any medicine, drug, or substance, or uses or employs any instrument or other means whatever, with intent thereby to procure the miscarriage of such woman, unless the same is necessary to preserve her life, is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison not less than two nor more than five years. (Enacted 1872; Am. Stats. 1935, p. 1605)

Advertising to produce miscarriage: Bus. & P. C., Sec. 601.

Annotation: See 1 McK. Dig. Abortion, Secs. 1-7; 1 Cal. Jur. 100; 1 Am. Jur. 132; 1 R.C.L. 73; notes, 4 A.L.R. 351 (criminal responsibility of one other than subject or actual perpetrator of abortion); 10 A.L.R. 314 (pregnancy as an element of offense).

This section is constitutional as against the contention that the words "procure the miscarriage of such woman" do not convey a definite and certain meaning. People v. Rankin, 10 C.2d 198, 74 P.2d 71.

Section 275. (Soliciting and taking drug or) submitting to an attempt to produce miscarriage: (Punishment). Every woman who solicits of any person any medicine, drug, or substance whatever, and takes the same, or who submits to any operation, or to the use of any means whatever, with intent thereby to procure a miscarriage, unless the same is necessary to preserve her life, is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison not less than one nor more than five years. (Enacted 1872.)

Annotation: See 1 McK. Dig. Abortion, Sec. 1 et seq., 1 Cal. Jur. 100; 1 R.C.L. 71; 1 Am. Jur. 134.

ADULTERY - (Defindd Sec. 93 Lake's Calif. Civil Code, 1941 Vol.)

Section 269a. (Adultery: Penalty). Every person who lives in a state of cohabitation and adultery is guilty of a misdemeanor and punishable by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year, or by both. (Added by Stats. 1905, p. 657; Am. Stats. 1911, p. 426.)

Addition by Stats. 1901, p. 449, held unconstitutional. See note, Sec. 5, ante.

Note. - The above section codifies Stats. 1871-72, p. 380, punishing adultery.

Adultery defined: Civ. Code, Sec. 93.

Annotation: See 1 McK. Dig. Adultery and Fornication, Secs. 1-9; 1 Cal. Jur. 466; 1 Am. Jur. 683; 1 R.C.L. 631; notes, 74 A.L.R. 1361 (isolated acts of sexual intercourse as constituting criminal offense of adultery or fornication or illicit cohabitation), 94 A.L.R. 405 (conviction or acquittal on charge which includes element of illicit sexual intercourse as bar to prosecution for adultery).

Under this section a complaint charging an "unmarried man" with the crime of "cohabitation and adultery with a married woman" states no

offense against him. Adultery is defined in Civ. Code, Sec. 93, as "the voluntary sexual intercourse of a married person with a person other than the offender's husband or wife"; and since it is made to appear in the affidavit of complaint that the defendant was "not a married person," it shows him incapable of committing the offense charged against him and he is entitled to be discharged upon habeas corpus. Ex parte Sullivan, 17 C.A. 278, 119 P. 526.

CONTRIBUTING TO DELINQUENCY OF MINOR. (California Welfare & Institution Code.)

Section 702. (Acts constituting misdemeanor: Punishment.) Any person who commits any act or omits the performance of any duty, which act or omission causes or tends to cause or encourage any person under the age of 21 years to come within the provisions of any of the subdivisions of Section 700 (Minors subject to jurisdiction: Generally) or which act or omission contributes thereto, or any person who, by any act or omission, or by threats, commands, or persuasion, induces or endeavors to induce any person or ward of the juvenile court under the age of 21 years to fail or refuse to conform to a lawful order of the juvenile court, or to do or to perform any act or to follow any course of conduct or to so live as would cause or manifestly tend to cause any such person to become or to remain a person within the provisions of any of the subdivisions of Section 700, is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars ($1,000), or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than two years, or by both such fine and imprisonment, or may be released on probation for a period not exceeding five years.

(Jurisdiction of prosecutions: Probation: Bond.) The juvenile court shall have original jurisdiction over all misdemeanors defined in this section, and in all prosecutions hereunder, shall cause the defendant to be duly arraigned, and plead to the charge made against him in the manner provided in the Penal Code upon an indictment or information. In all cases where the defendant prosecuted under this section enters a plea of guilty, the juvenile court shall have jurisdiction to impose sentence or in its discretion to grant probation upon such terms as it deems proper. The court may, as a condition of such probation, require a bond in such sum as the court may designate to be approved by the judge requiring it, to secure the performance by such person of the condition imposed by the court on such probation. The bond shall by its terms be made payable to the State of California, and any moneys received for the breach thereof shall be paid into the county treasury. (Enacted 1937; Amended by Stats 1945, ch 1234, Sec. 1.)

CONSPIRACY - Deering's California Penal Code - 1941

Section 182. (Criminal conspiracy defined: Punishment.) If two or more persons conspire:

1. To commit any crime;

2. Falsely and maliciously to indict another for any crime, or to procure another to be charged or arrested for any crime;

3. Falsely to move or maintain any suit, action or proceeding;

4. To cheat and defraud any person of any property, by any means which are in themselves criminal, or to obtain money or property by false pretenses or by false promises with fraudulent intent not to perform such promises;

5. To commit any act injurious to the public health, to public morals, or to pervert or obstruct justice, or the due administration of the laws.

They are punishable as follows:

When they conspire to commit any felony, or to commit any act injurious to the public health, or to public morals, or tending to pervert or obstruct justice, or the due administration of the laws, they shall be punishable in the same manner and to the same extent as in this code provided for the punishment of the commission of the said felony or act, respectively.

When they conspire to do any of the other acts described in this section they shall be punishable by imprisonment in the county jail or state penitentiary not exceeding two years, or by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or both, and cases of such conspiracy may be prosecuted and tried in the superior court of any county in which any overt act tending to effect such conspiracy shall be done. (Enacted 1872; Am. Code Amdts. 1873-74, p. 426; Stats. 1919, p. 170.)

Agreements and combinations in connection with trade disputes: Labor Code, Sec. 1110.

Conspiracy to commit crimes against certain federal and state officers: Stats. 1903, p. 58; Gen. Laws, Act 1606.

Proof of overt act: Sec. 1104.

Annotation: See 5 McK. Dig. Conspiracy, Secs. 1-27; Corporations, Secs. 192-196; 5 Cal. Jur. 495, 503-505, 508-510; 11 Am.Jur. 552; 5 R.C.L. 1060; 7 So. Cal.Law Rev. 113 (Construction of subd. 2); 7 So. Cal. Law Rev. 234 (conspiracy by husband and wife); notes, 11 A.L.R. 196 and 104 A.L.R. 1430 (conspiracy to commit adultery or similar offense), 29 A.L.R. 333 (reduction by appellate court of punishment), etc.

ABORTIONS -(IT APPEARS THAT APPLICABLE SECTION IN SUBJECT'S CASE WOULD SECTION 275.)

Section 274. (Providing or administering drug or employing means to procure miscarriage: Punishment.) Every person who provides, supplies, or administers to any woman, or procures any woman to take

any medicine, drug, or substance, or uses or employs any instrument or other means whatever, with intent thereby to procure the miscarriage of such woman, unless the same is necessary to preserve her life, is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison not less than two nor more than five years. (Enacted 1872; Am. Stats. 1935, p. 1605)

Advertising to produce miscarriage: Bus. & P. C., Sec. 601.

Annotation: See 1 McK. Dig. Abortion, Secs. 1-7; 1 Cal. Jur. 100; 1 Am. Jur. 132; 1 R.C.L. 73; notes, 4 A.L.R. 351 (criminal responsibility of one other than subject or actual perpetrator of abortion); 10 A.L.R. 314 (pregnancy as an element of offense).

This section is constitutional as against the contention that the words "procure the miscarriage of such woman" do not convey a definite and certain meaning. People v. Rankin, 10 C.2d 198, 74 P.2d 71.

Section 275. (Soliciting and taking drug or) submitting to an attempt to produce miscarriage: (Punishment). Every woman who solicits of any person any medicine, drug, or substance whatever, and takes the same, or who submits to any operation, or to the use of any means whatever, with intent thereby to procure a miscarriage, unless the same is necessary to preserve her life, is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison not less than one nor more than five years. (Enacted 1872.)

Annotation: See 1 McK. Dig. Abortion, Sec. 1 et seq., 1 Cal. Jur. 100; 1 R.C.L. 71; 1 Am. Jur. 134.

ADULTERY - (Defined Sec. 93 Lake's Calif. Civil Code, 1941 Vol.)

Section 269a. (Adultery: Penalty) Every person who lives in a state of cohabitation and adultery is guilty of a misdemeanor and punishable by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year, or by both. (Added by Stats. 1905, p. 657; Am. Stats. 1911, p. 426.)

Addition by Stats. 1901, p. 449, held unconstitutional. See note, Sec. 5, ante.

Note. - The above section codifies Stats. 1871-72, p. 380, punishing adultery.

Adultery defined: Civ. Code, Sec. 93.

Annotation: See 1 McK. Dig. Adultery and Fornication, Secs. 1-9; 1 Cal. Jur. 466; 1 Am. Jur. 683; 1 R.C.L. 631; notes, 74 A.L.R. 1361 (isolated acts of sexual intercourse as constituting criminal offense of adultery or fornication or illicit cohabitation), 94 A.L.R. 405 (conviction or acquittal on charge which includes element of illicit sexual intercourse as bar to prosecution for adultery).

Under this section a complaint charging an "unmarried man" with the crime of "cohabitation and adultery with a married woman" states no offense.

offense against him. Adultery is defined in Civ. Code, Sec. 93, as "the voluntary sexual intercourse of a married person with a person other than the offender's husband or wife"; and since it is made to appear in the affidavit of complaint that the defendant was "not a married person," it shows him incapable of committing the offense charged against him and he is entitled to be discharged upon habeas corpus. Ex parte Sullivan, 17 C.A. 278, 119 P. 526.

CONTRIBUTING TO DELINQUENCY OF MINOR. (California Welfare & Institution Code.)

Section 702. (Acts constituting misdemeanor: Punishment.) Any person who commits any act or omits the performance of any duty, which act or omission causes or tends to cause or encourage any person under the age of 21 years to come within the provisions of any of the subdivisions of Section 700 (Minors subject to jurisdiction: Generally) or which act or omission contributes thereto, or any person who, by any act or omission, or by threats, commands, or persuasion, induces or endeavors to induce any person or ward of the juvenile court under the age of 21 years to fail or refuse to conform to a lawful order of the juvenile court, or to do or to perform any act or to follow any course of conduct or to so live as would cause or manifestly tend to cause any such person to become or to remain a person within the provisions of any of the subdivisions of Section 700, is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars ($1,000), or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than two years, or by both such fine and imprisonment, or may be released on probation for a period not exceeding five years.

(Jurisdiction of prosecutions: Probation: Bond.) The juvenile court shall have original jurisdiction over all misdemeanors defined in this section, and in all prosecutions hereunder, shall cause the defendant to be duly arraigned, and plead to the charge made against him in the manner provided in the Penal Code upon an indictment or information. In all cases where the defendant prosecuted under this section enters a plea of guilty, the juvenile court shall have jurisdiction to impose sentence or in its discretion to grant probation upon such terms as it deems proper. The court may, as a condition of such probation, require a bond in such sum as the court may designate to be approved by the judge requiring it, to secure the performance by such person of the condition imposed by the court on such probation. The bond shall by its terms be made payable to the State of California, and any moneys received for the breach thereof shall be paid into the county treasury. (Enacted 1937; Amended by Stats 1945, ch 1234, Sec. 1.)

CONSPIRACY - Deering's California Penal Code - 1941

Section 182. (Criminal conspiracy defined: Punishment.) If two or more persons conspire:

1. To commit any crime;

2. Falsely and maliciously to indict another for any crime, or to procure another to be charged or arrested for any crime;

3. Falsely to move or maintain any suit, action or proceeding;

4. To cheat and defraud any person of any property, by any means which are in themselves criminal, or to obtain money or property by false pretenses or by false promises with fraudulent intent not to perform such promises;

5. To commit any act injurious to the public health, to public morals, or to pervert or obstruct justice, or the due administration of the laws.

They are punishable as follows:

When they conspire to commit any felony, or to commit any act injurious to the public health, or to public morals, or tending to pervert or obstruct justice, or the due administration of the laws, they shall be punishable in the same manner and to the same extent as in this code provided for the punishment of the commission of the said felony or act, respectively.

When they conspire to do any of the other acts described in this section they shall be punishable by imprisonment in the county jail or state penitentiary not exceeding two years, or by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or both, and cases of such conspiracy may be prosecuted and tried in the superior court of any county in which any overt act tending to effect such conspiracy shall be done. (Enacted 1872; Am. Code Amdts. 1873-74, p. 426; Stats. 1919, p. 170.)

Agreements and combinations in connection with trade disputes: Labor Code, Sec. 1110.

Conspiracy to commit crimes against certain federal and state officers: Stats. 1903, p. 58; Gen. Laws, Act 1606.

Proof of overt act: Sec. 1104.

Annotation: See 5 McK. Dig. Conspiracy, Secs. 1-27; Corporations, Secs. 192-196; 5 Cal. Jur. 495, 503-505, 508-510; 11 Am.Jur. 552; 5 R.C.L. 1060; 7 So. Cal.Law Rev. 113 (Construction of subd. 2); 7 So. Cal. Law Rev. 234 (conspiracy by husband and wife); notes, 11 A.L.R. 196 and 104 A.L.R. 1430 (conspiracy to commit adultery or similar offense), 29 A.L.R. 333 (reduction by appellate court of punishment), etc.

ABORTIONS -(IT APPEARS THAT APPLICABLE SECTION IN SUBJECT'S CASE WOULD SECTION 275.)

Section 274. (Providing or administering drug or employing means to procure miscarriage: Punishment.) Every person who provides, supplies, or administers to any woman, or procures any woman to take

any medicine, drug, or substance, or uses or employs any instrument or other means whatever, with intent thereby to procure the miscarriage of such woman, unless the same is necessary to preserve her life, is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison not less than two nor more than five years. (Enacted 1872; Am. Stats. 1935, p. 1605)

Advertising to produce miscarriage: Bus. & P. C., Sec. 601.

Annotation: See 1 McK. Dig. Abortion, Secs. 1-7; 1 Cal. Jur. 100; 1 Am. Jur. 132; 1 R.C.L. 73; notes, 4 A.L.R. 351 (criminal responsibility of one other than subject or actual perpetrator of abortion); 10 A.L.R. 314 (pregnancy as an element of offense).

This section is constitutional as against the contention that the words "procure the miscarriage of such woman" do not convey a definite and certain meaning. People v. Rankin, 10 C.2d 198, 74 P.2d 71.

Section 275. (Soliciting and taking drug or) submitting to an attempt to produce miscarriage: (Punishment). Every woman who solicits of any person any medicine, drug, or substance whatever, and takes the same, or who submits to any operation, or to the use of any means whatever, with intent thereby to procure a miscarriage, unless the same is necessary to preserve her life, is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison not less than one nor more than five years. (Enacted 1872.)

Annotation: See 1 McK. Dig. Abortion, Sec. 1 et seq.; 1 Cal. Jur. 100; 1 R.C.L. 71; 1 Am. Jur. 134.

ADULTERY - (Defindd Sec. 93 Lake's Calif. Civil Code, 1941 Vol.)

Section 269a. (Adultery: Penalty) Every person who lives in a state of cohabitation and adultery is guilty of a misdemeanor and punishable by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year, or by both. (Added by Stats. 1905, p. 657; Am. Stats. 1911, p. 426.)

Addition by Stats. 1901, p. 449, held unconstitutional. See note, Sec. 5, ante.

Note. - The above section codifies Stats. 1871-72, p. 380, punishing adultery.

Adultery defined: Civ. Code, Sec. 93.

Annotation: See 1 McK. Dig. Adultery and Fornication, Secs. 1-9; 1 Cal. Jur. 466; 1 Am. Jur. 683; 1 R.C.L. 631; notes, 74 A.L.R. 1361 (isolated acts of sexual intercourse as constituting criminal offense of adultery or fornication or illicit cohabitation), 94 A.L.R. 405 (conviction or acquittal on charge which includes element of illicit sexual intercourse as bar to prosecution for adultery).

Under this section a complaint charging an "unmarried man" with the crime of "cohabitation and adultery with a married woman" states no

offense against him. Adultery is defined in Civ. Code, Sec. 93, as "the voluntary sexual intercourse of a married person with a person other than the offender's husband or wife"; and since it is made to appear in the affidavit of complaint that the defendant was "not a married person," it shows him incapable of committing the offense charged against him and he is entitled to be discharged upon habeas corpus. Ex parte Sullivan, 17 C.A. 278, 119 P. 526.

CONTRIBUTING TO DELINQUENCY OF MINOR. (California Welfare & Institution Code.)

Section 702. (Acts constituting misdemeanor: Punishment.) Any person who commits any act or omits the performance of any duty, which act or omission causes or tends to cause or encourage any person under the age of 21 years to come within the provisions of any of the subdivisions of Section 700 (Minors subject to jurisdiction: Generally) or which act or omission contributes thereto, or any person who, by any act or omission, or by threats, commands, or persuasion, induces or endeavors to induce any person or ward of the juvenile court under the age of 21 years to fail or refuse to conform to a lawful order of the juvenile court, or to do or to perform any act or to follow any course of conduct or to so live as would cause or manifestly tend to cause any such person to become or to remain a person within the provisions of any of the subdivisions of Section 700, is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars ($1,000), or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than two years, or by both such fine and imprisonment, or may be released on probation for a period not exceeding five years.

(Jurisdiction of prosecutions: Probation: Bond.) The juvenile court shall have original jurisdiction over all misdemeanors defined in this section, and in all prosecutions hereunder, shall cause the defendant to be duly arraigned, and plead to the charge made against him in the manner provided in the Penal Code upon an indictment or information. In all cases where the defendant prosecuted under this section enters a plea of guilty, the juvenile court shall have jurisdiction to impose sentence or in its discretion to grant probation upon such terms as it deems proper. The court may, as a condition of such probation, require a bond in such sum as the court may designate to be approved by the judge requiring it, to secure the performance by such person of the condition imposed by the court on such probation. The bond shall by its terms be made payable to the State of California, and any moneys received for the breach thereof shall be paid into the county treasury. (Enacted 1937; Amended by Stats 1945, ch 1234, Sec. 1.)

CONSPIRACY - Deering's California Penal Code - 1941

Section 182. (Criminal conspiracy defined: Punishment.) If two or more persons conspire:

1. To commit any crime;

2. Falsely and maliciously to indict another for any crime, or to procure another to be charged or arrested for any crime;

3. Falsely to move or maintain any suit, action or proceeding;

4. To cheat and defraud any person of any property, by any means which are in themselves criminal, or to obtain money or property by false pretenses or by false promises with fraudulent intent not to perform such promises;

5. To commit any act injurious to the public health, to public morals, or to pervert or obstruct justice, or the due administration of the laws.

They are punishable as follows:

When they conspire to commit any felony, or to commit any act injurious to the public health, or to public morals, or tending to pervert or obstruct justice, or the due administration of the laws, they shall be punishable in the same manner and to the same extent as in this code provided for the punishment of the commission of the said felony or act, respectively.

When they conspire to do any of the other acts described in this section they shall be punishable by imprisonment in the county jail or state penitentiary not exceeding two years, or by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or both, and cases of such conspiracy may be prosecuted and tried in the superior court of any county in which any overt act tending to effect such conspiracy shall be done. (Enacted 1872; Am. Code Amdts. 1873-74, p. 426; Stats. 1919, p. 170.)

Agreements and combinations in connection with trade disputes: Labor Code, Sec. 1110.

Conspiracy to commit crimes against certain federal and state officers: Stats. 1903, p. 58; Gen. Laws, Act 1606.

Proof of overt act: Sec. 1104.

Annotation: See 5 McK. Dig. Conspiracy, Secs. 1-27; Corporations, Secs. 192-196; 5 Cal. Jur. 495, 503-505, 508-510; 11 Am.Jur. 552; 5 R.C.L. 1060; 7 So. Cal. Law Rev. 113 (Construction of subd. 2); 7 So. Cal. Law Rev. 234 (conspiracy by husband and wife); notes, 11 A.L.R. 196 and 104 A.L.R. 1430 (conspiracy to commit adultery or similar offense), 29 A.L.R. 333 (reduction by appellate court of punishment), etc.

ABORTIONS -(IT APPEARS THAT APPLICABLE SECTION IN SUBJECT'S CASE WOULD SECTION 275.)

Section 274. (Providing or administering drug or employing means to procure miscarriage: Punishment.) Every person who provides, supplies, or administers to any woman, or procures any woman to take

any medicine, drug, or substance, or uses or employs any instrument or other means whatever, with intent thereby to procure the miscarriage of such woman, unless the same is necessary to preserve her life, is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison not less than two nor more than five years. (Enacted 1872; Am. Stats. 1935, p. 1605)

Advertising to produce miscarriage: Dus. & P. C., Sec. 601.

Annotation: See 1 McK. Dig. Abortion, Secs. 1-7; 1 Cal. Jur. 100; 1 Am. Jur. 132; 1 R.C.L. 73; notes, 4 A.L.R. 351 (criminal responsibility of one other than subject or actual perpetrator of abortion); 10 A.L.R. 314 (pregnancy as an element of offense).

This section is constitutional as against the contention that the words "procure the miscarriage of such woman" do not convey a definite and certain meaning. People v. Rankin, 10 C.2d 198, 74 P.2d 71.

Section 275. (Soliciting and taking drug or) submitting to an attempt to produce miscarriage: (Punishment). Every woman who solicits of any person any medicine, drug, or substance whatever, and takes the same, or who submits to any operation, or to the use of any means whatever, with intent thereby to procure a miscarriage, unless the same is necessary to preserve her life, is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison not less than one nor more than five years. (Enacted 1872.)

Annotation: See 1 McK. Dig. Abortion, Sec. 1 et seq., 1 Cal. Jur. 100; 1 R.C.L. 71; 1 Am. Jur. 134.

ADULTERY - (Defined Sec. 93 Lake's Calif. Civil Code, 1941 Vol.)

Section 269a. (Adultery: Penalty) Every person who lives in a state of cohabitation and adultery is guilty of a misdemeanor and punishable by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year, or by both. (Added by Stats. 1905, p. 657; Am. Stats. 1911, p. 426.)

Addition by Stats. 1901, p. 449, held unconstitutional. See note, Sec.5, ante.

Note. - The above section codifies Stats. 1871-72, p. 380, punishing adultery.

Adultery defined: Civ. Code, Sec. 93.

Annotation: See 1 McK. Dig. Adultery and Fornication, Secs. 1-9; 1 Cal. Jur. 466; 1 Am. Jur. 683; 1 R.C.L. 631; notes, 74 A.L.R. 1361 (isolated acts of sexual intercourse as constituting criminal offense of adultery or fornication or illicit cohabitation), 94 A.L.R. 405 (conviction or acquittal on charge which includes element of illicit sexual intercourse as bar to prosecution for adultery).

Under this section a complaint charging an "unmarried man" with the crime of "cohabitation and adultery with a married woman" states no

offense against him. Adultery is defined in Civ. Code, Sec. 93, as "the voluntary sexual intercourse of a married person with a person other than the offender's husband or wife"; and since it is made to appear in the affidavit of complaint that the defendant was "not a married person," it shows him incapable of committing the offense charged against him and he is entitled to be discharged upon habeas corpus. Ex parte Sullivan, 17 C.A. 273, 119 P. 526.

CONTRIBUTING TO DELINQUENCY OF MINOR. (California Welfare & Institution Code.)

Section 702. (Acts constituting misdemeanor: Punishment.) Any person who commits any act or omits the performance of any duty, which act or omission causes or tends to cause or encourage any person under the age of 21 years to come within the provisions of any of the subdivisions of Section 700 (Minors subject to jurisdiction: Generally) or which act or omission contributes thereto, or any person who, by any act or omission, or by threats, commands, or persuasion, induces or endeavors to induce any person or ward of the juvenile court under the age of 21 years to fail or refuse to conform to a lawful order of the juvenile court, or to do or to perform any act or to follow any course of conduct or to so live as would cause or manifestly tend to cause any such person to become or to remain a person within the provisions of any of the subdivisions of Section 700, is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars ($1,000), or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than two years, or by both such fine and imprisonment, or may be released on probation for a period not exceeding five years.

(Jurisdiction of prosecutions: Probation: Bond.) The juvenile court shall have original jurisdiction over all misdemeanors defined in this section, and in all prosecutions hereunder, shall cause the defendant to be duly arraigned, and plead to the charge made against him in the manner provided in the Penal Code upon an indictment or information. In all cases where the defendant prosecuted under this section enters a plea of guilty, the juvenile court shall have jurisdiction to impose sentence or in its discretion to grant probation upon such terms as it deems proper. The court may, as a condition of such probation, require a bond in such sum as the court may designate to be approved by the judge requiring it, to secure the performance by such person of the condition imposed by the court on such probation. The bond shall by its terms be made payable to the State of California, and any moneys received for the breach thereof shall be paid into the county treasury. (Enacted 1937; Amended by Stats 1945, ch 1234, Sec. 1.)

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

1600-41933 Inv.

TO : Commissioner, Washington D.C. DATE: October 7, 1952

FROM : Acting District Director, Los Angeles, California

SUBJECT: A-5 653 092; October 1, 1952,; CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

Personal Attention: R. F. Farrell, Assistant Commissioner, Investigation Division

DECLASSIFIED

In compliance with your request of above date in the subject case, herewith find, in duplicate, copy of progress report.

Encls.: Report of Investigation
Sworn Statement by Joan Berry (b)(6)
" " " [redacted]
" " " [redacted]
" " " Edward G. Robinson
Copy of letter of District Director, New York, N.Y.

In duplicate
AIRMAIL

[redacted] (b)(7)(c)

RECEIVED OCT 9 1952 SUBVERSIVE ALIEN BRANCH

10-31-82

Associate Commissioner, Enforcement Date

[redacted]

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immigration and Naturalization Service
Los Angeles 13, California

File: 1600-41933 (b)(6) Re: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

(b)(7)(c) Sworn statement of Mrs. Joan Seck made before Acting Immigrant Inspector [redacted] at [redacted] Redondo Beach, California on Tuesday, September 30, 1952, in the English language.

PRESENT:

[redacted] Examining Officer
(b)(7)(c) [redacted] Investigator
[redacted], Investigator
FRANCES RESNICK, Stenographer
JOAN SECK, Witness

EXAMINING OFFICER TO MRS. SECK:

Q. Mrs. Seck, we are United States Immigration and Naturalization Service officers. I am an Acting Immigrant Inspector and I desire to take a statement from you at this time under oath regarding the right of one Charlie Chaplin to be, remain or reenter the United States. You are advised that any statement you may make must be voluntary and you are warned that any statement you make may be used against Charlie Chaplin in any proceeding. Are you willing to make a statement to me under oath?
A. Yes.

Q. Do you solemnly swear that the statements you are about to make will be the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, so help you God?
A. I do.

Q. Now please state your name.
A. Joan Seck.

Q. What was your maiden name?
A. The name that I was known by when I was under contract to Mr. Chaplin was Joan Berry.

Q. You mean you were known as Joan Berry. You assumed that name?
A. Yes, it was my stage name.

Q. Where were you born?
A. Detroit, Michigan.

Q. When?
A. [redacted] (b)(6)

Q. Now Mrs. Seck, do you know a Charlie Chaplin?
A. Yes, I did.

Q. For how long a period did you know him?
A. I don't remember. It was in the year of 1941.

Q. Under what circumstances did you meet Mr. Chaplin?
A. I was introduced to him by Tim Durant.

Q. Do you know Mr. Durant's full name?
A. I just knew him as Tim.

Q. Did you know him as Thomas Wells Durant?
A. Yes.

Q. Who is Mr. Durant?
A. I would say he was a very good friend of Mr. Chaplin.

Q. Do you know what his occupation was at that time in 1941?
A. Nothing except that he was a friend of Mr. Chaplin.

Q. How long after you met Mr. Chaplin was it that you began having sexual relations with him?
A. Well, as I recall, I would say within a week.

Q. Did you ever live in Mr. Chaplin's home?
A. Yes, I did.

Q. Did these sexual relations occur in his home?
A. Yes, they did.

Q. And they began in about 1941, you say?
A. I think so.

Q. Then it was in 1941 that you had relations with Mr. Chaplin?
A. Yes.

Q. As a result of these relations that you had with Mr. Chaplin, did you undergo any abortions?
A. Yes, I did.

Q. How many, once or twice?
A. (no reply).

Q. Let me put it this way, Mrs. Seck; as a result of these sexual relations you had with Mr. Chaplin, you became pregnant some time in 1941?
A. As far as I can remember, yes.

Q. And how long after you first became pregnant, was this abortion performed?
A. About two months.

Q. About two months. Did you discuss with Mr. Chaplin the fact that you were pregnant?
A. Yes, I did.

Q. Where, at his home?
A. Yes.

Q. At his home where?
A. Summit Drive, Beverly Hills.

Q. And that was some time in 1941?
A. That's right.

Q. Was anybody else present when you discussed with Mr. Chaplin that you were pregnant as a result of the relations you had with him?
A. Yes, Mr. Durant.

Q. Now Mrs. Beck, do you remember when you first told Mr. Chaplin that you were pregnant?
A. Gentlemen, I can't remember right now. It was such a long time ago.

Q. But it was some time in 1941?
A. To the best of my recollection.

Q. And you do recall that you discussed your condition with Mr. Chaplin in the presence of Mr. Durant?
A. I discussed it first with Mr. Chaplin and while we were alone, we discussed the advisability of having the child but there was some difficulty with his status with Miss Goddard. I believe he was still married to her which prevented our being married right then and there. That's what he told me.

Q. Now in that conversation, was anybody else present?
A. In that conversation, no, but he was worried because he was about to do a picture and said he would discuss it with Tim and see what Tim thought about it.

Q. Now at that time, that is, when you first told him that you were with child, did Mr. Chaplin suggest or tell you that you should have an abortion?
A. At that time, all he said - we did discuss it. He said, "We'll go up to Santa Barbara. People have done it before and no one need know about it. It can be concealed if you insist upon having a child."

Q. Did he say anything about not having a child but having an abortion performed?
A. At that time he did not. Tim did all the talking.

Q. When was the first time that any abortion was mentioned?
A. I remember that Tim came over one evening and that Tim sat on the sofa and we were discussing it. Charles was there.

Q. Was this at Charlie Chaplin's house?
A. Yes.

Q. And was Chaplin there?
A. Yes, Chaplin was there.

Q. Then Mr. Chaplin, Durant and yourself talked about your condition in Chaplin's home?
A. That's right.

Q. All right, now, what was said by Chaplin?
A. "Joan is pregnant. What do you think is advisable?" He wondered what should we do about it, that I was pregnant and well, Tim was the good friend. Tim knew what was best for both of us and he started telling me we were going into production soon and Charles said, "Don't you think it would be a good idea?" and Tim told me he was doing it for my good.

Q. Tim told you he was doing what for your good, that you should have an abortion?
A. Yes.

Q. Now, Tim told you that in Chaplin's presence?
A. Yes, he did.

Q. And what did Chaplin say to that idea?
A. He thought it was a good idea too.

Q. And did he tell you you should have an abortion too?
A. Yes, he did.

Q. Now all this conversation with regard to your condition and having an abortion occurred in Chaplin's home in the presence of Durant and yourself?
A. Yes.

Q. Was there anybody else present?
A. I don't think so.

Q. In that conversation, was anything said by either Chaplin or Durant as to where you should go to have this abortion?
A. Mr. Durant knew someone, a doctor, who would take care of everything. I wasn't to worry about anything at all. Mr. Chaplin was going to come and be there with me.

Q. Did Mr. Durant say that in the presence of Chaplin?
A. Charles told me.

Q. Charles told you that he knew a doctor who would do this?
A. Tim said that.

Q. Tim said that and then what? Did Chaplin say that he would be with you when you were having this abortion?
A. Yes, he did.

Q. Now did Tim mention the name of the doctor that would do it?
A. I think he said Tweedie.

Q. You think he said Tweedie? Didn't you first go to a Dr. Inmerman?
A. I don't remember.

Q. Was anything said at that time in Charlie's presence, that is, Charlie Chaplin's presence, about who was to pay the expenses for the abortion?
A. I don't remember the details. I just know that everything was put in Tim's hands and that he was to handle it. I think he had an envelope and he gave it to the doctor. I am quite sure that Charles came with me.

Q. The first time?
A. Yes.

Q. Which Dr. Tweedie is that? Is that Dr. A. H. Tweedie?
A. Yes.

Q. And what happened when you arrived in Dr. Tweedie's office when you first went there?
A. I don't have any recollection.

Q. Do you remember if Tim went along with you?
A. I fought hard against having this abortion and I remember that between the time of going to see the doctor and my talking with Tim and Charles, that I ran away to San Francisco with the idea that I would have the baby myself.

Q. Then did Chaplin get in touch with you?
A. No but I stayed in a hotel for two days, I remember. I became frightened - I didn't know what to do - I was ashamed. I couldn't go to my mother and I called Charles Chaplin.

Q. On the telephone?
A. Yes.

Q. What did you tell him?
A. I remember I was crying and Tim was there and he said, "Please come back" and he put Tim on the line, I remember, and Tim said, "Calm down and listen to what I am saying".

Q. You talked then to both Charlie Chaplin and Tim Durant on the telephone from San Francisco?
A. That's right.

Q. And as a result of that conversation, you came back to Los Angeles?
A. That's right. He told me I had nothing to worry about.

Q. Was any mention made about going through with the abortion in that telephone conversation?
A. Not then.

Q. Then you came back to Los Angeles. Did you go directly to Chaplin's house?
A. Yes, I did.

Q. And then what happened?
A. Tim was there and - I am a bit hazy - I can't remember what happened nine years ago. I tried not to remember.

Q. Well, did you talk again about having this abortion?
A. Yes.

Q. And what did Chaplin say about it?
A. He said not to worry, that he would come there with me. I told him I wouldn't go unless he came with me.

Q. And then did you go to the doctor?
A. Yes, we went in the big car. I remember the chauffeur was driving and we were talking and we were asking him if there wasn't any other way of handling it.

Q. Do you remember the chauffeur's name?
A. No, he was Japanese.

Q. Was his first name Frank?
A. No, I think Frank was the butler.

Q. And then you say that Charlie Chaplin with his chauffeur drove you to the doctor's office?
A. Yes.

Q. And Chaplin went into the office with you?
A. Yes.

Q. Was Durant also there?
A. The only thing I can remember about that time was that when I was having the examination, Charles was holding my hand and telling me that everything was going to be all right, that this was the best thing.

Q. You mean that Charlie Chaplin was holding your hand in Dr. Tweedie's office and telling you that everything was going to be all right?
A. Yes.

Q. Did Chaplin introduce you to Dr. Tweedie?
A. I can't remember if Tim was there.

Q. But you are sure that Charlie Chaplin went with you to Dr. Tweedie's office at least once before the first abortion?
A. Yes, I am definitely sure on that.

Q. And did he tell you he was taking you to Dr. Tweedie's office for the purpose of having this abortion?
A. That was understood. Tim had made the arrangements. It was in the evening about 9 o'clock.

Q. When you and Chaplin were talking to Dr. Tweedie, was anybody else present?
A. I may have gone with Tim to see Dr. Tweedie first for an examination and then later, I believe I went with Charlie Chaplin.

Q. Was that the same evening?
A. I can't remember.

Q. You are sure you did go down to Dr. Tweedie's office at least once?
A. I remember standing at the window watching a car - yes, I did.

Q. And this was before you had your first abortion?
A. This was the night of the abortion.

Q. Was there anything discussed while Chaplin was present as to just what Dr. Tweedie was to do?
A. You mean if an abortion was going to be performed?

Q. Dr. Tweedie said that in Chaplin's presence?
A. Yes, he said that Charles could come and pick me up. I know I stayed in a little room there overnight.

Q. Did Dr. Tweedie explain in Charlie Chaplin's presence just how he would perform the abortion, as to whether he would administer any drugs or whether he would perform an operation?
A. Well, I think he said Charles wasn't to worry, that although it was a little difficult, that he thought he could handle it.

Q. And were any financial arrangements made between Charlie Chaplin and Dr.Tweedie in your presence?
A. Gentlemen, I can't remember. Money was handled but I am not sure if there was any money given to the doctor and who gave it.

Q. Well, in any event, was there any understanding that you were going to pay Dr. Tweedie?
A. Of course not.

Q. You didn't give any money to Dr. Tweedie at any time?
A. I did not.

Q. And you say the abortion was performed that night?
A. Yes.

Q. Did Charlie Chaplin leave you there?
A. Yes, he did.

Q. When you were first examined by Dr. Tweedie, was that for the purpose of determining whether or not you were pregnant?
A. Yes.

Q. And what did he tell you, that you were?
A. Yes.

Q. And he told you that in Chaplin's presence?
A. Yes.

Q. And it was after the examination then, that Dr. Tweedie said he could perform this abortion?
A. Yes.

Q. Now then, the operation was performed?
A. Yes.

Q. Was it done with instruments?
A. Yes, it was.

Q. And Dr. Tweedie performed the operation on you?
A. Yes.

Q. Who was present?
A. I can't remember.

Q. Was there a nurse present?
A. Yes.

Q. Was there more than one? Do you know the name of the nurse that was present?
A. I don't know.

Q. Was Charlie Chaplin there?
A. No.

Q. Was Durant there?
A. No. No one came to visit. I made a phone call one evening.

Q. After the operation had been performed on you by Dr. Tweedie, what happened? Did you stay there that night?
A. Yes, they put me in a little alcove on the bed. There was a nurse watching me. I remember that and I remember that I called Charles.

Q. You mean Charles Chaplin?
A. Yes.

Q. Did you get him on the telephone?
A. Yes, he was having a party.

Q. And what did you tell him?
A. I was very hurt.

Q. Did you tell him that the operation had been performed?
A. I told him that the operation had been performed and that I was very hurt that he was not there with me and I could hear music and laughter and he said that he was having a little party with about six or eight people.

Q. Was there anything else said?
A. I think arrangements were made for the chauffeur to come and pick me up when I felt better.

Q. Did his chauffeur come down and pick you up?
A. Yes.

Q. Was it the morning after the operation?
A. It might have been but it seemed like it might have been two days.

Q. But his chauffeur did come down and pick you up?
A. Yes.

Q. And he took you to Charlie Chaplin's home?
A. I don't think so.

Q. Do you remember where he took you?
A. He took me home to the apartment that he had gotten - I can't remember.

Q. Then the chauffeur took you to where you were staying?
A. That's right, the apartment that Charlie Chaplin had gotten for me.

Q. And he was paying the rent?
A. He paid the first month's rent and I was paying the rent the rest of the time.

Q. And did Chaplin come down to see you then?
A. Yes.

Q. And did you talk about the operation?
A. No, we talked about the picture.

Q. Now you said you remember about an envelope. Do you remember if Charlie Chaplin gave that envelope to Dr. Tweedie?
A. As I recall it - I don't remember the actual handing over of the money but I do remember that there was some discussion at Charlie's home about Tim paying. I think Tim handled it all that afternoon.

Q. Now, Mrs. Seck, after this first operation then, you resumed your sexual relations with Charles?
A. Yes.

Q. And did you become pregnant again?
A. Yes.

Q. And when did you become pregnant again with respect to this first operation?
A. I can't remember.

Q. Let me refresh your memory a little. According to the information that we have, the second operation was performed by a Dr. Tweedie some time in January of 1942. Now with that in mind, does that refresh your memory?
A. It would seem to me it was very soon afterward.

Q. But two abortions were performed on you by Dr. Tweedie. Is that correct?
A. Yes, but it was not Dr. Tweedie.

Q. Both of them weren't performed by Dr. Tweedie?
A. No.

Q. Are you sure that the first one was performed by Dr. Tweedie?
A. Oh yes, I am sure the first one was performed by him but the second one was performed by another doctor.

Q. Now how did the second abortion come about?
A. I am trying to remember the time involved. It was quite a long time ago.

Q. There were two abortions, weren't there?
A. Yes.

Q. Let me ask you this. How many abortions have you had, Mrs. Seck, as a result of these sexual relations with Charlie Chaplin?
A. You know I was in love with the man. I was fascinated by him and I would have done anything for him. I was strong at the beginning in demanding that I have the child.

Q. How many abortions have you had as a result of the sexual relations you had with Charlie Chaplin?
A. Three.

Q. Your first two abortions were performed by Dr. Tweedie and the second one, about how long after the first one?
A. I don't know, two months possibly.

Q. Now the second abortion that was performed by Dr. Tweedie. Who made the arrangements?
A. Charles went to Tim and told Tim to make the arrangements.

Q. Did Charlie Chaplin speak to Tim about it in your presence?
A. (No reply)

Q. Before you had this second abortion, you talked with Charlie Chaplin about it?
A. Yes.

Q. And did he suggest that you have this second abortion?
A. We were just about ready - we were making tests for a picture and he explained that . . . .

Q. He explained what, that it would be best that you have an abortion again?
A. Yes.

Q. Was anyone else present when you were talking about this second abortion?
A. No.

Q. And did Charlie Chaplin tell you to go back to the same doctor?
A. That's right.

Q. Did he go with you?
A. No, this time, no.

Q. Did he send anyone else with you?
A. Yes, Mr. Durant.

Q. Did he tell Durant to take you down in your presence?
A. I can't remember. I don't remember the details of this one.

Q. But you do remember Durant taking you down to Dr. Tweedie's office?
A. Yes.

Q. And previous to that, had you had an examination to determine if you were pregnant?
A. Yes.

Q. By whom?
A. I don't remember.

Q. But you knew you were pregnant and Charlie Chaplin knew that you were pregnant?
A. That's right.

Q. You told Chaplin that you were pregnant?
A. Yes.

Q. And as a result of that, Chaplin suggested that you have the two abortions because you were about to make a picture. Is that right?
A. Yes.

Q. Now after you arrived at Dr. Tweedie's office with Mr. Durant the second time, what happened? Arrangements were made to have the abortion?
A. Yes.

Q. And incidentally, did Tim drive you down or did Chaplin's chauffeur drive you and Tim down?
A. I went in the car with Tim.

Q. Was Tim driving?
A. I don't remember the details.

Q. Now did Dr. Tweedie perform this second abortion on you that same day?
A. I don't know.

Q. But you do know that Dr. Tweedie performed this second abortion on you?
A. Yes, I remember now.

Q. All right, was the second abortion performed by Dr. Tweedie with instruments?
A. Yes, it was.

Q. And was there a nurse present?
A. I imagine so.

Q. And do you know the name of the nurse?
A. No.

Q. After the operation was performed, where did you go?
A. I can't remember.

Q. Did you stay in the doctor's office?
A. After the operation was performed, a young lady that was in the office there with me took me to Charles' home.

Q. She drove you to Charles' home?
A. That's right, and I remember when the car stopped, she went into the house and Charles was there. I remember it was late at night. Charles was waiting and he greeted me affectionately, crying as a matter of fact. I remember that and I think he was a little embarrassed because there was a little laughter and there was some remark that so help him, this would never happen again.

Q. Referring to what, you mean that no abortions would happen again?
A. That I would never become pregnant again.

Q. Well, did you stay in Chaplin's house?
A. That evening he took me upstairs and I went to sleep in my room, in the big room next to his room, and I remember that I heard them laughing and I started coming down the stairs. I came down the stairs and I stood at the landing and I remember getting down and I could see Charles talking to someone. Then I went back to my room.

Q. Was Durant there?
A. No.

Q. Did you and Charlie have any conversation at that time about the operation, about the abortion?
A. He said to me in front of this girl, "I don't know what it is but if I just touch her dress, she becomes pregnant". That's the way he expressed it.

Q. In front of what girl?
A. The girl who brought me home from the doctor's office.

Q. Do you remember who Charlie Chaplin's butler was at that time?
A. It might have been Frank.

Q. Was he Japanese?
A. No, during 1941 they interned the Japanese.

Q. After December 1941?
A. I can't remember.

Q. Now you had a third abortion, Mrs. Seck, as a result of your sexual relations with Charlie Chaplin?
A. Yes.

Q. And who suggested this third abortion?
A. Charles said, "Well, call Tim again".

Q. How long after the second one, was the third abortion performed?
A. Oh, in July or August of 1942.

Q. About four or five months after the second one?
A. Maybe a little sooner.

Q. And you had told Charlie that you were pregnant?
A. Yes.

Q. Had you been examined by any doctor first?
A. No.

Q. Did you tell Charlie in the presence of anyone else that you were pregnant this third time?
A. I don't think so.

Q. And what did Charlie say after you told him that you were pregnant the third time?
A. I was living at his house at that time.

Q. And he said what after he learned that you were pregnant?
A. We were living together and it seems to me he must have known or he suspected it and we called Tim.

Q. Then Tim came over and you three talked again about it?
A. Yes and as a result of this, Tim drove me to a doctor on Wilshire Boulevard. I don't remember his name.

Q. Did Charlie say in the presence of Tim that you should have this third abortion?
A. I remember that he gave Tim the money at that time and Tim put it in his pocket.

Q. Charlie gave Tim the money?
A. Yes.

Q. Do you remember how much it was?
A. I think it was about $150, I am not sure.

Q. Who suggested the doctor?
A. It was a friend of Tim; a girl that he knew who had gone there.

Q. Did you and Tim and Charlie Chaplin talk about having this abortion with that doctor?
A. Yes, Charles told me that Tim knew a doctor and that Tim would take me to the doctor the next day.

Q. Did Tim take you to the doctor?
A. Yes, he did.

Q. Did Chaplin go along?
A. No.

Q. Where was the doctor's office?
A. On Wilshire Boulevard somewhere.

Q. You don't remember his name?
A. No; Tim went in first and left me standing there.

Q. And was the operation performed by this doctor the same day?
A. Yes and I left within an hour and a half.

Q. Did Tim remain there?
A. He was waiting for me.

Q. Were there any nurses present when the operation was being performed?
A. Yes.

Q. How many?
A. (No reply).

Q. You didn't pay the doctor any money?
A. I never paid the doctor any money.

Q. Was any money paid to the doctor?
A. Not in my presence. Tim went in first and made the arrangements and then he came back and said everything was all set.

Q. And then you went in to see the doctor with Tim?
A. No, Tim waited outside.

Q. What did the doctor say to you?
A. He knew I was pregnant. I don't remember the details. It really hurt that time because they didn't give me any anesthetic.

Q. Was the operation performed by the doctor with instruments?
A. Yes, and I remember this time it was very painful because they didn't give me any anesthetic.

Q. And after the operation was performed, you went with Tim again?
A. Yes.

Q. Where did he take you?
A. To an apartment that I had.

Q. When did you see Charlie Chaplin after that second abortion?
A. He called me that night on the telephone.

Q. And you talked to him?
A. Yes.

Q. Did you tell him that the abortion had been performed?
A. Yes, I did.

Q. And what did he say?
A. I don't know what he did say. He was sorry, it would never happen again.

Q. Now this third abortion was the last one you had as a result of your relations with Charlie Chaplin?
A. That's right.

Q. Do you know an Edward Chaney?
A. Yes.

Q. Was he a butler for Charlie Chaplin?
A. Yes.

Q. Do you know during what period of time?
A. No, I think it was probably the early part of January 1942.

Q. Was he Charlie Chaplin's butler at the time you had the last two abortions?
A. Yes, of course, he must have been.

Q. Do you know if he knew that Charlie Chaplin had arranged to have these abortions performed on you?
A. I don't know if he knew it.

Q. But you do know that Durant knew?
A. Oh, yes, that I know.

Q. At any time before you had these three abortions, did you and Charlie Chaplin ever talk about the consequences of having these abortions?
A. We never looked that far into the future.

Q. Did he discuss with you that it was necessary to have these abortions performed secretly?
A. Yes, I balked because he wasn't with me and I remember that he explained to me that it was advisable, that it was for my interest as well as his interest that none of this should ever come out because it would ruin the picture?

Q. Referring to what, the abortions?
A. Yes.

Q. Did he tell you that in anybody else's presence?
A. He told me that in front of Tim.

Q. Now you remember, do you not, this proceeding in the District Court when Chaplin was prosecuted for violation of the White Slave Act?
A. I do.

Q. And you were the victim in that prosecution, weren't you?
A. Yes.

Q. And you appeared and testified in court?
A. Yes.

Q. Now, the incidents that led up to the White Slave Act prosecution, were they before or after these three abortions?
A. They were after.

Q. And is that all? Those three were the only abortions that were performed on you as a result of your relations with Charlie Chaplin?
A. Those were the only abortions I ever had in my life.

Q. Where was your apartment at the time these abortions took place?
A. The first time I conceived was, I think, on a yacht. We went to Catalina.

Q. I mean at what apartment did you live?
A. Then I got the apartment over there. He went up and got it for me. I can tell you where it is but I can't --- I don't know --- I can't remember.

Q. Well, did Charlie get two apartments for you?
A. No, I got the second one.

Q. And where was the first one?
A. I think it was the 9700 block off Olympic Boulevard.

Q. On that street?
A. It was near a big street.

Q. What is your present address, Mrs. Beck?
A. The mailing address is [redacted] Redondo Beach, California.

(b)(6)

Q. Do you own the home?
A. I do not own it. It is in the name of my daughter. It was supposed to be security for her.

Q. What is your telephone number?
A. Frontier 2-4794.

Q. Did you ever, during the time that you were intimate with Charlie Chaplin, did he ever talk to you about Communism?
A. Charles was very -- he generalized. He never said that he was a Communist but that he loved the world; he loved all the people and he thought that we had a lot of problems and I remember one time we got a book by Anatole France and he said, "This man describes me. I am a citizen of the world".

Q. Did he ever tell you that he had contributed money to any Communist organization?
A. I am quite certain that before he was asked to speak for this Front, that he had no real feeling for it whatsoever except that he was a great humanitarian. I was very close to him and I was with him night and day. Nobody called him and I don't think he was tied up with them at that time.

Q. Do you know whether at any time while you were living with Charlie Chaplin, if any known Communist had called upon him at his home?
A. I don't think so. The only thing I remember is that there was a phone call and he came down to the pool and he said they wanted him to give an address in New York and he asked me to help him with the speech and I think that's all it ever meant to him, trying to get words out of his system. He loved people in theory.

Q. Do you know the name of the organization that asked him to speak in New York?
A. I can't remember that. It was something about the second front.

Q. But you don't know the name of the organization?
A. I can't remember.

Q. Did you know Charlie Chaplin under any other name than Charlie Chaplin?
A. Never. I know he told me that his mother had lived with him in the house there and that she was very religious and that she used to pray for him and that he took care of her.

Q. Well, Charlie Chaplin's mother was not alive during the time that you knew him, was she?
A. No, but he spoke about her.

I have read the foregoing transcript of testimony including pages 1 - 18 inclusive and certify that my answers are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief; further, corrections numbered 1 - inclusive were made at my request.

JOAN SECK

Certified to be a true and correct transcript of my stenographic notes (Book #2373).

Frances Resnick
FRANCES RESNICK, Stenographer

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Los Angeles, California this ___ day of October, 1952.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

A-5653092 T

October 13, 1952.

My dear Senator Douglas:

This will acknowledge receipt of your communication of September 26, 1952 addressed to the Assistant Secretary of State for Congressional Relations and copy of the letter addressed to you by Mr. A. J. Karschak, Assistant Vice President of the National Bank of Commerce of Chicago, in which the view is expressed that Charles Chaplin should not be permitted to return to the United States, your inquiry having been referred to this Service by the Department of State.

In the event Mr. Chaplin should apply for readmission to the United States he will be examined, as all aliens are, to determine his eligibility for admission to the United States. It will at that time be incumbent upon him, as it is upon every alien applying for admission, to establish that he is not a member of any of the excludable classes set forth in the various laws regulating immigration.

Sincerely,

Acting Commissioner

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
OCT 13 1952
SIGNED AND FORWARDED

Honorable Paul H. Douglas
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

CGB:emp

CC: District Director, Los Angeles, California
Your 1600-41933. For your information.

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Visa Form J-2

~~CONF.~~
A-5653092

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

REC'D IN MAIL UNIT
DEPT. OF JUSTICE
OCT 7 1952
I C N SERVICE
OUT

In reply refer to
VD 150 Chaplin, Charlie

OCT -6 1952

Attention: Immigration and Naturalization Service

The Secretary of State transmits to the Attorney General for consideration and such action as may be deemed appropriate the communication described below:

Copy of a communication dated September 26, 1952 from the Honorable Paul H. Douglas, United States Senate, together with a copy of a letter dated September 23, 1952 from Mr. A. J. Marschak, Assistant Vice President of the National Bank of Commerce, of Chicago, in which Mr. Marschak expresses the view that the actor, Charlie Chaplin, should not be permitted to return to the United States.

There is also enclosed a copy of the Department's reply to Senator Douglas.

INVESTIGATION DIVISION
OCT - 9 1952
RECEIVED

RECEIVED
OCT 8 1952
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

Enclosure:

As stated above.

DSL-116
2-20-46

In reply refer to
VD 150 Chaplin, Charlie

My dear Senator Douglas:

I have for reply your communication of September 26, 1952 addressed to the Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations, enclosing the attached letter from Mr. A. J. Marschak, Assistant Vice President of the National Bank of Commerce of Chicago, in which he expresses the view that the actor, Charlie Chaplin, should not be permitted to return to the United States.

The Department understands that Mr. Chaplin, before departing from the United States, was issued a permit to re-enter this country by the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the Department of Justice, for use in re-applying for admission at a port of entry. The question of his readmission into the United States upon his arrival at a port of entry is a matter for the sole determination of the appropriate officials of the Department of Justice.

A copy of your communication as well as a copy of Mr. Marschak's letter, has been referred to the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the Department of Justice for such further response as it deems appropriate.

Sincerely yours,

Edward S. Maney
Chief, Visa Division

Enclosure:
From Mr. Marschak.

The Honorable
Paul H. Douglas,
United States Senate.

C
O
P
Y

UNITED STATES SENATE

Washington, D. C., September 26, 19

Respectfully referred to

Assistant Secretary for
Congressional Relations
Department of State

For your attention, please.

/s/ Paul H. Douglas

Paul H. Douglas, U.S.S.

C
O
P
Y

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE
of Chicago
4010 Madison Street
Chicago 24, Illinois

Sept. 21, 1952

A. J. Marschak,
Asst. Vice President

My dear Senator:

Since Charley Chaplin had these many years to delcare his intention of becoming a citizen and neglected to do so and has been implicated so many things of a derogatory nature I feel that you should use your good offices with the state department to prevent him from returning to our shores.

What good did he do with the millions of dollars he made?

Did he help our country with the purchase of bonds?

Yours truly,

/s/ A. J. Marschak

A. J. MARSCHAK
ASS'T VICE PRESIDENT.

Hon. Senator Paul Douglas of Illinois
Washington 25, D. C.

COPIED: VD-LHM

A-5653092 T

October 13, 1952

My dear Senator Lodge:

This will acknowledge receipt of your communication of October 4, 1952 addressed to the Attorney General and copy of letter addressed to you by Mrs. Kathleen Moynahan dated September 20, 1952, in which protest is made as to the "Department of Justice's threatened disbarral of Charles Chaplin from this country", your inquiry having been referred to this Service by the Attorney General's office.

In the event Mr. Chaplin should apply for readmission to the United States he will be examined, as all aliens are, to determine his eligibility for admission to the United States. It will at that time be incumbent upon him, as it is upon every alien applying for admission, to establish that he is not a member of any of the excludable classes set forth in the various laws regulating immigration.

As requested, the enclosure to your communication of October 4, 1952 is returned herewith.

Sincerely,

Acting Commissioner

Enclosure

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
OCT 13 1952
SIGNED AND FORWARDED

Honorable H. C. Lodge, Jr.
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

CGB:emp

CC: District Director, Los Angeles, California
Your 1600-41933. For your information.

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

FREE

BEVERLY, MASS
OCT 6
3 30 PM
1952

U.S.

Hon. James P. McGranery
Attorney General
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

292

United States Senate

RECEIVED
OCT 9 1952
OFFICE OF THE
COMMISSIONER

October 4, 1952

BU. OF IMMIGRATION
AND NATURALIZATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
14 OCT 8 1952
RECORDS BR.
RECORD
M. L. B.
BU. OF IMMIGRATION
AND NATURALIZATION

Respectfully referred to

Hon. James P. McGranery
Attorney General
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

with thanks for such favorable consideration as the communication herewith submitted warrants, and for a report thereon, in duplicate to accompany return of inclosure.

By direction of

H. C. Lodge, Jr.
U. S. S.

Mrs. Kathleen Moynahan
[redacted] (b)(6)

re: Charles Chaplin being disbarred from U.S.

(b)(6)

[redacted]

September 28, 1952

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge Jr.
Massachusetts,
Senate Office Building
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Senator Lodge:

I wish to protest the Department of Justice's threatened disbarral of Charles Chaplin from this country.

If Mr. Chaplin has done anything to warrant deportation the matter should have been gone over in a regular court trial when Mr. Chaplin was still in this country.

I do not believe Mr. Chaplin has committed any crime more serious than unconformism. To some people this merits the kind of thing Mr. Chaplin has been confroned with. I, for one, value Mr. Chaplin's works more than his political opinions which are his right, regardless of whether or not he is a citizen of this country.

I hope that you will do everything in your power to see that Mr. Chaplin is allowed to re-enter the United States.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Kathleen Moynahan

COPY

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

(1) Agency Sending Correspondence:	(2) Agency Reference:	(3) Agency Subject or Title	(4) This Fanfold No.:
		CHAPLIN, Charles Spenc[redacted]ska THONSTEIN, Charlie 10/9/52	167

(5) Classification of Correspondence: UNCLASS.	CONFID.	SECRET	TOP SECRET	(6) Date of Agency Transmittal:	(9) Copies of Transmittal Communication: NO. RECEIVED	NO. MADE BY INS
	X			10/9/52	1	1

(7) Summary:	(8) Relating INS File Nos.:	(10) Copies of Enclosures to Transmittal Communication: NO. RECEIVED	NO. MADE BY INS
Copy of report of Agt [redacted] at Los Angeles dated 3/13/47 (b)(7)(c)	A-5653092 1600-41933	(1)	
		(2)	
		(3)	
		(4)	
		(5)	
		(6)	
		(7)	
		(8)	
		(9)	
		(10)	
		(11)	
		(12)	

(11) To:	(12) To:	(13) To:
File Chg To CGB ~~Mr Oakes~~ INV 9/12/52	D.D. Los Angeles	
Date: 10-9-52	Date: 10/9/52	Date:
For: A-5653092	For: information and file 1600-41933	For:
From: Conf. Files	From: Inv. Div., C.O.	From:

(14) Disposition (*Place or places where filed and date filed*) (*If space insufficient, show "Continued," and continue on reverse, from bottom up*):

COPIES OF TRANSMITTAL COMMUNICATION:

10/9/52

1 copy placed on Temp A-5653092 at C.O.

COPIES OF ENCLOSURES:

Form INV-52
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE
(6-12-52)

16—66919-1

(See reverse side for instructions)

SECURITY INFORMATION CONTROL RECORD
(For Intelligence Information Received From Other Agencies)

297

INSTRUCTIONS

(1) File Copy No. 1 in Confidential Files Control serially by Fanfold No. (item 4).

(2) File Copy No. 2 in Confidential Files Control by Agency (item 1) and, if CIA, by Reference No. (item 2); for all other Agencies chronologically by date of Agency Transmittal (item 6).

(3) File Copy No. 3 in Confidential Files Control by Agency (item 1) and Agency Subject or Title (item 3).

(4) Stamp "Correspondence Control Notice" on communication itself, in lower left-hand corner, inserting therein Fanfold No. (item 4).

(5) Offices noted in items 11, 12, 13, file copies 4, 5, 6, respectively, serially by Fanfold No. (item 4), and, on disposing of communication, indicate on retained copy of Fanfold where communication was sent.

(6) Office finally disposing of communication executes item 14 and forwards Copy No. 7 (Disposition Record Copy) to Confidential Files Control, where it is substituted for Copy No. 1.

If more copies of form needed, use additional set.

10—66019-1 GPO

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Form ADM-550
(Rev. 10-1-51)

REQUISITION FOR DUPLICATING

(Prepare in Quadruplicate)

FOR SERVICES AND SUPPLIES SECTION

Requisition No.: _____

Date Submitted: _____

Attachments: _____

1. ORIGINATING OFFICE:

Date: October 9, 1952

Priority Processing Approved: _____ *Assistant Commissioner*

Division: Inv Section: SAB Approved: _____ *Section Chief*

2. FORM NO., TITLE, OR OTHER IDENTIFICATION OF WORK: *(Attachments will be returned to Originating Office)*

FBI report by [redacted] re CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

Number of Copies Required: 1 Number of Pages: 13 Size of Work: _____ X _____

Print on [X] one side [ ] both sides of paper.

(b)(7)(c)

3. FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION CALL:

Name: [redacted] Phone Ext.: 349 Room: 2-1121

4. PROCESS DESIRED: *(Check appropriate boxes -- If "Special Instructions" specify in Item 5)*

Special Instructions [ ]

A - PREPARATION		B - SUGGESTED METHOD		C - TYPE OF PAPER		D - OTHER OPERATIONS	
Vari-Type	[ ]	Mimeograph	[ ]	Bond	[ ]	Assemble	[ ]
Stencil	[ ]	Multilith	[ ]	Letterhead	[ ]	Staple	[ ]
Stenafax	[ ]	Photostat	[X]	Memorandum	[ ]	Drill	[ ]
Multilith	[ ]	Duo-Photo	[ ]	Mimeograph	[ ]	Facsimile Signature	[ ]
		Photo-Print	[ ]				
		Quickest Method	[ ]	Color: _____			

5. REMARKS OR SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS:

SPECIAL

6. DISPOSITION: *(If no box is checked - Plate, Negative, Stencil, etc., will be destroyed)*

A - Destroy [ ] B - Return [X] C - Hold for [ ] months

(Do not check unless there is a definite justification for retention in Item 5)

7. DISTRIBUTION:

A - SERVICE WIDE
(Check appropriate box or boxes)

Same as for --

- Administrative Manual [ ]
- Laws and Regulations [ ]
- Operations Instructions [ ]
- Immigration Manual [ ]
- Naturalization Manual [ ]
- Personnel Memo [ ]
- Telegraphic Code [ ]

B - CENTRAL OFFICE

- Division Heads [ ]
- Oper. Advrs., Chief Exrs., & Insprs. [ ]
- Section Chiefs [ ]
- All Employees [ ]
- Central Office Memos [ ]
- Return all Copies to Originating Office [X]
- Balance to Stock Room [ ]

C - DISTRICT OFFICES
(Insert Quantity)

Each District Office [ ]

St. Albans	[ ]	Chicago	[ ]
Boston	[ ]	Kansas City	[ ]
New York	[ ]	Seattle	[ ]
Philadelphia	[ ]	San Francisco	[ ]
Baltimore	[ ]	San Antonio	[ ]
Miami	[ ]	El Paso	[ ]
Buffalo	[ ]	Los Angeles	[ ]
Detroit	[ ]	Honolulu	[ ]

D - Distribute according to Attached List [ ]

THIS SIDE FOR DUPLICATING UNIT ONLY

PRODUCTION RECORD AND MATERIAL COST CONTROL

	VARI-TYPE	LITHOMAT or STENCIL	PHOTOMAT	DUO-PHOTO or PHOTOSTAT
Date Assigned				
Date Completed				
Operator				
Time Consumed				
Material Used				
Size				
Quantity Delivered				
Quantity Waste				
Total Consumed				

	PHOTOGRAPHIC NEGATIVE	PHOTOGRAPHIC PRINT	MULTILITH	MIMEOGRAPH
Date Assigned				
Date Completed				
Operator				
Machine No.				
Time Consumed				
Material Used				
Size				
Quantity Delivered				
Quantity Waste				
Total Consumed				

	OTHER OPERATIONS	
Operation		

UNIT COST $ _____ per thousand

A-5653092 INV:MTN
October 8, 1952

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILE

In re: Charles Chaplin

(b)(7)(c) Mr. [redacted] of the FBI called me this afternoon to advise me that it might be desirable for this Service (b)(6) to contact one [redacted] Los Angeles, since he may be in possession of information which may be of interest to this Service in connection with Charles Chaplin. I asked Mr. [redacted] if he knew what (b)(6) [redacted] may have with respect to Chaplin, and he stated (b)(7)(c) that he had simply been directed by his superiors to advise us as indicated.

I called Mr. [redacted] (b)(7)(c) and advised him of the foregoing, (b)(7)(c) and told him to interview [redacted] immediately. [redacted] (b)(6) said that he knows [redacted] personally, and that [redacted] had been Administrative Assistant to Senator Nixon until (b)(6) recently, and that he is a practicing attorney in Los Angeles. He stated that he will interview him, and endeavor to ascertain quickly any information which [redacted] may have with respect to the subject. He stated he will advise us of the results of his interview with [redacted] (b)(6)

(b)(7)(c) [redacted]
Chief, Subversive Alien Branch

MTN:nas

A-5653092 INV:MTN
October 8, 1952

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILE

In re: Charles Chaplin (b)(7)(c)

Mr. [redacted] called today from Los Angeles and advised me that yesterday he had forwarded to us a progress report on the Chaplin case which reflects the action that they have taken to date. He stated that their investigation has been progressing along the following lines: subversive, contributing to the delinquency of a minor, adultery, and conspiracy to commit an abortion.

With respect to the delinquency theory, [redacted] states that Joan Barry's relations with Chaplin began shortly after she had become 21 years of age. However, he said that he is trying to locate other girls and is hopeful that he may find some other girls under the age with whom Chaplin was intimate. As to the adultery theory, according to [redacted] Chaplin was divorced from Paulette Goddard on June 4, 1942. [redacted] has written to El Paso to obtain a copy of the divorce decree since the divorce took place in Mexico. According to [redacted] in the course of the paternity suit against Chaplin, Chaplin admitted having had relations with Joan Barry, and thus had committed adultery. [redacted] said that he is obtaining a transcript of that portion of the testimony which Chaplin gave wherein he admitted his relationship with Barry during the period of time that he was married to Paulette Goddard.

On the question of the conspiracy to commit abortion, [redacted] is hopeful that Joan Barry will testify, and that her testimony will substantially bring out the three abortions committed upon her, and the conversations she had had with Chaplin and Durant with respect to the abortions. To a certain extent her testimony regarding the abortions as having been performed with Chaplin's consent can be corroborated by the nurses.

[redacted] said that Chaplin's former chauffeur, a Japanese by the name of Frank Wada, who was chauffeur for Chaplin during the period of time that the abortions were committed, has been located, and he has stated that he did take Joan Barry to Chaplin's home together with a nurse after one of the abortions had been performed.

I asked [redacted] whether he had obtained a transcript of the criminal prosecution against Chaplin for violation of the White Slave Traffic Act, and he stated that he had not since the minutes had never been transcribed. Told him that he should obtain those minutes and he stated that it would cost considerable amount of money. I told him to ascertain the cost, and to advise me promptly, and that we would obtain the necessary authorization and funds for the amount required.

(b)(7)(c)

(b)(7)(c)

[redacted] stated that he has all the investigators in his subversive section working with respect to the subversive theory on the case, and that they are doing a wonderful job, and should be commended for it. I told him to submit daily progress reports on the case, and he stated that he will try to do so.

[redacted] (b)(7)(c)

Chief, Subversive Alien Branch

MTN:nas

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

The Garden School
11505 Rochester Avenue
West Los Angeles 25, California

Attorney General J. P. McGranery
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

In 1940 I wrote a biography of Charles Chaplin which now is listed in the Literature Section of Public Libraries over our country.

The one-third I was forced to cut from the book contains the evidence you may need to prove Mr. Chaplin definitely "undesirable" as an alien or a potential citizen.

During a daily study of notes and documents held by his secretary of eighteen years standing, over the period of two years preparation of the biography, I saw proof of large contributions to the Communist Party and refusals to contribute to any worthy charity such as Children's Hospital, etc.

I saw evidence of his moral peccadillos and his utter indifference to the various children who were the results of them, to the deaths of the girls in childbirth, etc.

As W.R. Hearst controlled the distributing agencies for published books, my book to get out at all was necessarily cut. Now, it is Harry Crocker, Hearst's henchman, who is acting as secretary to Chaplin and his protector. Perhaps now that Hearst has gone to his reward(?) his power is not the blot on the American scene as once wielded.

I can assure you Chaplin's life is a stench in the nostrils even of the motion picture colony here. And it is the cockneys, his own kind in England who are hailing him there. I have just returned from three months in England.

If I can be of any assistance in keeping Chaplin out of America, I shall be glad to do so.

Sincerely yours

C
O
P
Y

Gerith von Ulm

October 4, 1952

/s/ Geruth W.A Ulm
A.B., A.M., Ph.D.

In connection with CROUCH's statements (see page 14 and subsequent) that a list of contributors to the Communist Party (which included the name of CHARLES CHAPLIN) was given him by V.J. Jerome, the following record of testimony of V.J. Jerome given on March 8, 1951, before the House Un-American Activities Committee appears pertinent: (Quoted material appears on page 76 of the published Hearings on Communist Infiltration of Hollywood Motion Picture Industry - Part 1.)

"Mr. TAVENNER. Do you know George Pershing, the former field secretary of the Committee for Spanish Aid?

Mr. JEROME. No, sir.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you present to him or transmit to him by any method a list containing names of persons in Hollywood, for him to use in obtaining funds for Spanish Aid activities?

Mr. JEROME. To the best of my memory; no.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you make such a list, or any type of list, available to Paul Crouch for the purpose of soliciting funds for the publication of New South?

Mr. JEROME. What kind of list? Will you repeat that, please?

Mr. TAVENNER. A list of names of individuals in Hollywood to be used by Paul Crouch or any other person for the purpose of soliciting funds for the publication of New South?

Mr. JEROME. I decline to answer this question in exercise of my right against self-incrimination.

Mr. TAVENNER. You are acquainted with Paul Crouch?

Mr. JEROME. I decline to answer this question on the same grounds.

Mr. TAVENNER. Did you furnish a list of names, or cause a list of names to be furnished, to Paul Crouch or any other person, to be used as a list of secret contributors to the Communist Party?

Mr. JEROME. I decline to answer this question in exercise of my right against self-incrimination.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Chairman, I desire at this time to question the witness regarding the names of persons appearing on an alleged list, and I think, because of the character of it, it should be in executive session, if you desire to consider that.

Mr. WOOD. What is the pleasure of the committee?

(Members of the committee confer.)

Mr. WOOD. Very well, we will resolve the hearing into an executive session. We will ask the people other than the committee and the staff to retire."

10/7/52 Miss [redacted] secy to Mr. Russell of HUAC, advised Mr. [redacted] of this Division that their executive index contains no reference to Chaplin in the Jerome testimony. (b)(6) (b)(7)(c)

[redacted]
Investigator

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immigration and Naturalization Service
Washington, D.C.

Sworn statement of PAUL CROUCH in connection with the investigation of CHARLES CHAPLIN, on October 2, 1952, at 19th and East Capitol Streets, N.E., Washington, D.C.

P R E S E N T

(b)(7)(c) [redacted]
Chief, Subversive Alien Branch
Investigations Division
Examining Officer

(b)(7)(c) [redacted]
Investigator

PAUL CROUCH
Witness

C. COZZOLINA
Stenographer

(b)(7)(c)

- -

BY MR. [redacted] TO WITNESS:

Q For the benefit of the record I should like to inform you that I am Chief of the Subversive Alien Branch of the Investigations Division of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and as an official of the Service I have the right to administer oaths and to take testimony concerning the right of any alien to enter, reenter, and pass through or reside in the United States. I should like to take a statement from you with respect to one CHARLES CHAPLIN. Are you willing to make a statement under oath in connection with Charles Chaplin?

A I am.

pc

Q Will you please stand, raise your right hand and be sworn.
- (Witness complies)
Do you solemnly swear that all the statements you are about to make in this proceeding will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, SO HELP YOU GOD?
A I do.

Q Will you please tell me your true and correct name?
A Paul Crouch.

Q Mr. Crouch did you furnish a sworn statement on June 23, 1950, to Mr. [redacted] District Director of the Seattle Office of this Service in connection with Charles Chaplin?
A I did. (b)(7)(c)

Q I now show you a written transcript of the questions which Mr. [redacted] asked you and the answers which you furnished under oath at Seattle, Washington, on June 23, 1950, and ask you whether or not this is an accurate transcript of the questions asked and the answers given? (b)(7)(c)
A It is.

Q Mr. Crouch, I direct your attention to those questions with respect to your name, aliases, membership and activity in the Communist Party of the United States, and ask you whether if I were to ask you the same questions today would your answers today be the same as those which you gave to Mr. [redacted] on June 23, 1950?
A They would.
(b)(7)(c)

Q Mr. Crouch, do you know or are you acquainted with the movie actor, Charles Chaplin?
A I am not personally acquainted with him.

Q Do you know him by reputation?
A I do.

Q As far as your own personal knowledge is concerned, do you know whether or not Charles Chaplin is now or has ever been a member of the Communist Party of the United States?
A I do not know whether Charles Chaplin is now a member of the Communist Party. I know that he was a member at large of the Communist Party.

Q Did you acquire this information with respect to Chaplin's membership at large in the Communist Party of the United States during the period of time that you were a member and an official of the Communist Party of the United States?
A Yes, I acquired my knowledge of Chaplin during the period of time that I was a member and official of the Party.

Q To the best of your recollection, when did you first acquire knowledge that Charles Chaplin was a member of the Communist Party of the United States?
A During a discussion at the National Headquarters of the Communist Party, approximately about 1935, to my best recollection, following the return of Jack Johnstone, a member of the Central Committee, who had just returned from an official trip of the Party to Hollywood.

Q Where did this meeting take place?
A At the National Headquarters of the Communist Party, 35 East 12th Street, New York City.

Q What was your position in the Communist Party at the time of this meeting?
A I was District Organizer of the Communist Party for the Carolina district and was a member of several commissions of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the United States.

Q What was the purpose of your being present at this meeting which took place at National Headquarters of the Communist Party in 1935?
A It was during a meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and I attended all meetings of the Central Committee. As a national official and one interested in Communist activities in the cultural front, I was included in the group to which Johnstone reported in detail on his trip to Hollywood prior to his former report at the Central Committee.

Q Did you know the purpose of the meeting?
A I did.

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

Q Do you recall the names of any other persons or officials of the Communist Party who were also present at that meeting?
A Also present at that meeting were V.J. Jerome, Head of the Cultural Commission, Fred Brown, also known as Alpi J. Peters, Alexander Trachtenberg, and several others whose names I cannot possibly recall.

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

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

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

Q Now, will you tell us very briefly what was said with respect to the Party's program or objectives concerning Hollywood?
A The program and objectives were to recruit as many movie stars, writers, and directors as possible into the Communist Party for the purpose of using the names of these well known people in Communist front activities, obtaining financial contributions for the Party in Hollywood and attempting to influence the content of moving pictures, first, to keep out anti-Communist material, and, secondly, to insert as much pro-Communist material as might be possible in pictures.

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

Q To the best of your recollection what was said and by whom regarding Charles Chaplin?
A Jack Johnstone said that Chaplin was a devoted and loyal member of the Party, but that to protect him and to protect the best interests of the Party, he should remain a member at large and not be affiliated with the Party units being set up in Hollywood.

Q Was anything else said about Charles Chaplin?
A He used the term tempermental but loyal in reference to Chaplin.

Q Who said that - Jack Johnstone?
A Jack Johnstone.

Q Did any of the other persons present at this meeting say anything about Charles Chaplin?
A Jerome expressed agreement with what Johnstone had said and stated that he must remain a member at large.

Q Who was Jerome at that time and what position did he officially occupy in the Communist Party?
A V.J. Jerome was the head of the Cultural Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and was a writer for the Party press and the Party's acknowledged authority on literary and cultural fields.

Q Did anyone else say anything about Charles Chaplin?
A I do not recall whether there was any other references. Those were the only ones I recall.

Q Do you recall any reason or purpose for which Johnstone would have mentioned Charles Chaplin as he did? Mr. Crouch, let me repeat this question. Do you know of any reason or reasons why Jack Johnstone would have mentioned or discussed Charles Chaplin as he did at this meeting?
A Yes; Chaplin was one of the best known actors in the United States and the question of how he should be used by the Communist Party was a very important question to determine. It was particularly important in connection with the fact that a large apparatus was just being set up in Hollywood and the relationship of nationally prominent people like Chaplin to the local organization was a very importaht policy question.

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

Q Now let me see if I understand you correctly. At this meeting Jack Johnstone said in substance that Charles Chaplin would more or less serve the Party better by not being an open member of the Communist Party?
A Yes.

Q Was anything else said at this meeting with respect to Charles Chaplin?
A That is all I recall.

Q During what month of the year did this meeting take place at National Headquarters of the Communist Party in New York?
A I don't recall the month, only the approximate year. I may even be slightly off on that; it was about 1935.

Q What season of the year was it - was it spring, winter, summer, fall?
A There was nothing on that to refresh my recollection so I could specifically recall that would fix the exact season.

Q Could the year have been 1937 or 1935 or 1936?
A It could have possibly been early 1936, but not 1937.

Q But to the best of your recollection it probably took place in 1936?
A 1935, I believe.

Q Mr. Crouch, was there any other occasion during the period of your membership and activity in the Communist Party during which you had occasion to participate in official Party discussions with respect to Charles Chaplin?
A Yes; there were other occasions.

Q Apart from this meeting at National Headquarters which you have stated, what was the other occasion?
A The next occasion was a long series of discussions with V.J. Jerome at Chapel Hill, North Carolina, following a return by Jerome from Hollywood. Jerome spent about one month in the district of which I was the head and we had long and very detailed discussions regarding Communist work in Hollywood and the personalities of some of the leading Party members there.

Q To the best of your recollection when did these discussions with V.J. Jerome at Chapel Hill, North Carolina, take place?
A During the spring of 1937.

Q What was your official position in the Communist Party at that time?
A I was District Organizer of the Communist Party for North and South Carolina, a member of the Agrarian or Agricultural Negro and Trade Union Commissions of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and often consulted in the work of other Commissions of the Central Committee.

Q Were you residing at Chapel Hill, North Carolina, at that time?
A I was residing at Greensboro, North Carolina, but spent considerable time at Chapel Hill in connection with Party work there.

Q And these discussions which you have referred to with V.J. Jerome occurred at Chapel Hill?
A Yes.

Q What was Jerome's official Communist Party position at that time?
A He was then head of the Cultural Commission of the Central Committee and in charge of Communist work at Hollywood.

Q What was the occasion of Jerome coming to see you at Chapel Hill?
A Jerome came to Chapel Hill to spend what was partly a vacation and partly a period of work in cultivating the acquaintance of writers, intellectuals and others at the University of North Carolina, and in aiding me and the Party leadership in formulating plans for activities in the cultural field.

Q Now, these discussions which you mentioned with Jerome with respect to Hollywood, were these incidental discussions or were these the real purpose for which Jerome had come to Chapel Hill to talk to you?
A These were part of the real purpose involving a discussion of the Party's entire perspective in the cultural and entertainment fields.

Q Well, why would Jerome come to Chapel Hill to see you during which time you were a Party functionary in the South and discuss with you Party activities or programs with respect to Hollywood?
A Chapel Hill was the seat of the University of North Carolina and the residence of many intellectuals and writers some of whom like Paul Green were writers for Hollywood and people whom we in the Communist Party were particularly anxious to influence and bring within the orbit of our activities. While Jerome's discussions with me over a period of weeks dealt largely with our approach on a local scale, it also was necessary to review the entire national field. Also in that period I was regarded as a political authority in the Party and had been such prior to Jerome's assignment at that time. Jerome and I had been friends for years and had discussed our mutual problems as national Party leaders.

Q Now, just to get back to my point, Mr. Crouch. What I am driving at is this. I am anxious to determine whether these discussions which Jerome had with you with respect to Hollywood Party activities were casual conversations or discussions, or whether they were what could have been termed as official Party discussions or conversations in line with Party business?
A They were definitely official Party discussions in the line of my Party's responsibilities and the responsibilities of Jerome at the time.

Q Now getting into those discussions themselves, Mr. Crouch, to the best of your recollection what did Mr. Jerome tell you with respect to Charles Chaplin?
A He stated that Chaplin remained a member at large directly responsible to the Central Committee and that he had no organizational connections with the local Party organization in Hollywood.

Q Now, just for the sake of the record I want you to explain very briefly the meaning of Jerome's statement as you interpret it from your experience activity in the official position of the Communist Party when Jerome stated that Chaplin was remaining a member at large whose responsibility as a Party member was to the Central Committee.

A It was a policy of the Party at that time to have people of more than ordinary importance placed on a status of a member at large in which they would pay their dues and financial contributions to the Party to designated representatives of a higher committee, receive assignments for Party work from such contacts and would not be carried on the ordinary rolls and would not be subject to the local Party organization or have any contact with it.

Q Now, was there any other topic or discussion by Jerome with you which would have been the basis for his statements to you that Chaplin was remaining a member at large and was responsible only to the Central Committee?

A Yes; he referred to some desertions from the Party at Hollywood and referred in this connection to Chaplin's absolute loyalty and devotion to the Party and to the fact that he had not been influenced by others in Hollywood who had left the Party.

Q Now, I know that I am taxing your memory, but try to recall if you can to the best of your recollection the words which Jerome said to you regarding Chaplin's loyalty and devotion to the Communist Party notwithstanding the influences of the desertions that the Communist Party was experiencing in Hollywood.

A As nearly as I can recall he said that Chaplin remains a true and loyal comrade and is a real Communist.

Q What, if anything, did you say to that?

A I expressed great satisfaction in Chaplin's loyalty and spoke of Chaplin as a great artist and genius.

Q What else did Jerome say?

A Jerome referred to the necessity of taking no chances in exposure of Chaplin both in the viewpoint of protecting Chaplin in the interest of the Party. Reference was made by Jerome to the citizenship status of Chaplin and the fact that he would be liable to deportation if he should be identified with the Communist Party.

Q Well now again I am going to tax your memory, but I want you to try hard to recall the words which Jerome said to you with respect to Chaplin's deportation.

A As nearly as I can recall he said in substance if Chaplin's membership of the Party should become known he would be liable to deportation to Great Britain.

Q Was anything else said with respect to Chaplin's citizenship status?
A Not that I recall.

Q Now, you told me what Jerome's official position was in the Communist Party at that time and I would assume from what you have said that it was an important position; was it not?
A Yes.

Q Is it also correct for me to say that Jerome at this time in the spring of 1937 by virtue of his official position in the Communist Party exercised authority and spoke with authority as a functionary of the Communist Party?
A Yes, certainly.

Q On basis of your membership and official positions which you occupied in the Communist Party would you say that these discussions which Jerome had with you, particularly with respect to Charles Chaplin, were discussions which had the sanction of the Communist Party in the United States?
A Yes.

Q In the course of the conversations and discussions which you had with Jerome in the spring of 1937 at Chapel Hill did Jerome tell you or indicate to you that he had personally contacted or had discussions or conversations with Chaplin with respect to Chaplin's membership or activity in the Communist Party?
A Yes; he referred to his conversations with Chaplin.

Q To the best of your recollection what did Jerome say to you?
A He spoke of Chaplin in reference to the conversations as showing devotion, loyalty, and complete devotion to the Communist movement.

Q Now wait Mr. Crouch, those would be conclusions. What I am interested in is this and see if you can follow me. Jerome had conversations with Chaplin; did he not?
A Yes.

Q Did Jerome tell you what he conversed or had discussions with Chaplin about?
A Yes; the Party's situation in Hollywood and desertions that had taken place from the Party.

Q Did Jerome tell you when he had these conversations or discussions with Chaplin?
A During a trip to Hollywood that Jerome had made immediately prior to his arrival at Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

Q In other words that would still be either in the late winter or early spring of 1937 when Jerome would have had these conversations with Chaplin?
A Yes.

Q And did these conversations take place in Hollywood?
A Yes.

Q What else did Jerome tell you concerning discussions and conversations which he had had with Chaplin?
A That is the substance as I can now recall.

Q Now, as the sake of repeating, Mr. Crouch, I am very interested in knowing as detailed as you can possibly make it and to the best of your recollection what Jerome said that took place in the discussions or conversations which he had with Chaplin?
A He stated that Chaplin was pained by desertions from the Party of people he had believed to be loyal Communists, but that nothing could shake his own faith in Communism.

Q Was this referring to Chaplin?
A Referring to Chaplin.

Q In the conversations which you had with Jerome did Jerome tell you which member or which functionary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party was the man who would contact Chaplin?
A In this connection he did not as I can recall specifically refer to Chaplin by name but he stated that John Howard Lawson was the liaison man between himself and the top leadership and the leading members of the Party in Hollywood.

Q In other words, Lawson was the contact man between Jerome and members of the Communist Party in Hollywood?
A Yes.

Q Now, was there any other occasion during the period of your membership in the Communist Party at which time you learned that Chaplin was or had been a member of the Communist Party of the United States?
A Yes; this fact also came up in discussions at the opening of and immediately prior to a district buro meeting at Communist Party Headquarters in San Francisco during July of 1941.

Q Did you attend that meeting as an official of the Communist Party?
A I attended that meeting as an official of the Party of the district buro.

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

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

Q To the best of your recollection who was present at that meeting?
A Present at that meeting were William Schneiderman, Rudy Lambert, Walter Lambert, Louise Todd, Steve Nelson, Oleta O'Connor Yates, myself, and from LosAngeles, Pettus Perry, and Paul Klein.

Q Was the Steve Nelson which you have referred to the Steve Nelson who recently was indicted for conspiracy under the Smith Act?
A Yes.

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

Q Now, going back to Charles Chaplin what was said at this meeting with respect to Charles Chaplin?
A In the discussion of the proposed financial quota of Los Angeles which as I recall was somewhere in the neighborhood of about $30,000, Pettus Perry said the proposed figure would be very difficult for Los Angeles to raise unless the Central Committee would grant permission for the County to contact Charles Chaplin and other members at large.

Q Now, to the best of your recollection which person at that meeting said that?
A Pettus Perry.

Q What was Pettus Perry's position at this time in the Communist Party?
A He was chairman of the Communist Party for Los Angeles County.

Q Now, again I want to come back to what Pettus Perry said. Now, think hard and to the best of your recollection what were Pettus Perry's words with respect to Charles Chaplin?
A It would be difficult for the Los Angeles County organization to raise the quota unless permission could be obtained from the Central Committee to contact Charles Chaplin and other members at large of the Party in Hollywood, and in substance he said I would suggest that the buro ask permission of Central Committee to contact Chaplin and these other members.

Q Well now, you say that Pettus Perry mentioned Charles Chaplin specifically by name and then referred to others in Hollywood. Now, again I ask you, think hard, did Pettus Perry mention names other than Charles Chaplin?
A Yes.

Q Tell me what some of those names were?
A He mentioned the names of John Garfield and Edward G. Robinson that I specifically recall.

Q So that to the best of your recollection he did specifically identify Charles Chaplin, John Garfield, and Edward G. Robinson?
A Yes.

Q Now, what was said at this district buro meeting after Pettus Perry made the statement which you just recited?
A Schneiderman replied that the Central Committee would not give permission to contact these people, referring to Chaplin and the others mentioned by Perry, and then he said without contacting, without touching, these people we have enough contacts in Hollywood to raise the necessary funds. The Central Committee will not give such permission and it should not and we must not even ask for it.

Q Was William Schneiderman a member of the Central Committee at this time?
A William Schneider was at least an ex-officio member as a District Organizer of the Communist Party.

Q And what was his official position at that time?
A His official position at that time was District Organizer of District 13 comprising the States of California and Nevada and the Territory of Hawaii.

Q Now, when William Schneiderman remarked at the meeting that the Central Committee would not give such permission to the best of your recollection was Schneiderman talking as an ex-officio member of the Central Committee or was he simply talking as a member of the district buro?
A He was talking as a member or ex-officio member of the Central Committee and as the representative of the Central Committee in his district as all District Organizers are.

Q Now, was there any further discussion held at this meeting after Schneiderman spoke with respect to asking the Central Committee for permission to contact Charles Chaplin and these other Hollywood notables?
A Schneiderman's answer settled the matter and in a formal meeting which then took place. The matter was not again raised.

Q Again to the best of your recollection was anything else said at this meeting concerning Charles Chaplin?
A I do not recall anything after that.

Q Now was there any other occasion during the time that you were a member and an officer of the Communist Party when you had participated or sat in on discussions or conversations concerning Charles Chaplin?
A Yes; regarding his financial contributions to the Communist Party as being one of those who contributed directly to the Central Committee from Hollywood and who could not be approached except by permission of the Central Committee's Cultural Commission with request for financial aid.

Q Well, was this a conversation or a meeting?
A This was in the form of conversations and a document including Chaplin's name and address given to me by Jerome.

Q When and where did these conversations take place?
A These conversations took place at National Headquarters of the Communist Party in New York during May 1939 during the course of a plenum of the Central Committee of the Party.

Q And did you attend meetings at this plenum?
A I did.

Q In what capacity?
A As the editor of the magazine, New South, the official organ of the Communist Party for all southern districts and as a member of the Control Commission of the Communist Party for Alabama, Georgia, and Mississippi, and as a member of Commissions of the Central Committee.

Q What was the purpose of these plenum meetings in May 1939?
A They were for the purpose of reviewing the activities of the Party over the previous two or three months, such meetings being held three to five times per year on an average.

Q Now, confining ourselves to this plenum or these plenum meetings which took place in May 1939, and confining ourselves further only to those meetings during which conversations or discussions were had with respect to Charles Chaplin can you tell me what was the purpose of those meetings?
A The purpose of those meetings was to consider the financial problems of the magazine, The New South, and to consider sources for solving its financial difficulties for obtaining new contributions and making its enlargement possible.

Q And was it in connection with discussions regarding finances for The New South that Charles Chaplin's name was discussed at these plenum meetings?
A Yes.

Q Now, tell me to the best of your recollection what was said concerning Charles Chaplin?
A After permission had been granted by Jerome and the others present for me to have the list of financial contributors to the Central Committee from Hollywood, I was handed the list by Jerome, a list including the name and address of Charles Chaplin, and was told that when I contacted these individuals that I should use the name of V.J. Jerome as authority for making the contact, and I was further told that in contacting Chaplin I should use the utmost discretion and precautions.

Q Now, did Jerome personally give you this list of financial contributors?
A He did.

Q And did he give you this list in the course of this plenum meeting?
A Yes.

Q Who else was present at this plenum meeting when you were given this list by Jerome?
A Also present were Fred Brown, also known as Alpi J. Peters, and I believe one or two other national functionaries of the Party.

Q Incidentally, was this J. Peters the same J. Peters that you have referred to previously in this statement?
A Yes.

Q Now, if I understand you correctly, Mr. Crouch, when Jerome gave you this list he advised you that discretion was to be exercised in contacting Chaplin. Is that correct?
A Yes.

Q Now, I want you, although aware that I am taxing your memory, I want you to recall to the best of your recollection the words that Jerome used in speaking to you when he gave you this list of financial contributors to the Communist Party.
A As nearly as I can recall the substance was use my name as authority in contacting these people and in contacting Chaplin use the utmost caution and discretion.

Q Now, did he mention any other name besides Chaplin when he told you to exercise discretion and caution?
A No, not in that connection.

Q In other words, the only name that he mentioned in so far as this list of financial contributors was concerned was Charles Chaplin?
A Yes.

Q Did Jerome personally give you the list?
A He did.

Q What did this list contain?
A The list contained the names and addresses of approximately three hundred people in Hollywood with their addresses and their private phone numbers.

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

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

Q Now Hollywood or Los Angeles?
A Some were Beverly Hills addresses. They were all people connected with Hollywood - the movie industry.

Q Did you recognize any of those names?
A Yes; I did.

Q What were some of them?
A Humphrey Bogart was one; John Garfield was one; Sylvia Sidney was one.

Q Now, when Jerome gave you this list was anyone else present?
A Peters at least was present. I don't recall whether the others had left the room or not.

Q Now, did Jerome tell you when he gave you this list that you personally were to contact Chaplin?
A Yes; that was the understanding that I was to personally contact Chaplin and the others.

Q Well now, what I would like you to explain is this and you correct me if I am wrong. You were editor of The New South and you were stationed at that time in a functionary capacity with the Communist Party located in the south. Now, why would Jerome give you this list with approximately three hundred names, give you this list in New York, and tell you or lead you to believe that you personally were to contact the people whose names appeared on the list?
A Because I was personally authorized to proceed to Hollywood in the near future and to personally solicit these people for funds for The New South myself.

Q Did Jerome tell you the amount of money which you were to solicit from Chaplin?
A No; no figures were quoted.

Q Did you tell Jerome that you would solicit Chaplin?
A I do not recall making a distinction between Chaplin and the others. I told them I would solicit all on the list.

Q Did you thereafter solicit or contact any person whose name was on that list for the purpose which Jerome had furnished you with the list?
A No; I did not because circumstances prevented it.

Q Now, what circumstances prevented you from contacting the persons on the list?
A After this meeting I proceeded shortly thereafter by automobile to Mexico with the plan of proceeding to Hollywood after the completion of the Mexican visit. While in Mexico, war broke out in Europe, necessitating my immediate return to Birmingham, and following this the discontinuance of the publication of The New South.

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

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

Q And were you going to contact them all personally yourself or were you going to enlist the aid of some Party functionary in Los Angeles?
A I was going to contact them personally or through John Howard Lawson.

Q Now, I want to be clear in my own mind on this. I understood you to say that a member of the Communist Party of the stature of Charles Chaplin, as Schneiderman indicated, could only be contacted with approval of the Central Committee. Now, when you spoke with Jerome and you stated to him, and he understood, and I assume that he consented that you would contact these persons, including Charles Chaplin, did you have the authority or sanction or direction of the Central Committee to contact Charles Chaplin?
A Yes; I had the authority and the sanction to contact Chaplin.

Q Who gave you that authority or sanction?
A Jerome, Brown, and Peters.

Q Well, am I to infer from that that at this meeting when Jerome gave you the list of three hundred persons that you had discussions with J. Peters and Fred Brown also with respect to contact of Charles Chaplin?
A Yes, in connection with receiving the list with discussion with the authority to contact the people on the list - the key confidential people on the list.

Q All right; what I want you to tell me is this: What was said between you and J. Peters and Fred Brown and Jerome, either altogether or separately, with respect to Charles Chaplin?
A I cannot recall the exact words because the discussion on this proceeded over a considerable length of time and the question of the necessity of protecting this list of approaching these people as seldom as possible with any special appeal was contrasted to the role of The New South its importance and what financial contributions would mean to The New South.

Q Paul, just a minute, let me interrupt you for a second. What I am looking for is this, if you can recall. What was said by Peters, Brown, or Jerome, to you at this plenum meeting of the Central Committee which took place in New York in May 1939 at which time Jerome gave you a list of approximately three hundred financial contributors?

A There were such long discussions on the matter that I cannot recall specifically the exact wording used.

Q Now, do you mean long discussions during which Chaplin was mentioned?

A Chaplin's name was mentioned from time to time in connection with the top people on the list and in connection with the list.

Q Now, going back to your authority and sanction to contact Chaplin, you never did actually contact him?

A No, circumstances prevented it.

Q All right, was The New South an official publication of the Communist Party of the United States and what was your position with relation to that magazine?

A It was the official publication of the Communist Party for all of the southern States and my official position was editor.

Q Just to go back to the list once more, Mr. Crouch. At the time that Jerome gave you this list of three hundred names did he tell you what the list represented?

A Yes.

Q What did he say?

A The list of direct contributors to the Communist Party from Hollywood.

Q Was that a present list or a future list. In other words, was this a list at the time it was given to you which reflected contributors at that time?

A It did at that time.

Q Mr. Crouch, did you know of this list before Mr. Jerome gave it to you?

A I did.

Q How did you know about it?

A I first learned about it from George Pershing, National Field Secretary, of a Spanish Relief Committee. Pershing had been to Hollywood raising funds for aid to the Spanish Loyalists and Loyalist refugees and stopped at Communist Party Headquarters in Birmingham on his way back to New York. He told me that his success had been largely due to having received

special permission to contact the list of direct contributors from Hollywood to the Central Committee and he proceeded to show me the list. It was because of this knowledge that I contacted Jerome in New York and specifically asked for permission to obtain it and to contact the Hollywood contributors on it.

Q And did you examine the list at that time?
A Yes.

Q Did you see the name of Charles Chaplin on that list?
A I did.

Q Was the list substantially the same as the list which Jerome gave to you?
A It was.

Q Well, Mr. Crouch, is there any other instance which you can recall when during the period of your membership and activity in the Communist Party you had occasion to discuss or participate in conversations during which Charles Chaplin was mentioned to you?
A I recall conversations with Ted Wellman also known as Sid Benson regarding Chaplin and other contributors in Hollywood to the Communist Party.

Q Who is Sid Wellman?
A Ted Wellman also known as Sid Benson was an associate of V.J. Jerome and John Howard Lawson in Communist Party work at Hollywood, frequently visiting Hollywood, and for a time he was also Communist Party District Organizer for Tennessee.

Q When did this conversation between the two of you take place?
A During the mid thirties.

Q Approximately when?
A About 1936.

Q Where?
A At Party Headquarters in Chattanooga, Tennessee, in Wellman's apartment which he was using as Party Headquarters.

Q Did he live in Chattanooga at that time?
A He did.

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

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

Q What did Wellman say to you and what did you say to him concerning Chaplin?

A Wellman said that the Communist Party obtains a large amount of funds from Hollywood and that Chaplin and Clifford Odetts were particularly heavy contributors to the Party.

Q What else did he say? Or let me ask you this: Did he tell you how he knew that Chaplin was a contributor to the Party?

A He had previously spoken in detail of his work with John Howard Lawson at Hollywood and of the methods used by the Party in Hollywood and in view of this knowledge of his position further explanations were not required.

Q Let me ask you one more question, Mr. Crouch. Is there any other information which you know of which would indicate that Charles Chaplin has been or still is a member of or affiliated with the Communist Party of the United States or for that matter any other country in the world?

A I believe that I have stated all personal knowledge regarding his direct affiliation with the Communist Party. I have been familiar with his participation in many front organizations and activities initiated by the Communist Party indicating that to a very recent date there has been no change in his cooperation with Party line activities.

Q Is there anything further that you would wish to add to the answers which you have given me in response to my questions?

A No; I know of none.

I hereby certify that I have read the foregoing statement consisting of 20 pages and have initialed each page as indicated thereon and that the foregoing statement is true and correct.

I HEREBY CERTIFY the foregoing to be a true and correct transcript of the testimony taken by me in the above-entitled matter.

C. Cozzolina

C. Cozzolina, Stenographer

(b)(7)(c)

[redacted]

Examining Officer

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE, $300

Crouch Statement
Transcript 10/2/52
taken at Central office.
by [redacted] and
[redacted]

(b)(7)(c)

Crouch
10/2
1
Crouch
11/2
4
5

Crouch
10/2 6

Crouch
10/2 7

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

(b)(7)(c) 2014/601

TO : [redacted] Chief, Entry and Departure Branch, Central Office

DATE: September 30, 1952

FROM : E. DeWitt Marshall, Attache
Mexico City

SUBJECT: CHARLES CHAPLIN; Article appearing in Mexico City Newspaper

I enclose a news item which appeared in "Excelsior", one of the larger Mexico City daily newspapers on September 26, 1952, with its English translation.

E. DeWitt Marshall

RECEIVED OCT 2 1952 Office of Chief Entry & Departure Branch

Enclosure
CC: District Director, San Antonio
District Director, El Paso
District Director, Los Angeles
EDM/ac

(b)(7)(c)

RECEIVED OCT 3 1952 INVESTIGATION DIVISION

ROUTE SL

(Fold here)

Date 10/2/52

To Miss [redacted]

(b)(6) Room No.

- [ ] Approval
- [ ] Comment
- [ ] Necessary action
- [ ] Note and return
- [ ] Note and file
- [ ] Signature (b)(6)
- [ ] See me
- [ ] As requested

REMARKS

RECEIVED OCT 2 1952 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER

Dot:

Do you think Mr. [redacted] would be interested in this? I understand most of the material on Chaplin has been going thru him. Thereafter it may go to Investigations.

RJS [redacted]

(b)(7)(c)

TRANSLATION FROM NEWSPAPER ARTICLE IN"EXCELSIOR"
MEXICO CITY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1952

"MEXICO OPENS ITS DOORS TO ROVING CHARLIE CHAPLIN"

GOBERNACION DECLARES THERE IS NO REASON FOR NOT DOING SO

"There is no reason why the famous actor CHARLIE CHAPLIN shouldn't come to Mexico", Sr. Ojeda, Chief of Mexican Immigration stated to "EXCELSIOR", who indicated that the only requisite to enter the country was to comply with the Federal Law of Population.

Up to now, the Office of Immigration has received no request from Chaplin to enter the Republic; however, there have been rumors to the effect that the famous comedian and movie director desires to reside in Tijuana, Baja California, until he is admitted into the United States.

Chaplin, of English origin, was one of the pioneers of North American movies. He made many successful movies in the United States which were artistic as well as economical.

Upon having notice that the actor was under suspicion of being affiliated with the communists, the United States closed its doors to Chaplin, who has resolved to return to Hollywood.

Upon his arrival at Cherburg, aboard the "Queen Elizabeth", the famous actor delcared that "he is not communist", and that he is sure that very soon his legal entry into the United States will be arranged.

Movie circles of this capital deny the supposition that Chaplin may come to Mexico to film, but it is probable that he may remain in Mexican territory until his legal entry into the United States is arranged.

Meanwhile, Chaplin's last movie, "Lime Light", according to information received, is being shown in London for the first time.

Excelsior Sept 26, 1952

México Abre sus Puertas al Errant

Translate — 3 papers

e Charlie Chaplin

Gobernación Declara que no hay Impedimento Para Ello

Por FEDERICO DE LEON.

"Ningún impedimento hay para que el célebre actor Charlie Chaplin venga a México", dijo ayer a EXCELSIOR el señor Ojeda, jefe de la Oficina de Migración, quien señaló que el único requisito para entrar al país es que cumpla con la Ley Federal de Población.

Hasta estos momentos, Migración no ha recibido solicitud por parte de Chaplin para internarse en la República; sin embargo, han corrido rumores con marcada insistencia en el sentido de que el aplaudido cómico y director cinematográfico, trata de radicar en Tijuana, B. C., en tanto es admitido en Estados Unidos.

Chaplin, de origen inglés, fué uno de los pioneros del cine norteamericano. En Estados Unidos filmó muchas películas de verdadero éxito, tanto artístico como económico.

Al tenerse noticias de que el actor era sospechoso de filiación comunista, los Estados Unidos cerraron sus puertas a Chaplin, quien se dispone retornar a Hollywood.

A su llegada a Cherburgo, a bordo del vapor "Queen Elizabeth", declaró el célebre actor que "no es comunista" y que está seguro de que pronto arreglará su entrada legal a Estados Unidos.

En los círculos cinematográficos de esta capital se rechaza la suposición de que Chaplin venga a filmar a México, pero en cambio, sí es probable que permanezca en territorio mexicano hasta en tanto no se legalice su situación en la Unión

a María del Carmen Barrera

EXCELSIOR 3-B Viernes 26 de Septiembre de 1958

RENDEZ-VOUS DE "GOURMETS"
HOTEL PRINCE

Coctel-Buffet en la Embajada de Cuba

El doctor Carlos Saladrigas, presidente del consejo consultivo del Gobierno de Cuba y jefe de la misión especial cubana enviada a nuestras fiestas patrias, ofreció un coctel buffet de despedida al que asistieron personalidades oficiales, del cuerpo diplomático, de nuestra sociedad y de la colonia cubana radicada en México.

El ágape tuvo lugar en la embajada de Cuba, el pasado lunes 22, a las 19 horas, terminando en las primeras horas del martes.

Acompañaron al doctor Sala-

"Shower"

PARA DESPEDIRLA de ofreció un

El shower que ofrecieron su amigas a la señorita María d Carmen Barrera Boyer que pr ximamente contraerán matr monio con el doctor Raúl Mar Enciso, estuvo muy animado.

Como en todas las fiestas este tipo, hubo guasas, mald des y chistes, que tuvieron virtud de dar a la novia una las tardes más divertidas

A-5653092 Inv:MTN
October 6, 1952

MEMORANDUM FOR FILE

In re: CHARLES CHAPLIN

Mr. [redacted] called on the telephone today and Mr. [redacted] was also on the telephone. Mr. [redacted] stated that they had interviewed Joan Berry and had found her to be very erratic and unsatisfactory as a witness. She cries and paces the floor and it is impossible to get a straight statement from her. [redacted] took a statement from her and believes that the statement is unsatisfactory because of her instability. Mr. [redacted] stated that he does not believe that the girl would be a good witness.

(b)(7)(c)

(b)(6)

The two nurses, [redacted] have also been interviewed and they have reiterated their previous statements. The two nurses have testified that two abortions were committed on the Berry girl. However, Joan Berry had told Mr. [redacted] that she had had a third abortion performed by an unknown doctor.

(b)(7)(c)

Dr. Tweedy is dead. He died in February 1952, and when interviewed his wife stated that the doctor prior to his death had destroyed all his records.

Mr. Durant, who is the key man in the investigation and who was the go-between, appeared at the Los Angeles office for a statement and was accompanied by Chaplin's attorneys. According to Mr. [redacted] Durant denies everything. Mr. [redacted] stated that they are trying to locate a Japanese butler who was employed at Chaplin's home at the time of the abortions. As soon as they locate him they will talk to him.

(b)(7)(c)

(b)(6)

[redacted] stated that after the second abortion was performed she took the Berry girl to Chaplin's home and there met Chaplin. Chaplin gave [redacted] $20.00. [redacted] testified that two abortions took place also. Chaney, the butler, was not employed by Chaplin at the time that the two abortions were committed.

(b)(6)

[redacted] is trying to locate a Dr. Immerman who examined Joan Berry. This examination was arranged through Durant, who had

(b)(7)(c)

(b)(7)(c)

Immerman examine the Berry girl. [redacted] is now trying to locate Dr. Immerman. According to [redacted] Chaplin had been intimate with the Berry girl during 1941 and through February 1942, which indicates that Chaplin was committing adultery since his wife, Paulette Goddard, had divorced him on June 4, 1942.

The Los Angeles office interviewed Edward G. Robinson and did not get any help or any information of any value from him.

[redacted] (b)(7)(c)

Subversive Alien Branch
Investigations Division

MTN/cc

October 6, 1952.

A-5653092 T

Dear Mr. Radwan:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter dated September 29, 1952 and the enclosure thereto from Mrs. Peter J. Aigner of [redacted] Buffalo, New York, which is dated September 22, 1952, wherein Mrs. Aigner raises the question as to why Mr. Chaplin has been permitted to reside in this country for so many years without becoming a citizen.

(b)(6)

Mr. Chaplin was admitted to the United States for permanent residence on October 10, 1912. As you may be aware, the Nationality Laws do not impose an obligation upon any alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence to become a citizen of the United States after any period of residence.

Sincerely,

Commissioner

Mailed 10-6-52

CC: District Director, Los Angeles, California
Your 1600-41933. For your information.

CGB:emp

Honorable Edmund F. Radwan
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

EDMUND P. RADWAN
43D DISTRICT, NEW YORK

COMMITTEE:
VETERANS' AFFAIRS

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

ROOM 333
OLD HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING

HOME OFFICE:
501 U. S. COURT HOUSE
BUFFALO, N. Y.

TELEPHONE: MO 6621

September 29, 1952.

Mr. A. R. Mackey,
Commissioner,
Immigration and Naturalization Service,
Department of Justice,
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Mackey:

I have received the enclosed letter from one of my constituents, Mrs. Peter J. Aigner, of Buffalo, regarding Mr. Charles Chaplin's residence in this country. You will note that she raises the question as to why he has been allowed to remain in the United States for so many years without becoming a citizen.

I shall appreciate an expression from you in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

E. P. Radwan

Edmund P. Radwan.

Enclosure

n

RECEIVED
SEP 30 1952
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

RECEIVED
OCT 2 1952
SUBVERSIVE ALIEN BRANCH

(b)(6)

Mrs. Peter J. Aigner [redacted] Buffalo 14, New York

Buffalo 14, N.Y.
September 22, 1952.

Mr. Radwan
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir,-

Will you explain to me why Mr. Chaplin has been permitted to reside in this country for so many years without becoming a citizen? From comments made by the man he does not like this country too well, except for the money that he has been able to accumulate. Also he seems to have been a fellow traveler of the communists for some time.

I do not think that he should be allowed to return to this country.

Shall appreciate a reply. Thank you.

Harriet L. Aigner

Mrs. Peter J. Aigner

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

A-5653092 INV:MTN
October 3, 1952

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILE

In re: Charles Chaplin (b)(7)(c)

[redacted] called me today from New York on this case. He stated he had received a memorandum from Los Angeles asking that Arden be interviewed. Mr. [redacted] has made the following appointments to interview persons on Chaplin.

RUSHMORE: Tuesday; he promises to come up with some information;
MANNING JOHNSON: he cannot help at all in any way - he never came in contact with Chaplin;
MAURICE MALKIN: he can give a statement concerning Chaplin's contributions to the Scottsboro-Mooney Committee;
ARDEN: Monday morning; he is going to give a statement and copies of transcripts that he has in the way of radio programs and speeches that Chaplin has made;
HY GARDNER: Tuesday; Chaplin is suing him for three million dollars and Gardner is going to turn over to us all the information he had when he wrote the columns about Chaplin.

Mr. [redacted] stated he is going to try and get the present secretary of the Artists and Musicians Union that Chaplin appeared before. He did not know the Secretary's name off hand, but they hope to get a statement from him. Apparently, Chaplin did more than just make a speech here in New York in 1944, and this man is "anti-Chaplin."

In 1949, Arden gave Mr. Carmichael, then the District Director at Los Angeles, copies of records that he had made of broadcasts with Chaplin; the broadcasts were made from the station where Arden was producer and program director. Mr. [redacted] stated that he has no indication that the records are available.

Mr. [redacted] stated that Arden is "going to get expensive." Mr. [redacted] stated that we should give him a little money from the confidential fund. When asked how much money Arden wanted, Mr. [redacted] stated that Arden said he had an operation coming up in two or three weeks which would cost around $1,000. Mr. [redacted] told him to give Arden money, perhaps $100., if necessary, to get information from him. Mr. [redacted] said he may have to spend various sums. Mr. [redacted] told him to be discreet and not squander money, but to pay small sums to get information we can use. Also, [redacted] wants $20. or $30. to use on Gardner for dinner, etc., to get his papers; Mr. [redacted] told him okay.

[redacted]
Chief, Subversive Alien Branch

MTN/nas (b)(7)(c)

(b)(7)(c)

October 1, 1952
A-5653092 INV:MTN

In re: Charles Chaplin

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILE

I called Mr. [redacted] in New York, and told him that it was imperative that the following persons be interviewed immediately with respect to any knowledge which they may have of Chaplin's membership or affiliation with the Communist Party or any front organization, or with respect to any contributions that he may have made to the Party or other organizations:

Louis Budenz
Manning Johnson
Howard Rushmore
Robert Arden

I told him that these persons should be interviewed, and sworn statements obtained from them. I also told Mr. [redacted] to immediately obtain original or certified photostatic copies of the "Daily Worker" issues of December 21, 1942 and March 5, 1944.

I told Mr. [redacted] that it was important that an experienced subversive investigator be assigned to interview these people since it would involve interrogating them with a view toward establishing affiliation or contributions, and that it was unhikely that we would establish direct membership in the Communist Party.

I told him to furnish this to the Central Office as quickly as possible.

[redacted]
Chief, Subversive Alien Branch

MTN:nas

(b)(7)(c)

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Mr DEVANEY

TO : [redacted] Commissioner
Central Office - Washington 25, D.C.

DATE: September 25, 1952

(b)(7)(c)

FROM : [redacted] District Director
Los Angeles 13, California

SUBJECT: Charles Chaplin

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

I notice from the attached news release that a plan to temporarily exclude Chaplin upon his return "leaked out" apparently on the west coast.

(b)(7)(c)

No one in this district had any information to that effect. I understand that Mr. [redacted] discussed this matter at length with Mr. [redacted] on September 12. I personally had no indication that it was to be done and was surprised when I read the announcement in the papers. (b)(7)(c)

(b)(7)(c)

Enclosures

AIR MAIL

INVESTIGATION DIVISION
SEP 30 1952
RECEIVED

Mr [redacted] was told on Sept 12 to coordinate & advise Landon. Mr [redacted] was told in Comm Office Meeting at 10:00 conference 9/30/52.

RECEIVED
SEP 29 1952
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

Los Angeles T

C C SUNDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 7, 1952

BOUND FOR ENGLAND—Charles Chaplin and his wife, the former Oona O'Neill, aboard train at Union Station. They left for New York where they will board the Queen Elizabeth Sept. 17 for England. Chaplin said he plans to attend London premiere of his newest motion picture.

Times photo

...today was ...ke the cross-country air... hop that hundreds of persons make in the United States every day. Even the airplane was the same, a Douglas C-54,

Turn to Page 5, Column 5

could, by ... tion, be convert... est President.

"I shall not go anywhere ... gulling serpent words."

Bidding for Dixie votes against

Turn to Page 25, Column 1

9/21/52

Government Hints New Facts in Chaplin Case

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (U.P.)—The Justice Department indicated today it had new information to back up a move that may forever bar Movie Actor Charles Chaplin from the United States.

A department spokesman shrugged off bitter protests from Chaplin's attorney that the famed "little tramp" was cleared in 1948 by both the Immigration Service and Justice Department of "any subversive activity."

"There is plenty of information available," the spokesman said in response to queries about whether a new investigation had been made.

No Elaboration

There was no elaboration; however, on Atty. Gen. McGranery's order Friday for the Immigration Service to keep Chaplin out of the country until a hearing on his admissibility "under the laws of the United States."

The 63-year-old Chaplin and his family sailed Wednesday for his native England.

It was learned, however, that the Justice Department had planned to keep its move against Chaplin a secret until the comedian's scheduled return next April from an around-the-world tour.

McGranery decided to announce the action, however, when the plan "leaked out," apparently on the West Coast.

Loyd Wright, Chaplin's attorney, said McGranery's move probably would cause a change in plans. He expects Chaplin to hasten his return.

War Veterans Group Commends McGranery

A Maywood veterans' organization yesterday, in a telegram to Atty. Gen. McGranery in Washington, D.C., voiced approval of his vigilance in attempting to prevent the re-entry of Charles Chaplin.

The telegram was sent by Clyde R. Oxner, Commander of Maywood Post 2830, Veterans of Foreign Wars, after a unanimous vote by the post's membership in a Friday evening meeting.

po... two chief reas... tinue polling up to... to get last-minute... the method of han... decided vote.

If all the unde... 1948 had been give... ocrats, the final... would have been ... percentage point.

In today's poll... are still undecided... an important fact... vember race.

Undecided

Analysis shows t... this group who ... voted 2 to 1 Demo...

Furthermore, o... sues the undecid... present side hea... Democrats rather... Republicans.

If all 7% were... the Democratic... tion day, then... ures would bec...

Republican ...

Democratic ...

THE W...

U.S. ... forecast: ... day and ... local early... the coast. ... temperatu... day near... highest ... 87; lowest...

, 46, nationally-
ay in an automo-
was leaving Los
oto.)

Hit-Run Driver Held In Crash Injuring 12

SAN DIMAS (UP)—Alfred Guiterrez, 20, faced felony hit-run charges today after 12 persons were injured in an auto accident.

The California Highway Patrol arrested the suspect at his home in Puente following the crash yesterday.

Deputies from the sheriff's substation here said the Walnut district crash involved cars driven by Leroy O. Atwood, 24, Walnut, and Eugene F. Chambers, 40, Los Angeles.

They said Atwood was struck from the rear by a hit-run driver, hurling his car into the path of Chambers' car coming from the opposite direction. Witnesses described the car's color, and Guiterrez was arrested after a patrolman remembered seeing a car of an odd purple shade in the suspect's neighborhood.

Police said Guiterrez, a laborer, told them he did not stop because he did not have a driver's license.

Atwood, his wife, two daughters and Mrs. Margaret La Vars, Pomona, were injured, along with Chambers and those in his car—his wife, four children and Delia Priestman, 60, Northridge.

OPEN
FRIDAYS
9:30 A.M.
TO 9 P.M.

A MONICA BOULEVARD AT FOURTH

tex Girdle

EVENING OUTLOOK
Santa Monica Publishing Company
J. D. FUNK, General Manager — ROBERT E. McCLURE, Editor
Published Daily Except Sunday
1245 Fourth Street, Santa Monica
EXbrook 46731 ARizona 31147 TExas 03566
Member Of The Associated Press
By carrier, $1.50 month; by mail, $2.00 month; foreign and Canada, $4.00 month. Entered as second-class matter at the Post-office, Santa Monica, California, under the act of March 8, 1879.
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1952

Catching Up With Chaplin

U.S. authorities have finally got Charlie Chaplin in a spot which may prove even more embarrassing to him than the several scandals in his past, or the investigations of his contributions to Communist causes. For the once great movie comedian never has applied for U.S. citizenship, and when he and his present wife and four children sailed for England last week they made it possible for the U.S. Attorney General to raise the question whether Chaplin should be readmitted to this country under immigration laws.

He is still a British subject, although he has lived in this country most of his life and made his large fortune here. To re-enter the United States, therefore, he must have a permit. And under our present immigration laws, this may be denied if he can be shown to have engaged in any subversive political activities, or to be an immoral character.

To find cause for denying Chaplin re-entry, the authorities have only to review the long, documented record of his affiliation with Communist causes in this country. While he has played down his fellow-traveling sympathy in the last few years, Chaplin is so vulnerable on this score alone that he might easily be classed as an undesirable alien.

Nevertheless, there appears to be a large element of politics in the timing of this sudden Justice Department interest in Chaplin's case. The Department let Chaplin take his family abroad without any hint of what might be in store for him. The actor made this statement on board the liner Queen Elizabeth: "Through the proper procedure, I applied for a re-entry permit which I was given in good faith and which I accepted in good faith. Therefore I assume that the United States government will recognize its validity."

We have no sympathy for Chaplin, but why did Atty. Gen. McGranery choose this particular time to imply that a permit which had already been granted would not be honored by our government? The fact that Chaplin has behaved himself in recent years, and that the Justice Department dropped all charges against him when it formerly had a chance to prosecute, makes the present Department action look like persecution for political purposes. Is it designed to "take the heat off" the Justice Department in the present campaign? It will make sympathy for Chaplin in England and other European countries where he has long been admired as a great artist, and will give a definite black eye to the reputation of American justice abroad.

Best Reproducible Copy Available

[illegible]

Commissioner
Central Office - [illegible]
District Director
Los Angeles 13, California
Charles Spencer [illegible]

September 2[illegible], 195[illegible]

[redacted]

Attention: Assistant Commissioner, Investigations Division

For your information, I am attaching the complete file that is now in possession of this office in the case of the above-named alien, together with certain other papers which were received on loan and under confidential cover from the United States Attorney in 19[illegible]. Please [illegible] the latter documents intact and separate so that they may be returned to that official as soon as they have served their purpose.

If any further investigation is contemplated by this office, please so advise.

Enclosures

[illegible]-[illegible]
7-[illegible]/[illegible]

[illegible] notice received from the Central Office under date of September 22, 1952 is being retained at this office.

(b)(7)(c)

[redacted]

Associa[redacted]

10-31-83
Date

DECLASSIFIED

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

C
O
P
Y

(b)(7)(c) PHOTOGRAPHIC COPIES OF STATEMENTS TAKEN BY INVESTIGATORS [redacted] OF THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE IN JUNE OF 1943 DURING THEIR INVESTIGATION OF THE CHAPLIN-BERRY MATTER

The District Attorney's investigation was divided into three parts, covering first the abortion angle, second the Beverly Hills Police angle, and third the juvenile phase.

The statements herein are as follows, and they have been divided by the Los Angeles Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation into sections - first, CHAPLIN AND ASSOCIATES; second, STATEMENTS CONCERNING ABORTIONS COMMITTED ON JOAN BERRY; third, BEVERLY HILLS POLICE DEPARTMENT, and fourth, JOAN BERRY:

(b)(6)

I. CHAPLIN AND ASSOCIATES

1. Statement of OONA O'NEILL, taken at [redacted] Los Angeles, 6:30 P.M., June 4, 1943.
2. Statement of CHARLES CHAPLIN, JR. and SIDNEY CHAPLIN, taken at 1125 Board of Trade Building (office of LOYD WRIGHT, CHAPLIN'S attorney) at 4:10 P.M. on June 7, 1943.
3. Statement of MINNA WALLIS, taken at [redacted] Beverly Hills, at 9:05 P.M., June 5, 1943, in the presence of HERBERT FRESTON, attorney for MINNA WALLIS.
4. Statement of TIM DURANT, taken at [redacted] (his residence) 12:40 P.M., June 6, 1943.
5. Statement of ROBERT ARDEN, taken at [redacted] Beverly Hills, 4:55 P.M., June 6, 1943. This statement was taken in the home of CHAPLIN.
6. Statement of EDWARD CHANEY taken at [redacted] 11:30 P.M., June 6, 1943.

II. STATEMENTS CONCERNING ABORTIONS COMMITTED ON JOAN BERRY

1. Statement of A.M. TWEEDIE, M.D., taken at [redacted] at 2:15 A.M., June 5, 1943.
2. Another statement of Dr. A.M. TWEEDIE, taken at [redacted] Drive, at 3:50 P.M., June 5, 1943.
3. Statement of Mrs. [redacted] (nurse), taken at [redacted] Avenue, Los Angeles, at 2:50 P.M., June 7, 1943.
4. Statement of Mrs. [redacted] (nurse), taken at [redacted] Los Angeles, at 8:35 P.M., June 7, 1943.

(b)(6)

III. BEVERLY HILLS POLICE DEPARTMENT

1. Statement of Captain W.W. WHITE, Chief of Detectives, Beverly Hills Police Department, taken in the office of Chief of Police C.H. ANDERSON at 11:35 P.M., June 4, 1943.
2. Statement of Sergeant CLAUDE R. MARPLE, Beverly Hills Police Department, taken at 10:45 P.M., June 4, 1943.
3. Statement of JESSIE (BILLIE) RENO, taken in the office of Chief of Police C.H. ANDERSON, Beverly Hills Police Department, 9:45 P.M., June 4, 1943.

IV. JOAN BERRY

(b)(7)(c)

1. Statement of JOAN BERRY taken by Captain [redacted] in the New Carlton Hotel, 529 South Figueroa Street, Los Angeles, at 5:30 P.M., Saturday, May 29, 1943.

(b)(7)(c)

Mr [redacted] call on Chaplin at 5:00 p.m.

We are making progress. Last night we took a statement from the girl in the case. She said all they had expected her to say. She has not been tampered with in any way. She connects Chaplin with this particular thing we had in mind. She is just like she was during the trial - tempermental, unstable, dramatic, so that we cannot rely on her alone by any stretch of the imagination. Chaplin went with her and he recommended her to go ahead. Some of the papers published Barry's picture and she is very much put out because of the publicity; she does not want her children to know anything about it. She says she filed an application for a U.S. passport for herself and children about a week ago. When her picture appeared in the paper she decided to go to Italy to keep out of the public eye. It was suggested we may double check with the Passport Division.

JOAN or MARY LOUISE SECK (Joan Barry)

(b)(6) [redacted] (one of the children)

(b)(7)(c) Mr. [redacted] stated he thought she was sincere. She talked about the nurse a little. The two nurses have been located, but have not been talked to. Nurse admitted in the statement that she was present on two occasions to the home. The butler when questioned was not employed during the time that these things were committed. Nevertheless, two of the men have been trying to locate him and it is expected they will locate him sometime today. The two nurses have shifted around a number of times, and they are difficult to locate; they will probably be located sometime tonight or early tomorrow morning.

There is a keyman to the whole situation. [redacted] stated they are leaving him to last. ~~[illegible]~~. Arden knows where the fellow is; he will make or break the case. They don't want any word to get to him as they are afraid he will go directly to the attorneys and want a "pay off". Mr. [redacted] stated they have made no effort to find him.

(b)(7)(c)

~~[illegible]~~ We have taken over to the Bureau a list of about 15 names that we would want in connection with this - people we would want as witnesses. The Bureau has agreed to supply us with any of the people they have on the other angle of this case. We sent a copy to you to give you an idea ~~[illegible]~~ what we are asking for now. They have indicated they will give all they have to us. After you look it over there will be some others you want.

The Bureau asked for a resume of the case; we are getting something off to them right now showing what they asked for. It will be about two weeks before they can furnish the Bureau with a summary they asked for by wire last Friday. He says it definitely is not possible to put him in the Party.

(b)(7)(c)

Mr. [redacted] call from Los Angeles at 4:40 p.m., on 9-29-52, with Mr. [redacted] and Mr. Farrell.

Mr. [redacted] asked Mr. [redacted] if they had interviewed the butler as yet. Mr. [redacted] replied that they had not since they did not have the file where the information is. Mr. [redacted] stated that [redacted] were at the State Attorney's office checking on the case now. Mr. [redacted] stated that J. Edgar Hoover was with Mr. Mackey this morning, and he stated that they were very anxious to have the butler interviewed immediately before Chaplin's attorney gets to him.

The butler is to be interviewed right away on the basis of statements he had given the Police Department to see whether he is willing to tell his story, under oath, to us. The butler received the money from Chaplin, and he gave it to Dr. Tweedy in payment for the abortion performed on Joan Barry. The nurse was present at the time the abortion was committed. She then took Miss Barry to Chaplin's house. There were conversations at the house indicating that Chaplin was the fellow who had been instrumental in it. See if the nurse would give this information, under oath. Any effort should be made to locate Joan Barry in Chicago (believed to be married to a streecar operator in that City).

These three things should be done immediately:

1. [redacted] are to go out and find the butler right away, take a statement from him and get him to cooperate with us. The butler was peeved with Chaplin - so Mr. Barber says. The butler will not be subject to criminal prosecution on the basis of any testimony given to us.

2. The nurse should be interviewed, and a statement also taken from her.

3. Joan Barry should be located in Chicago, and see whether or not we can get her cooperation, and statement.

Mr. Mackey is under the impression that the butler is being contacted; if he has not actually been contacted, he is close to being contacted.

(b)(7)(c)

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

mold and chill. Turn out on salad greens and heap cottage cheese in the center. Serves 4.

ery and Onion Rice. Makes 6 servings.

CELERY AND ONION RICE

1 1/3 cups packaged pre-cooked rice
1½ cups water

Pickled peaches and canned luncheon meats are good go-together for luncheon or supper. You can make the pickled peaches in 10 minutes. Empty a can of cling peach halves, syrup and all, into a sauce pan. Add a teaspoon each of whole cloves and allspice, ½ cup brown sugar (packed), and ½ cup vinegar. Boil until sugar is dissolved, then simmer about 8 minutes and cool in syrup.

nited time only!

¢

9159

Form ADM-550
(Rev. 10-1-51)

REQUISITION FOR DUPLICATING

(Prepare in Quadruplicate)

FOR SERVICES AND SUPPLIES SECTION

Requisition No.: 7-8

Date Submitted:

Attachments:

1. ORIGINATING OFFICE:

Date: Sept 29, 1952

PRIORITY

Priority Processing Approved: (b)(7)(c)
Assistant Commissioner

Division: INV Section: SAB Approv [redacted]

2. FORM NO., TITLE, OR OTHER IDENTIFICATION OF WORK: (Attachments will be returned to Originating Office)

CHARLES CHAPLIN

Number of Copies Required: see below Number of Pages: 90 154 Size of Work: X

Print on [ ] one side [ ] both sides of paper.

3. FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION CALL:

Name: Phone Ext.: Room:

4. PROCESS DESIRED: (Check appropriate boxes -- If "Special Instructions" specify in Item 5)

Special Instructions [ ]

A - PREPARATION		B - SUGGESTED METHOD		C - TYPE OF PAPER		D - OTHER OPERATIONS	
Vari-Type	[ ]	Mimeograph	[ ]	Bond	[ ]	Assemble	[ ]
Stencil	[ ]	Multilith (b)(7)(c)	[ ]	Letterhead	[ ]	Staple	[ ]
Stenafax	[redacted]		[ ]	Memorandum 343	[ ]	Dr 2+1121	[ ]
Multilith	[ ]	Duo-Photo	[ ]	Mimeograph	[ ]	Facsimile Signature	[ ]
		Photo-Print	[ ]				

Make 1 cy of Chicago Mission report (in total ~~99 pages~~) 82 (b)(7)(c)

Make 6 copies of Consular report dated 6/23/52 (12 pages) 72

5. REMARKS OR SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS:

154 Photostats [redacted]

6. DISPOSITION: (If no box is checked - Plate, Negative, Stencil, etc., will be d[redacted]

A - Destroy [ ] B - Return [X] C - Hold for [ ] months

9-30-52

(Do not check unless there is a definite justification for retention in Item 5)

7. DISTRIBUTION:

A - SERVICE WIDE
(Check appropriate box or boxes)

Same as for --

- Administrative Manual [ ]
- Laws and Regulations [ ]
- Operations Instructions [ ]
- Immigration Manual [ ]
- Naturalization Manual [ ]
- Personnel Memo [ ]
- Telegraphic Code [ ]

B - CENTRAL OFFICE

- Division Heads [ ]
- Oper. Advrs., Chief Exrs., & Insprs. [ ]
- Section Chiefs [ ]
- All Employees [ ]
- Central Office Memo [ ] X
- Return all Copies to Originating Office [ ]
- Balance to Stock Room [ ]

C - DISTRICT OFFICES
(Insert Quantity)

Each District Office [ ]

St. Albans	[ ]	Chicago	[ ]
Boston	[ ]	Kansas City	[ ]
New York	[ ]	Seattle	[ ]
Philadelphia	[ ]	San Francisco	[ ]
Baltimore	[ ]	San Antonio	[ ]
Miami	[ ]	El Paso	[ ]
Buffalo	[ ]	Los Angeles	[ ]
Detroit	[ ]	Honolulu	[ ]

D - Distribute according to Attached List [ ]

THIS SIDE FOR DUPLICATING UNIT ONLY

PRODUCTION RECORD AND MATERIAL COST CONTROL

	VARI-TYPE	LITHOMAT or STENCIL	PHOTOMAT	DUO-PHOTO or PHOTOSTAT
Date Assigned				
Date Completed				
Operator				
Time Consumed				
Material Used				
Size				
Quantity Delivered				
Quantity Waste				
Total Consumed				

	PHOTOGRAPHIC NEGATIVE	PHOTOGRAPHIC PRINT	MULTILITH	MIMEOGRAPH
Date Assigned				
Date Completed				
Operator				
Machine No.				
Time Consumed				
Material Used				
Size				
Quantity Delivered				
Quantity Waste				
Total Consumed				

	OTHER OPERATIONS	
Operation		

UNIT COST $ _____ per thousand

FAIR ENOUGH

By Westbrook Pegler

Among my souvenirs I have a copy of a letter inviting Miss Jeanette MacDonald, the singer and actress, who showed stout patriotism under pressure from the Communist left, to join the letterhead list of sponsors of the pro-Soviet demonstration at Carnegie Hall aranged by one of those ephemeral things called Artists Front to Win the War in October, 1942. I find also a copy of Miss MacDonald's contemptuous reply inviting Charlie Chaplin to do his bit toward the entertainment of American and British soldiers in England and Orson Welles to join the army and fight the Fascists whom he hated with a noisy passion from afar. Chaplin and Welles treated Miss MacDonald's letter with the aloof silence that was characteristic of such vicarious warriors.

Jeanette MacDonald

The letter to Miss MacDonald was signed by Sam Jaffe, chairman of the Artists' Front to Win the War. Chaplin's name stood at the top of the list, with the title of honorary chairman. Jaffe told Miss MacDonald this front was organized to "support the President's stand on the urgency of a second front in 1942."

"Charles Chaplin, our honorary chairman, will speak," Jaffe wrote, along with Rep. Elmer J Holland, Jan Struther, Lillian Hellman, Carl Van Doren, I. F Stone, and Margo. Orson Welles will preside."

The sponsors named in the ensuing text included some notorious Communists and the usual tag-along names of fading celebrities who warmed their old bones in the bleak rays of the Roosevelt smile at some sacrifice of their dignity.

"We beg you to add your name as sponsor," Jaffe wrote. "The cause is great and the moment is critical. I know that Charles Chaplin and Orson Welles join me in making this plea to you."

This letter bore at the bottom, left, the label of the United Office and Professional Workers of America, then a CIO Communist-front union. This union had received substantial encouragement from Marshall Field, the silly political fop who was then flouncing in his red paper called PM, equally well-known as PU. William Benton, the Connecticut senator now a candidate for reelection, was another founding father of this thing which died of its own poison after a loathsome career.

Miss MacDonald's reply said:

"Don't you think it presumptuous of your group to assume the role of army leaders and war strategists? My husband, Capt. Gene Raymond, is at present on duty in the Army Air Force, 97th Bombardment group, in England. He participated in the brilliant raid over Dieppe and Rouen, and in all probability, in the most recent raids over Lille.

"For Mr. Chaplin's genius as an entertainer I have such profound respect that I have not yet given up hope that he will find it in his heart to go to England or even Russia where he could bring joy and laughter to soldiers returning, half-crazed and exhausted. Oh, what power to save lies within his grasp."

Chaplin however, did not find this within his heart, as Miss MacDonald should have been able to foresee from the vaguest knowledge of the man's nature, which will be scrutinized by an old acquaintance, Rupert Hughes, the author in a later paragraph.

"As for Mr. Welles," Miss MacDonald continued, "I hope he will find it in his conscience to join our armed forces overseas. There he can actively participate in the great second front which he so patriotically advocates, and may God's blessings go with him."

Mr. Welles was informally reported to have been deferred in the draft for physical reasons, altho that, of course, is a private matter. However, there were many opportunties for determined men as ferocious in their hatred of the Fascist beast as Orson Wells appeared to be, to take a hand in the slaughter of the foul aggressor in other armies, in the underground and at sea, none of which appealed to the fastidious bellicosity of Mr. Welles.

Mr. Hughes, in his testimony before the House committee on un-American activities, ran on as follows:

"Charlie Chaplin wouldn't go across the street to a USO entertainment during the war when Bob Hope and everyone was flying all over the country—wouldn't cross the street. I have known him since 1922. He was a Communist then and we fought communism."

Parnell Thomas, the chairman of the committee, asked how a rich man who owed all his material success to a capitalist nation could become a Communist.

"Charlie was a very poor boy in the slums of London," Hughes replied.—"His father apparently deserted his mother. She lost her mind and when Charlie was rich she came over here and died. He said a very pathetic thing: 'My mother went to the insane asylum fearing that I was dying of starvation. Now I am rich and famous but I can't tell her because she won't understand it.' He had great bitterness. Max Eastman, who is an anti-Stalinist and, I think, anti-Communist now, came out to live with Charlie. Charlie picks up culture through his glands. He hasn't read anything. He thought communism was smart. I fought him for years. He thought it was the smart thing and all of them thought it was the intellectual thing to do. I said one time: 'Charlie, you are rich. The individual poor man can die of starvation on your doorstep and you would kick him off.'

"He said: 'Yes, I have been poor. I hate the dirty unwashed.' He refused to appear on a program that would have brought from $35,000 to $50,000 for the relief of starvation in eastern Europe. Forty cents would save a child from dying for one week. I said: 'But, Charlie, if you don't come up, we won't get the money.'

"He said: 'Oh, if they would only recognize the Soviet government.'"

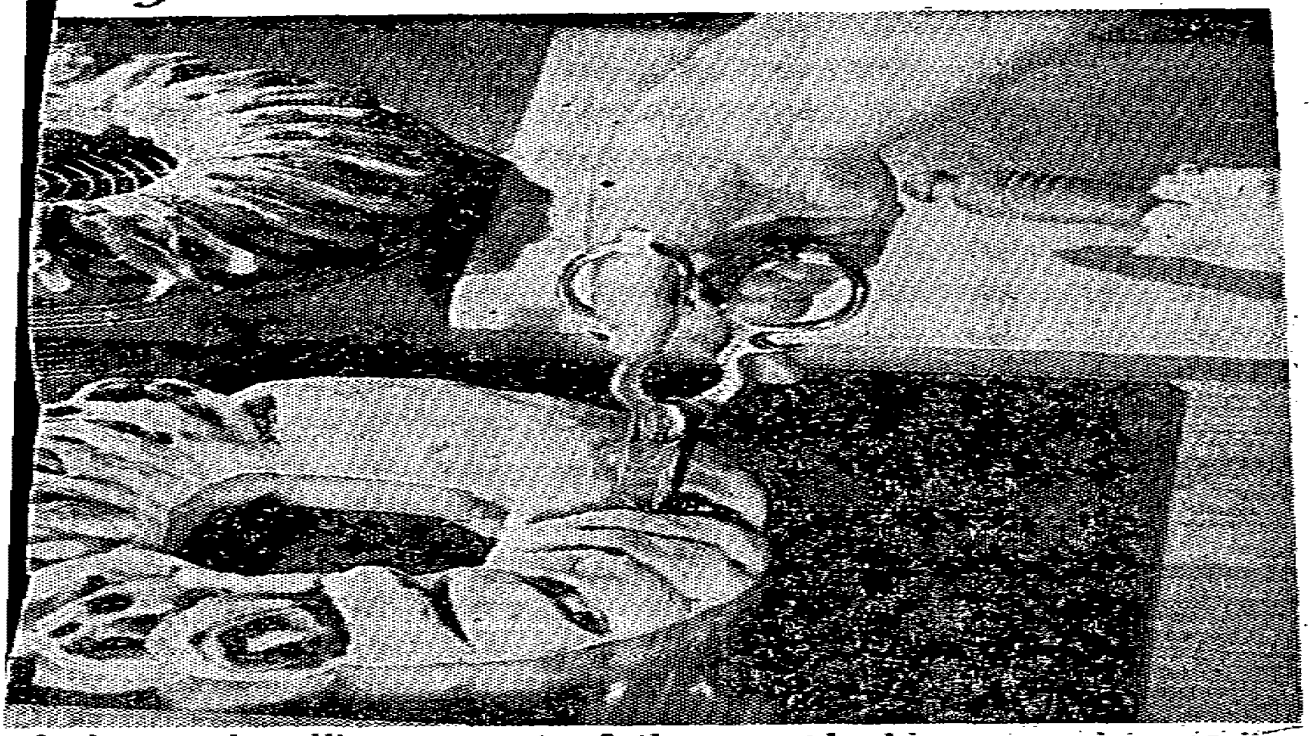
Hughes wheedled and Chaplin stood fast. He said personal appearances embarrassed him.

Finally, so reads the record, Hughes said: "Charlie, I have known of some pretty rotten people but I consider you the most hardened person I have ever known. You wouldn't walk into a room and talk a few minutes to raise 35 to 50 thousand dollars to save the lives of these starving children."

Hughes testified that he had positive knowledge that Chaplin had been a Communist since 1922.

[Copyright, 1952, King Features Syndicate, Inc.]

ing With the Show



ed ring so it will come out of the oven looking very impressive. y thru with a pair of kitchen scissors. Then twist the sections so o rise again before baking. Bake and serve hot. Then listen to (See story in column 1.)

Salad Gets Gold Ring

MAKE a fruit salad, this one a green and gold ring to surround cottage cheese.

GOLDEN RING SALAD

- 1 pkg. lemon flavored gelatin
- 1 cup hot water
- ¾ cup pineapple juice
- Juice of 1 lemon
- 1 cup seedless stemmed grapes
- 1½ cup chopped watercress

Dissolve gelatin in hot water. Stir in pineapple and lemon juices. Add grapes and watercress. Pour in ring mold and chill. Turn out on salad greens and heap cottage cheese in the center. Serves 4.

ery and Onion Rice. Makes 6 servings.

CELERY AND ONION RICE

- 1 1/3 cups packaged pre-cooked rice
- 1½ cups water
- ¾ teaspoon salt
- 2 teaspoons grated onion
- 1 cup sliced celery, ¼ inch thick

Combine rice, water, salt, onion, and celery in saucepan. Mix just until all rice is moistened. Bring quickly to a boil over high heat, uncovered, fluffing rice gently once or twice with a fork. Simmer 2 minutes. (Do not stir.) Cover and remove from heat. Let stand 10 minutes. Makes 6 servings.

Pickled Peaches Are Easy to Make

Pickled peaches and canned luncheon meats are good go-together for luncheon or supper. You can make the pickled peaches in 10 minutes. Empty a can of cling peach halves, syrup and all, into a sauce pan. Add a teaspoon each of whole cloves and allspice, ½ cup brown sugar (packed), and ½ cup vinegar. Boil until sugar is dissolved, then simmer about 8 minutes and cool in syrup.

nited time only!

10¢

REQUISITION FOR DUPLICATING

Sept 29, 1952

INV SAB

CHARLES CHAPLIN
see below 90

x

(b)(7)(c) [redacted] 343 2-1121

Make 1 cy of ea. of FBI reports (in all 78 pages)
Make 6 copies of Consular report dated 6/23/52 (12 pages)

x

x

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

September 26, 1952

MEMORANDUM FOR FILE

RE: Charles Spencer Chaplin

(b)(7)(c)

Mr. [redacted] called and said that he wants the files returned after we have reviewed them at the Central Office. He suggested that Frank Tuttle's statement should be reviewed and if additional statement is deemed necessary that the same be accomplished. I told Mr. [redacted] that we had received the files and that they are now being reviewed and they would be returned to him with suggestions of investigation to be conducted.

(b)(7)(c)

[redacted] Chief
Subversive Alien Branch
Investigations Division

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum [redacted] UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

AIR MAIL REGISTERED

TO : Commissioner
Central Office - Washington, D. C.

DATE: September 24, 1952

FROM : District Director
Los Angeles 13, California

SUBJECT: Charles Spencer Chaplin

DECLASSIFIED

Attention: Assistant Commissioner, Investigations Division

For your information, I am attaching the complete file that is now in possession of this office in the case of the above-named alien, together with certain other papers which were received on loan and under confidential cover from the United States Attorney in 1948. Please keep the latter documents intact and separate so that they may be returned to that official as soon as they have served their purpose.

If any further investigation is desired by this office, please so advise.

(b)(7)(c) [redacted]

Associate Commissioner, Enforcement

10-31-82

Date

Enclosures

1600-41933
7006/910

P. S. The lookout notice received from the Central Office under date of September 22, 1952 is being retained at this office.

AIR MAIL

[redacted]

September 25, 1952

(b)(7)(c) MEMORANDUM FOR FILE

RE: Charles Spencer Chaplin

I called [redacted] on the telephone and asked him what investigation had been conducted in accordance with our prior conversations on the action which had been taken. He said that he had talked with Mr. [redacted] who had advised him that he had nothing in addition to offer. He said that he had also talked with Mr. [redacted] and asked him to contact the butler, the nurse, and John Barry, who is alleged to be living in Chicago under a married name. He also told Mr. [redacted] to check the reports of the Los Angeles detectives who had worked on the case. Mr. [redacted] said that he did not think it necessary for him to go to Los Angeles because that office can do the same thing he would be doing. I told Mr. Barber that Mr. Mackey had said that Mr. Barber should go to Los Angeles if he thought it was necessary. Mr. Barber said that as of now he does not think it necessary for him to go to Los Angeles.

I told him of Westbrook Pegler's article and he said that he has the article but that Pegler said nothing in his article which is not already known. He stated that he thinks that Pegler should be interviewed to see if he has anything else to offer and that Pegler should be invited to give any information which he has.

I told Mr. [redacted] that the Los Angeles office had been put on notice by the Central Office that [redacted] was to coordinate the investigation herein with the Los Angeles office.

I called [redacted] and told him of my conversation with Mr. [redacted] and told Mr. [redacted] that the investigation was to be conducted expeditiously. Mr. [redacted] said that he had forwarded the files to the Central Office in the belief that the Central Office wanted the files. I told him that as soon as we received the files we would have them reviewed and returned to Los Angeles so that they would be utilized for the investigation conducted. I told him that we had written to Los Angeles not knowing that the files were being returned to the Central Office asking them for a report of investigation conducted today.

(b)(7)(c) [redacted] Chief
Subversive Alien Branch

A-5653092
September 23, 1952

MEMORANDUM FOR FILE

RE: Charles Spencer Chaplin
(b)(7)(c)

I called Mr. [redacted] at San Francisco but was unable to talk with him because he was ill but talked with Mr. [redacted] I told Mr. [redacted] that the newspaper Times Herald at Washington, D. C. today carried an article by Westbrook Pegler containing information with respect to Charles Chaplin. I told him that the article, since it was syndicated, probably appeared in the San Francisco newspapers. Mr. [redacted] stated that they could get the article and would furnish it to Mr. [redacted] who would act upon it as soon as he returns to the office. I told Mr. [redacted] to tell Mr. [redacted] that Mr. [redacted] was undoubtedly familiar with the information in the article and that I would like to have Mr. [redacted] advise whether he already knows the information reflected in Pegler's article. Mr. [redacted] said that he would take the matter up with Mr. [redacted] when he returns to the office and act upon it immediately.

[redacted] Chief
Subversive Alien Branch
Investigations Division
(b)(7)(c)

TIMES-HERALD WASHINGTON, D. C.—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1952

FAIR ENOUGH

By Westbrook Pegler

The decision of the attorney general, James McGranery, to prevent the return of Charlie Chaplin to the United States if he should be found guilty of "subversive tendencies" is the first honest show of initiative against the Red front of Hollywood by the Department of Justice in the entire campaign against the treason.

Charles Chaplin

I take some pleasure in the timing of my pastoral on the subject of this fellow's rotten personal career which appeared just before Mr. McGranery's announcement of his intentions. I would like to say that I have met Chaplin only once, and that nothing ever has occurred to create any personal malice to complicate my objective detestation of a filthy character who is a menace to young girls and whose attitude toward the enemies of the United States is no matter of mere suspicion.

Chaplin's brutality to a pregnant young woman whom he had lured to his mansion in Beverly Hills after he had observed her weakness from hunger and her frightened expression is a classic worthy of that art which is imputed to him by a cult of propagandists who find beauty in the sordid.

Hedda Hopper, the Hollywood gossip, told us in her recent book, "From Under My Hat," that Chaplin recounted with gusto the three days that he spent with the girl and then complained peevishly of her impudence in returning to his home, altho it seems fairly obvious that she was hungry again by then, for Chaplin is notoriously stingy and probably gave her no money to go on with.

This young woman later was sentenced to 90 days in jail for bothering Chaplin, the sentence being suspended on condition that she stay away from Beverly Hills. When she violated that condition by calling again, Chaplin called the police and this time she got an actual term of 30 days and went to jail where a prison doctor determined that she was pregnant.

On her first arraignment, the time she got 90 days, as she turned away from the bar to leave the courtroom, dazed and pregnant, a Beverly Hills policeman sidled up to her and gave her $100 and a tourist ticket to New York. She asked the cop whether Chaplin had sent him with the money and the ticket. He wouldn't answer.

Later, in a trial, Chaplin's paternity was established and he was ordered by the court to pay a small alimony, for his baby's support.

The late Haldeman-Julius, a pro-Communist pamphleteer, who poured forth a stream of obscenity and anti-Christian propaganda from Girard, Kan., for many years, was an intimate friend of Chaplin at one stage of their sympathetic careers.

In one of his essays describing a visit to Chaplin's home during his brief dalliance with one of the three children whom Chaplin married, Haldeman-Julius made merry over a spectacle the disgusting nature of which, of course, was not apparent to a fellow of his low character. Haldeman-Julius eventually was convicted of cheating on his income tax and sentenced to prison. He was found dead in his swimming pool soon afterward.

As to Chaplin's record of association with Communists which may be held against him on his attempt to re-enter the United States, there is abundant material. This includes a radio message sent from Chaplin's home, 1085 Summit drive, Beverly Hills, on Nov. 21, 1947, well after the war, he is noted, to Pablo Picasso, a notorious Spanish Communist and exile from Spain, living in Paris. The message read:

"Can you head committee of French artists to protest to American embassy in Paris, the outrageous deportation proceedings against Hans Eisler and simultaneously send me copy of protest for use here. Greetings."

Eisler was the Communist musician who was sneaked into the United States thanks to the persistent, repeated intervention of Eleanor Roosevelt with Sumner Welles and others in the State department. He was coddled by the so-called New School of Social Research, a Rockefeller foundation project in New York, but finally exhausted his privileges and went back to Czechoslovakia where he became a functionary of the Kremlin's puppet government. Chaplin was a close friend and associate of Eisler in Hollywood. The Rockefeller Foundation gave a specific grant of $25,000 for Eisler's "project" which was falsely represented as a classic in music.

Chaplin was listed as a "sponsor" in the propaganda of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, the Peoples' Radio Foundation, and the American Continental Congress for World Peace which was held in Mexico City. The first two of these were named in the attorney general's list of subversive organizations and the so-called Continental congress was condemned as a straight Communist front by the State department and the House committee.

Chaplin's name also showed up on the court brief filed by a group of Hollywood peronalities in 1949 in favor of the notorious "Hollywood 10." This was a group of writers and other movie hacks who went to prison for contempt of Congress in refusing to give information.

In October 1942, the Daily Worker said Chaplin addressed as "comrades" a rally at Carnegie hall New York, to demand a second front to save Russian lives by the sacrifice of American lives. In this address, Chaplin praised Franklin D. Roosevelt because Roosevelt had released Earl Browder from prison and directly on the subject of communism said:

"They say communism may spread all over the world. And I say, 'so what'? The Communists are ordinary people like ourselves who love duty and love life."

He also praised Harry Bridges, the Communist commissar of the ports of the American West coast, now under order of deportation.

The sponsors of this rally included Lillian Hellman, Carl Van Doren, I. F. Stone, a New York propagandist, and Rockwell Kent, all notorious figures. Van Doren's widow for years has been the editor of the New York Herald-Tribune Sunday book section and she was an intimate friend of Wendell Willkie during the period when he went haywire over Russia.

On the journey to New York for this Communist rally, Chaplin brought along the young woman who later bore him the illegitimate baby. For this, he was indicted under the white slave act, but was acquitted.

Altho Chaplin once remarked that he had been a "paying guest" of the United States during his 40 years here and made a point of his claim that he paid American income tax on money derived from other countries, the fact is nevertheless that he did try to swindle the Treasury and, in 1932, in President Hoover's term, he was forced to pay a "tax deficiency" of $1,174,000.

The late Elmer Irey, who was co-ordinator of all the Treasury investigating agencies, disclosed that Chaplin devised a trick of paying large amounts to a relative representing that individual as a business partner. Irey's men found out, however, that the relative was slipping the money back to Chaplin.

[Copyright, 1952, King Features Syndicate, Inc.]

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

(1) Agency Sending Correspondence:	(2) Agency Reference:	(3) Agency Subject or	(4) This Fanfold No.:
FBI	10[redacted]090	CHAPLIN, [redacted]les Spen[redacted]	1,92

(5) Classification of Correspondence: UNCLASS.	CONFID.	SECRET	TOP SECRET	(6) Date of Agency Transmittal:		(9) Copies of Transmittal Communication: NO. RECEIVED	NO. MADE BY INS
	X			10/13/52	10/21/52	1	

(7) Summary:

Copies of two FBI reports

(8) Relating INS File Nos.:

A-5653092

(10) Copies of Enclosures to Transmittal Communication:

	NO. RECEIVED	NO. MADE BY INS
(1)	1	
(2)	1	
(3)		
(4)		
(5)		
(6)		
(7)		
(8)		
(9)		
(10)		
(11)		
(12)		

(11) To:	(12) To:	(13) To:
(b)(7)(c) Mr. [redacted]	District Director Los Angeles, Cal.	
Date: 10/21/52	Date: 10/21/52	Date:
For: A-5653092	For: information and 1600-41933	For:
From: Conf. Files	From: Inv. Division, Central Office	From:

(14) Disposition (*Place or places where filed and date filed*) (*If space insufficient, show "Continued," and continue on reverse, from bottom up*):

COPIES OF TRANSMITTAL COMMUNICATION:

1 copy filed in A-5653092 at C.O. on 10/21/52

COPIES OF ENCLOSURES:

1 copy filed on A-5653092 at Central Office on 10/21/52

Note copy held by Mr. [redacted] of 10/21/52 [redacted]

(b)(7)(c)

Form INV-52
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE
(6-12-52)

16—66919-1

(See reverse side for instructions)

SECURITY INFORMATION CONTROL RECORD
(For Intelligence Information Received From Other Agencies)

TRUCTIONS

(1) File Copy No. 1 in Confidential F Control serially by Fanfold No. (item 4).

(2) File Copy No. 2 in Confidential Files Control by Agency (item 1) and, if CIA, by Reference No. (item 2); for all other Agencies chronologically by date of Agency Transmittal (item 6).

(3) File Copy No. 3 in Confidential Files Control by Agency (item 1) and Agency Subject or Title (item 3).

(4) Stamp "Correspondence Control Notice" on communication itself, in lower left-hand corner, inserting therein Fanfold No. (item 4).

(5) Offices noted in items 11, 12, 13, file copies 4, 5, 6, respectively, serially by Fanfold No. (item 4), and, on disposing of communication, indicate on retained copy of Fanfold where communication was sent.

(6) Office finally disposing of communication executes item 14 and forwards Copy No. 7 (Disposition Record Copy) to Confidential Files Control, where it is substituted for Copy No. 1.

If more copies of form needed, use additional set.

16—68919-1 GPO

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

(1) Agency Sending Correspondence:	(2) Agency Reference:	(3) Agency Subject or Title:	(4) This Fanfold No.:
FBI	000-15641	Chaplin, Charles Spencer	541
(5) Classification of Correspondence: UNCLASS. X / CONFID. / SECRET / TOP SECRET	(6) Date of Agency Transmittal: 10/14/52	1/8/53	(9) Copies of Transmittal Communication: NO. RECEIVED 1 / NO. MADE BY INS

(7) Summary:

Copy of Correction report of Agt. [redacted] dated 10/14/52 at New York

(b)(7)(c)

(8) Relating INS File Nos.: A5653092

(10) Copies of Enclosures to Transmittal Communication: NO. RECEIVED / NO. MADE BY INS

(11) To:	(12) To:	(13) To:
Mr [redacted]	Jm [redacted]	
Date: 1/8/53 (b)(7)(c)	Date: 1/8/53	Date:
For: A-5653092	For: n/a (b)(7)(c)	For:
From: Conf.Files	From: [redacted]	From:

(14) Disposition (Place or places where filed and date filed) (If space insufficient, show "Continued," and continue on reverse, from bottom up):

COPIES OF TRANSMITTAL COMMUNICATION:

Copy in IDR 4565092 at CO 1/9/53

COPIES OF ENCLOSURES:

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

(See Reverse Side for Instructions)

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

[redacted]

1600-41933 - Inv
October 13, 1952
Air Mail

District Director, El Paso, Texas

District Director, Los Angeles, California

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

Receipt is acknowledged of divorce decree requested on October 7, 1952 between Charles Spencer Chaplin and Paulette Goddard. It is noted that the body of the decree contains the following information: "That the marriage was contracted in the first week of the month of June 1936 in the city of Canton, China according to testimony offered, having exhibited moreover the record of its inscription in the Municipal Registry of this city." It is requested that a discreet inquiry be made as to the nature of this record and that pertinent extracts be taken therefrom in order to establish what information it contains and by whom this information was given.

Due to the urgency of this investigation it is requested that a reply be expedited and forwarded by air mail.

cc: Commissioner, Washington 25, D.C.
Attn: Raymond F. Farrell, Assistant Commissioner
Investigations Division

DECLASSIFIED

RECEIVED OCT 17 1952 CONFIDENTIAL FILES
INVESTIGATION DIVISION

(b)(7)(c) [redacted]

Associate Commissioner, Enforcement — 10-31-82 Date

[redacted]

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

A-5653092 INV:MTN
October 16, 1952

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILE

(b)(7)(c)

In re: Charles Chaplin

I called Mr. [redacted] today in New York to ascertain whether or not Paulette Goddard had already been interviewed. Mr. [redacted] advised me that [redacted] had an appointment to talk with Miss Goddard this afternoon, and that he expected to take a statement from her. I told Mr. [redacted] to be sure that when Culp questioned Miss Goddard that he also question her with respect to Chaplin's affiliations, membership or contributions to the Communist Party, and he was to bear in mind that John Howard Lawson had at one time expressed concern over the friendly relationship between Goddard and Diego Rivera, a Mexican Trotskyite, and that Lawson had allegedly indicated fear that Chaplin was falling under the Troyskyite influence. It is also possible that Goddard may have been accompanied by Chaplin in any visits she made to Mexico for the purpose of contacting Rivera. Mr. [redacted] said that he would pass this information on immediately to [redacted] so that [redacted] could utilize it in interviewing Goddard.

[redacted]

Chief, Subversive Alien Branch

MTN:nas

(b)(7)(c)

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immigration and Naturalization Service
Los Angeles, California

File 1600-41933 October 3, 1952

Subject: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

Sworn statement of DR. LOUISE E. LIGHT taken at 8158 Beverly Boulevard, Los Angeles, California, on October 3, 1952.

PRESENT: Dr. Louise E. Light, Witness
Max Silver, Husband of Witness
(b)(7)(c) [redacted] Investigator,
Acting Immigrant Inspector,
Acting Stenographer, and
Examining Officer.

EXAMINING OFFICER TO WITNESS:

Q. You are advised that I am an Investigator and Acting Immigrant Inspector of the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service, and am authorized by law to administer oaths in connection with the enforcement of the Immigration and Nationality laws. I desire to take a statement from you concerning your knowledge of one CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN. Any statement you make must be voluntary and may be used by the Government in determining CHAPLIN's right to enter or remain in the United States, for his eligibility for naturalization, or it may be used by the Government in any criminal or civil case involving CHAPLIN or anybody else. Are you willing to make a statement under those conditions?
A. Yes.

Q. Do you solemnly swear that the statement you are about to make will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?
A. I do.

Q. What is your full, true, and correct name?
A. Louise Light Silver, but I am known professionally as Dr. Louise E. Light.

Q. When and where were you born?
A. New York, New York, October 8, 1908.

Carded

Q. Of what country are you a citizen?
A. United States.

Q. Where do you live?
A. [redacted] Los Angeles 49, California.
(b)(6)

Q. What is your occupation?
A. I am an osteopathic physician with offices at 8158 Beverly Blvd., Los Angeles

Q. Are you the same Dr. Louise E. Light who testified before the House Committee on Un-American Activities on January 21, 1952?
A. Yes.

[redacted]

Q. The transcript that I have of that testimony shows that you joined the Communist Party about October or November 1939, married Max Silver, the organizational secretary of the Los Angeles County Communist Party in 1942 and you both severed all connections with the Communist Party about 3½ years before your testimony. Is that correct?

A. Yes. Of course, I began to lose interest in the party about the time of the Duclos Letter in 1945 and our withdrawal was gradual, but it was at least 3½ years before January 1952 that the last connections I had with the Communist Party terminated.

Q. Were you acquainted with Charles Spencer Chaplin as a member of the Communist Party during the period of your membership?

A. No, I never knew Charlie Chaplin either in or out of the Communist Party. I only know that he is a motion picture actor and producer and I have read about him in the papers and probably have seen some of his pictures, but otherwise I have no knowledge of the man.

Q. Did you ever hear him discussed within the Communist Party?

A. No.

Q. Did you ever know of his contributing to the Communist Party either directly or indirectly?

A. No.

Q. Do you know any Communist Party members who are or have been closely connected with Charlie Chaplin either as personal friends or as employees in his studio or otherwise?

A. No.

Q. Have you any knowledge of his character?

A. No.

Q. Or of his involvement in any criminal activity of any kind?

A. No.

I certify the foregoing to be a true and correct transcript of the recording made of the testimony taken in the above case.

Opal O. Robertson

Opal O. Robertson, Stenographer

I have read the foregoing transcript of testimony including pages 1 and 2, inclusive, and certify that my answers are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief; further, corrections numbered __to___, inclusive, were made at my request.

_____

Dr. Louise E. Light, Witness

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Los Angeles, California, this _____day of _____1952.

[redacted] Investigator

1600-41933

10/3/52

(b)(7)(c)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immigration and Naturalization Service
Los Angeles, California

File 1600-41933 October 3, 1952

Subject: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

Sworn statement of MAX SILVER taken at 8158 Beverly Boulevard, Los Angeles, California, on October 3, 1952.

PRESENT: Max Silver, Witness
(b)(7)(c) [redacted] Investigator,
Acting Immigrant Inspector,
Examining Officer, and
Acting Stenographer.

EXAMINING OFFICER TO WITNESS:

Q. You are advised that I am an Investigator and Acting Immigrant Inspector of the Immigration and Naturalization Service and am authorized by law to administer oaths in connection with the enforcement of the Immigration and Nationality laws. I desire to take a statement from you at this time concerning your knowledge of one CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN. Any statement you make must be voluntary and may be used by the Government in determining the eligibility of CHAPLIN for entry into the United States or determining his right to remain, his eligibility for naturalization, or it may be used by the Government in any criminal or civil case involving CHAPLIN or anybody else. Are you willing to make a statement under these conditions?
A. Yes.

Q. Do you solemnly swear that the statement you are about to make will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?
A. I do.

Q. You are also warned that you are now under oath and that any statement you make which is false might subject you to a fine of $5,000.00 or imprisonment for not more than five years or both under the Nationality Act of 1940. Do you understand?
A. Yes.

Q. What is your full, true, and correct name?
A. Max Silver. (b)(6)

Q. Where do you reside?
A. [redacted] Los Angeles 49, California.

Q. What is your occupation?
A. I am an x-ray technician.

Q. Are you the same Max Silver who testified before the House Committee on Un-American Activities, January 21, 1952?
A. Yes.

Q. The transcript of that testimony shows you were born in Russia in 1891, entered the United States in October 1908 and were naturalized in New Jersey in 1925, that you joined the Communist Party in 1927, came to the Los Angeles area in 1934 as local manager of the Morning Freiheit, and secretary of the Jewish buro of the Communist Party, and that you became the organizational secretary of the Los Angeles County Communist Party in 1938, and that you served in that capacity until October 1945. Is that correct?
A. Yes.

Q. During the time you were a member of the Communist Party, did you become acquainted with one Charles Spencer Chaplin as a member of the Communist Party?
A. No.

Q. Do you know the man referred to as Charles Spencer Chaplin?
A. Oh, yes. He is a famous motion picture actor and I believe he owns a studio in Hollywood.

Q. Have you ever met him under any circumstances?
A. The only time I saw him was when I was on the stage of the Shrine Auditorium early in the war in connection with the campaign for the opening of the second front and Chaplin made a speech addressing the audience as "comrades" and calling for the opening of the second front.

Q. The Los Angeles Times of May 24, 1942 reported that Charles Chaplin had made a speech at the Shrine Auditorium in favor of a second front. This was part of a drive to "Replant the Scorched Earth of Russia." The Master of Ceremonies was Walter Huston and others taking part included Mayor Bowron of Los Angeles, Claude Rains, Will Rogers, Jr., John Garfield, Walter Pentacost, Pat O'Brien, Frank McHugh, Walter Abel, and Claire Trevor. According to the newspaper account, it was sponsored by Russian War Relief Association of Southern California. Is this the meeting you refer to?
A. Yes, I believe it was. I recall it probably was sponsored by the Russian War Relief.

Q. Was it sponsored by the Communist Party in any way?
A. Well, of course, no meeting of the Communist Party as such would be held on such a large scale, but the Communists were in favor of such meetings and backed them individually.

Q. Was the opening of the second front in World War II the policy of the Communist Party at that time?
A. Yes.

Q. Did Charlie Chaplin's talk follow the party line as it existed at that time?
A. As I recall, it did. However, I have the impression that Charlie Chaplin was considered rather silly and theatrical and sort of made a fool out of himself the way he called everybody "comrades."

Q. Who arranged for Charlie Chaplin to speak on that occasion?
A. I had nothing to do with arranging the meeting and I am only guessing when I say that it probably would have been Jane Mead, who I think was a leader in the Russian War Relief organization at that time. I never came in contact with Charlie Chaplin as a party functionary in any form whatsoever. Of course, this does not imply that he had or had not any connection with the Communist Party or any left wing movement as I as a party functionary in Los Angeles County came in contact only with those Hollywood people who were active in the party and therefore had no knowledge of a great number of important Hollywood personalities who have been named by other witnesses of having belonged to some of the branches of the Communist Party in the Hollywood cultural circles.

Q. Have you heard at any time that Charlie Chaplin was a member at large in the Communist Party?
A. No.

Q. Have you heard at any time that Charlie Chaplin was a contributor to the Communist Party?
A. No.

Q. Have you ever discussed Charlie Chaplin's status with any party functionaries who were concerned with the party activities in the motion picture field or the cultural field generally?
A. No. V. J. Jerome, who was in charge of the Communist Party's activity in the cultural field, I have met him. He was in Los Angeles for a while before I became a County functionary. At the time I was on a lower level and John Howard Lawson, who was the local functionary in charge of the Hollywood activities never discussed Charlie Chaplin with me.

Q. Did you know any Communist Party members who were close to Charlie Chaplin either as personal friends or through working for the Charlie Chaplin Studios?
A. No, because the Communists in the motion picture field in Hollywood were a tight organization within the party and because of the fear of exposure on the part of those people the membership of the real big shots was not known to the party generally, even to party functionaries.

Q. In other words, then, the motion picture people who may have been in the party had connection with the regular county organization of the party only through certain highly trusted Communists?
A. Yes, through their section leadership which would mean John Howard Lawson and very few others.

I certify the foregoing to be a true and correct transcript of the recording made of the testimony taken in the above case.

Opal O. Robertson
Opal O. Robertson
Stenographer

I have read the foregoing transcript of testimony including pages 1 to 4, inclusive, and certify that my answers are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief; further, corrections numbered ___ to ___, inclusive, were made at my request.

_____
Max Silver, Witness

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Los Angeles, California, this ____ day of _____, 1952.

(b)(7)(c) [redacted] Investigator

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immigration and Naturalization Service
Los Angeles, California

File 1600-41933 October 3, 1952

Subject: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

Sworn statement of RICHARD J. COLLINS taken at Columbia Studios, 1438 N. Gower Street, Hollywood, California, on October 3, 1952.

PRESENT: Richard J. Collins, Witness
[redacted] Investigator,
Acting Immigrant Inspector,
Acting Stenographer, and
Examining Officer

EXAMINING OFFICER TO WITNESS:

Q. You are advised that I am an Investigator and Acting Immigrant Inspector of the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service, and am authorized by law to administer oaths in connection with the enforcement of the Immigration and Nationality laws. I desire to take a statement from you at this time concerning your knowledge of one CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN. Any statement you make must be voluntary, and may be used by the Government in determining the right of CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN to enter, or remain in the United States, his eligibility for naturalization, or may be used by the Government in any criminal or civil proceedings involving CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN or anybody else. Are you willing to make a statement under these conditions?
A. Yes.

Q. Do you solemnly swear that the statements you are about to make will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?
A. I do.

Q. You are also warned that you are now under oath and that any statement, false statement, made wilfully or knowingly might subject you to a fine of $5,000.0 or imprisonment of five years or both under the Nationality Act of 1940. Do you understand?
A. Yes.

Q. What is your full, true, and correct name?
A. Richard Jay Collins, but I usually sign it Richard J. Collins.

Q. What is your present address and occupation?
A. I reside at [redacted] (b)(6) Los Angeles, and I am employed as a writer by Columbia Pictures here in Hollywood.

Q. When and where were you born, and of what country are you a citizen at present?
A. I was born in New York City, July 20, 1914, and I am a citizen of the United States.

Q. Are you the same Richard J. Collins who testified before the House Committee on Un-American Activities, April 12, 1951 and before me November 8, 1951 that you joined the Communist Party in Hollywood in 1937 and served it in various capacities while employed in the motion picture industry until severing your connection with the party in 1947?
A. Yes.

Q. Are you acquainted with one, CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN?
A. I have met him, but I do not consider myself to be a personal acquaintance of the man.

Q. When and how did you happen to meet him?
A. It was about 1941 or 1942. I recall that Charlie Chaplin and Tim Durant, his friend, were to have a discussion regarding a part in a picture at dinner with my ex-wife, Dorothy Comingore, and I either dropped her off or they picked her up, I don't remember which, and my wife introduced me to Chaplin.

Q. Did you attend this meeting?
A. No.

Q. Where was it held?
A. At the restaurant called "Barkley's Kitchen" near La Cienega and Third Street.

Q. What knowledge do you have of the time and circumstances under which your former wife, Dorothy Comingore became acquainted with Charles Chaplin?
A. She was an actress in the Little Theater at Carmel, California in 1937 and from what she has told me Chaplin saw her perform there and met her. Also Bob MELTZER, who used to go with Dorothy, worked for Chaplin on his picture "Modern Times."

Q. Was Dorothy Comingore ever under contract to Charles Chaplin?
A. No.

Q. Did she ever live with Charles Chaplin?
A. From what she has told me, she never lived with him or slept with him.

Q. Did she ever have any abortions performed on her?
A. I am sure not.

Q. What do you know of the moral character of Charles Chaplin?
A. I know nothing of his moral life personally.

Q. Have you ever met Charles Chaplin any other time than the occasion you referred to a moment ago?
A. Well, not exactly, but I was among the guests at the Mocambo Restaurant sometime during the war when Charlie Chaplin made a speech.

Q. What was the speech about?
A. The subject matter is unknown to me at this time, but I do recall that in general discussion within the party circles afterward the Communist Party members were unhappy about it. They felt the speech was too radical for

their purposes at the time. You see, during the war, the Communist Party policy was to soft pedal radical talk as much as possible and to emphasize their willingness to get along with the allies of Russia.

Q. Was Charles Chaplin a member of the Communist Party to your knowledge?
A. I never met Charlie Chaplin in any meetings of the Communist Party, and was never told by any party functionary that he was a member, nor did I ever hear any party gossip to the effect that he was.

Q. Was this affair at the Mocambo Restaurant a Communist Party meeting?
A. No. It was a Sunday afternoon cocktail party, but the details are vague in my mind now. It was a long time ago.

Q. The Los Angeles Times of August 23, 1943 described a dinner for 500 guests given at the Mocambo Restaurant by the NATIONAL COUNCIL OF AMERICAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP to meet Mr. and Mrs. Mikhail Kalatozov, who was visiting the United States as a representative of the Soviet Motion Picture Industry. Could that be the affair you have in mind?
A. It probably was, but I could not say for sure.

Q. According to the newspaper account of this dinner, Charlie Chaplin was introduced by Thomas L. Harris, is that your recollection?
A. I don't know who introduced him, but I do recall that he talked.

Q. According to the newspaper account Charles Chaplin said amongst other things "there is a great deal of good in Communism. We can use the good and segregate the bad." Do you recall that he made such a statement in your hearing?
(2) A. I don't recall that he said that, [illegible].

Q. Well, now, have there been any other occasions when you have been in any meetings with Charlie Chaplin?
A. Well, no, not meetings. Of course, he is a Hollywood figure and undoubtedly has been at functions in the motion picture colony where I have seen him, but nothing where he would have spoken and definitely nothing that could be called a Communist Party meeting.

Q. What is your knowledge, if any, of any contributions Charlie Chaplin has made to the Communist Party either directly or indirectly?
A. No knowledge at all.

Q. What knowledge do you have of his sympathy for Communism or his political views generally?
A. While I was in the Communist Party, the discussions we had or rather which I heard about Chaplin were all informal. He never came up for specific discussion, but I know party members who knew him, and saw him fairly frequently and the reports we would get from such people as HY KRAFT and BAN JAMES were that Charlie was a great artist but unreliable, that he could not be cajoled, persuaded, or pushed into taking a position on any question. If you happened to hit him on a subject about which he agreed at that moment he would perhaps go along, but if he did not, he would present a deaf ear to whatever you had to say. I think it was HY KRAFT who said JACK LAWSON - that is, JOHN HOWARD LAWSON - had talked to Charlie Chaplin in an effort to

change his attitudes on the Monsieur Verdoux picture and Chaplin paid no attention to Lawson's suggestions at all.

Q. What do you mean, that John Howard Lawson tried to get Charlie Chaplin to alter one of his motion pictures in some way?
A. Yes. The picture that Charlie Chaplin was working on once, to be called Monsieur Verdoux. I believe John Howard Lawson had heard that some of the dialogue or situations in that scenario were contrary to the party position and Lawson would like to have had it changed. I never did know the exact details of what it was all about, but I do remember the regards that Lawson could not influence Chaplin at all.

Q. At least Lawson talked to Chaplin on occasions?
A. Well, I have never seen them together, but that is what I heard.

Q. Do you recall any other instances when Charlie Chaplin was contacted by any Communist Party functionary? First, let's get into the record - what was John Howard Lawson's position at the time of this discussion you talked about?
A. He was the Communist Party functionary in charge of the Hollywood Section of the party. By that I mean, the Hollywood Motion Picture people in the party, not the residents of Hollywood neighborhoods.

Q. And while I think of it, was your former wife, Dorothy Comingore, a member of the Communist Party at the time she was negotiating with Charlie Chaplin for a part in his picture, which you state was about 1941 or 1942?
A. Yes, she was.

Q. Now, do you recall any other instances when Charlie Chaplin was contacted by Communist Party functionaries in addition to John Howard Lawson?
A. No, but I recall that during World War II, I was told by GRIGORI IRSKY, who was a representative of the technical aspect of the Motion Picture Industry in the Soviet Union, that the Soviet Union was highly incensed because Charlie Chaplin insisted on being paid for the use of his picture "Modern Times". They wanted him to give it to them for nothing because it was an anti-Hitler film and they thought it would be a valuable contribution to the mutual fight of the United States and Russia against Germany, and it offended them that Charlie Chaplin insisted that he be paid and be paid in dollars. According to Irsky, they pleaded with him that they needed the dollars for arms, ammunition and so forth, but he was adamant.

Q. Where is Irsky now?
A. I don't know.

Q. What party members do you know who were close to Charlie Chaplin?
A. I don't know any who were close. Robert Meltzer, who is now dead, worked for him and so did Dan James. They worked on the picture "Modern Times", and were both members of the Communist Party.

Q. How about Tim Durant? Was he ever a member of the Communist Party?
A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. Are you acquainted with another friend of Charlie Chaplin named Robert Arden?
A. I don't know him.

Q. He was a radio commentator on one of the local radio stations.
A. I don't know him.

Q. What connection did Ry Kraft have with Charlie Chaplin?
A. He just happened to meet Charlie at a party or something. I don't think he worked for Chaplin.

Q. Was Ry Kraft a member of the Communist Party?
A. Yes.

Q. Who else is close to Charley Chaplin to your knowledge?
A. Well, of course he has a lot of acquaintances, but his friends include William Saroyan, the author, who is apparently sympathetic, but not a Communist.

(3)

Q. Is there anything else you wish to state?
A. Well, the main thing about Charlie Chaplin is that he is an independent artist, who feels that nobody is going to discipline him or tell him what to do. For that reason I do not believe he would ever be a member of or be acceptable as a member to the Communist Party.

I certify the foregoing to be a true and correct transcript of the recording made of the testimony taken in the above case.

Opal O. Robertson
Opal O. Robertson, Stenographer

I have read the foregoing transcript of testimony including pages 1 to 5, inclusive, and certify that my answers are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief; further, corrections numbered 1 to 3, inclusive, were made at my request.

Richard J. Collins
Richard J. Collins, Witness

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Los Angeles, California, this 13 day of October, 1952.

[redacted]

(b)(7)(c)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immigration and Naturalization Service
Los Angeles, California

File 1600-41933 October 3, 1952

Subject: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

Sworn statement of MARTIN BERKELEY made at Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Offices, Culver City, California, on October 3, 1952.

PRESENT: Martin Berkeley, Witness
(b)(7)(c) [redacted] Investigator,
Acting Immigrant Inspector,
Examining Officer, and Acting
Stenographer.

EXAMINING OFFICER TO WITNESS:

Q. You are advised that I am an Investigator and Acting Immigrant Inspector of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and am authorized to administer oaths in connection with the enforcement of the Immigration and Nationality laws. I desire to take a statement from you at this time concerning your knowledge of one CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN. Any statement you make must be voluntary and may be used by the Government in determining CHARLIE CHAPLIN's right to enter or remain in the United States, his eligibility for naturalization or may be used by the Government in any criminal or civil case involving CHAPLIN or anybody else. Are you willing to make a statement under these conditions?
A. Yes.

Q. Do you solemnly swear that the statements you are about to make will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?
A. I do.

Q. What is your full, true, and correct name?
A. Martin Berkeley.

Q. When and where were you born?
A. Brooklyn, New York, August 21, 1904.

Q. Of what country are you a citizen at the present time?
A. United States.

Q. Where do you reside?
A. [redacted] Pacoima, California.
(b)(6)

Q. What is your occupation?
A. I am employed as a writer by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer.

Q. Are you the same Martin Berkeley who testified before the House Committee on Un-American Activities September 19, 1951 and before me November 6, 1951

admitting membership in the Communist Party between the Fall of 1936 and about 1943?

A. Yes.

Q. And were you a member of the Communist Party in the Hollywood area from January 1937 to about 1943?

A. Yes, not in the party branches involving Hollywood so much as a geographical place but in those party branches and fractions involving the motion picture industry.

Q. In the course of your membership in and activities in behalf of the Communist Party, did you ever become acquainted with Charles Spencer Chaplin?

A. No. I know who the man is, of course, and have seen him in motion pictures but I have never met him personally in my life, let alone met him as a member of the Communist Party.

Q. Has Charles Spencer Chaplin ever been discussed with you in Communist Party circles?

A. In the late 1930's possibly about 1938, I was told by John Howard Lawson that Charlie Chaplin had become a little tight and unreliable. He was not contributing as regularly as he had been and Lawson blamed it on the influence of Paulette Goddard, who was living with Charlie Chaplin at that time and was a friend of Diego Rivera, the Mexican painter. Diego Rivera had painted her picture and at that time he was under the influence of the Trotzkyites in Mexico and Lawson thought possibly the reason he was having trouble collecting money from Chaplin was because of this Trotzkyite influence.

Q. Were these contributions and collections which Lawson referred to in his conversation with you for the benefit of the Communist Party?

A. I got the impression that the contributions were to the Communist Party, but I was not told so in so many words. It was a case of that crazy language within the party where you know what they mean without saying the exact words. It is a sort of ~~maniac~~ Marxist shorthand they use.

Q. Who was John Howard Lawson?

A. During the time I was in the party, he was undoubtedly the leader of the Communist Party in the Hollywood cultural field.

Q. Did any other party members discuss this with you?

A. I have a vague recollection that V. J. Jerome, who was in charge of the Communist Party activities in the cultural field also discussed Charlie Chaplin with me about 1937 and his remarks more or less paralleled those of Lawson. If it was not Jerome, it was Lawson who told me - but I think it was Jerome - that Charlie Chaplin was not in the party but was in general sympathetic to it, but that he was an artist and was a little hard to manage. He was the kind of man who used to giving orders and not to taking orders. According to Jerome or Lawson, I can't remember exactly which, Chaplin was a pacifist and considered himself to be a great humanitarian and his heart was touched by poverty and human misery. If it was not V. J. Jerome who

told me this it was Lawson because I know this was Lawson's impression of the man and I also remember discussing Chaplin to a certain extent with V. J. Jerome.

Q. What persons known to you to be members of the Communist Party were also known to you to be close to Charlie Chaplin?
A. Well, Dan James, who was an unfriendly witness before the House Committee on Un-American Activities a year ago and who is now in the Midwest somewhere possibly Nebraska, and Robert Meltzer, who is now dead, worked for Charlie Chaplin on some picture in the past. Also I have a recollection that Leon Becker, the sound technician, had some connection with Charlie, but I could be wrong about that. Becker is in Europe now.

Q. Have you any personal knowledge of the character of Charlie Chaplin?
A. No, except what I have read in the newspapers about his escapades.

Q. Have you any knowledge of any criminal conduct on his part?
A. No.

I certify the foregoing to be a true and correct transcript of the recording made of the testimony taken in the above case.

Opal O. Robertson
Opal O. Robertson, Stenographer

I have read the foregoing transcript of testimony including pages 1 to 3, inclusive, and certify that my answers are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief; further, corrections numbered / to —, inclusive, were made at my request.

Mat Berkeley
Martin Berkeley, Witness

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Los Angeles, California, this 10 day of October, 1952.

[redacted]ator

(b)(7)(c)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immigration and Naturalization Service
Los Angeles, California

File No. 1600-41933 re Charles Spencer Chaplin (b)(7)(c)

Sworn statement of CATHERINE HUNTER made before Investigator [redacted] in the Office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, 458 South Spring Street, Los Angeles, California on October 8, 1952.
(b)(7)(c)

PRESENT: [redacted] Examining Officer
Catherine Hunter, Respondent
(b)(7)(c) [redacted] Investigator
Wilma M. Bauer, Stenographer

EXAMINING OFFICER TO RESPONDENT:

Q You are advised that I am an Investigator of the Immigration and Naturalization Service and am appointed an Acting Immigrant Inspector and as such am authorized to administer oaths in connection with the enforcement of the immigration and naturalization laws. I desire to take a statement from you concerning one Charles Spencer Chaplin. Any statement you make must be voluntary but may be used by the Government in determining his admissibility to the United States or his eligibility for naturalization or it may be used by the Government in any criminal or civil case involving Chaplin or anyone. In other words, it becomes the property of the Government and may be used by the Government as it sees fit. Are you willing to make a statement under these conditions?
A I am.

Q Will you raise your right hand please. Do you solemnly swear that the statements you are about to make will be the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, so help you God?
A So help me God.

Q You are also warned that any false statement made wilfully or knowingly under oath might constitute the crime of perjury, the penalty for which is a fine of $2,000.00 or imprisonment of five (5) years, or both such fine and imprisonment. Do you understand?
A I do.

Q What is your full true and correct name?
A Catherine Hunter.

Q When and where were you born and of what country are you a citizen?
A I was born in Chicago, Illinois in 1900 and am a citizen of the United States.

Q Where do you reside and what is your occupation?
(b)(6) A [redacted] Los Angeles 6, California. I am a typist secretary.

Q Were you at one time employed by Charles Spencer Chaplin?
A Yes, I was.

Q Would you state when you became employed by him?
A In June 1932.

Q Had you known him before that time?
A No.

Q How did he happen to employ you?
A He was looking for a secretary to take notes on his story, "A Comedian Sees the World" and I had worked as a script girl at United Artists and they called there and I was recommended.

Q Was there any certain person who recommended you or helped you obtain that employment?
A Yes, Mrs. Munger.

Q How long were you employed by Mr. Chaplin?
A I worked for him on that assignment for a year and then left him for a year and came back in the summer of 1934.

Q Then when did your employment with him terminate finally?
A Just before the release of Monsieur Berdoux. I believe that was 12 years later.

Q In other words, your employment by Mr. Chaplin was continuous from about 1934 until the time of the release of the picture Monsieur Berdoux?
A Yes, just before that.

Q About when was that picture released?
A I think it was 1948.

Q Where did you do your work for Mr. Chaplin?
A Well, I had two jobs. I was a press representative--that was down at the studio, and all the story dictation was done at his home.

Q Then you were in his home frequently?
A Oh yes.

Q Would you say almost daily?
A When we were working on the story, yes.

Q On what occasions to your knowledge has Mr. Chaplin been outside the United States since you became employed by him in 1932 and again in 1934?
A Just that one trip to the Orient that I know of.

Q Are you referring to his trip about 1936?
A Yes that's right.

Q Since that time has he made any trips to Tijuana or Ensenada, Mexico?
A Not to my knowledge.

Q Or up into Canada?
A Not to my knowledge.

Q Was he married at the time you became employed by him?
A No.

Q Was he living with anyone at that time?
A I couldn't say.

Q Did he subsequently marry some one to your knowledge?
A Well, he was supposed to marry Paulette Goddard and, of course, eventually he married Oona O'Neill. I was at that ceremony.

Q Were you a witness to his marriage to Oona O'Neill?
A Oh yes.

Q Do you recall when it was he began living with Paulette Goddard?
A I don't know that he lived with her.

Q Did she ever live at the Chaplin home?
A I don't know. I never saw her in any capacity like that. She did come in for lunch or something like that.

Q Do you know when it was that he and Paulette Goddard separated?
A No, that I can't remember.

Q Do you recall a Dorothy Comingore?
A I know who she is but I never met her or saw her.

Q Was she ever under contract to Mr. Chaplin?
A Not to my knowledge.

Q Did you know a Joan Barry?
A Yes, I did.

Q When did you meet her and under what circumstances?
A I think she came in one day when I was taking dictation and she created quite a scene, that was the first time I saw her.

Q Can you fix that time according to the year?
A No I can't.

Q Would that have been before the war?
A About a year before he married Oona. About 8 months prior--something like that.

Q What do you recall regarding the conversation they had at that time?
A I left the room. She threatened him. She was very incoherent. I think she either had something to drink or had taken these pills and I couldn't make anything out of it.

Q What was the general nature of her complaint?
A I couldn't make anything out of it at that time.

Q Did Mr. Chaplin explain to you later what the discussion was about?
A No, he just waved it aside.

Q Was Joan Barry living there, to your knowledge?
A That I don't know.

Q You saw her on other occasions later?
A Oh, very many.

Q And did you hear her talking with Chaplin?
A Oh yes.

Q What was the content of their conversation?
A Well, there were so many different ones. She admired him very very much and he told her she was going to be the greatest actress in the World.

Q This was all between about a year before his marriage to Oona O'Neill and up until approximately when?
A Up until a couple of months before these three big suits came up.

Q Was there any discussions in your presence of her being pregnant?
A She called me on the telephone and told me about it at the studio and said if he didn't marry her she'd put his name in the paper from one end of the country to the other. I thought she was hysterical. She said she was telling the truth, that she just went to a doctor--that if he didn't marry her she would put his name in headlines all over the country.

Q Can you recall about when that was?
A Not exactly. It was one afternoon at the studio. That's all I can

remember but I believe the next day Hedda Hopper carried it in her column.

Q Do you recall a trip that Charlie Chaplin made back to New York to make a speech at Carnegie Hall?
A Yes.

Q Was this call from Joan Berry subsequent to that trip to New York?
A I think it was but I couldn't say definitely. I think it was because I think she went to New York -- the time she followed him there.

Q At any rate, this telephone call was probably shortly before this time when she followed him to New York, which was an issue in the trials?
A I believe so.

Q Did you report this telephone call to Mr. Chaplin?
A Yes.

Q What did he say?
A He was very upset about it.

Q What did he say to do about it?
A I don't think he told me to do anything.

Q Did Miss Barry mention the name of the doctor that she had been to?
A No.

Q Had she ever told you before of being pregnant?
A No, no.

Q Or at any occasion since that time?
A No.

Q Did Joan Barry ever have any abortions performed upon her?
A That I only knew from hearsay.

Q What did you hear to that effect?
A I heard that she did but that is purely hearsay.

Q Who from?
A I don't know-- I wouldn't want to say a name if I wasn't sure.

Q Was she ever brought to the home from any doctor?
A I wasn't there. No, I don't know. I think it was Edward Chaney, the butler, who told me about this.

Q Can you recall just what he said about what went on?
A This came out so much later. He said she had been up there and down to a doctor's office, had an abortion and came up there for a couple of nights until she was well enough to leave.

Q Do you recall about when it was Chaney became employed by Charlie Chaplin?
A No, not definitely.

Q What was Chaney's occupation?
A He was a butler.

Q Do you know who the butler was preceding Chaney?
A They had so many. I can't remember. During the war he had to dispose of or at least get rid of all his Japanese help and I believe he had two or three before Chaney became permanently employed.

Q Do you know the full name of one of the Japanese butlers who has been properly described as Frank?
A Yes, Frank Yamamoto.

Q Do you know approximately how long he was employed by Chaplin?
A No, but a great many years. He was there when I first went there, but he wasn't the butler there. They had one by the name of Kono and Frank was second man or second butler at that time.

Q Did either Frank Yamamoto or this Mr. Kono ever tell you anything about any abortions performed upon Joan Barry?
A No.

Q Did you have anything to do with the handling of Charlie Chaplin's finances?
A No.

Q Who was it who handled his payments of bills and personal expenses?
A Well, Alfred Reeves who was his general manager for a good many years and Lois Watts, secretary of the corporation.

Q Where are they now?
A Mr. Reeves is deceased and Mrs. Watts is still at the studio.

Q Did you ever see any letters or bills coming to Mr. Chaplin from any doctors?
A To be absolutely correct, I did the first child of Oona's--that's all.

Q Did you see any letters coming to Chaplin from Miss Barry?
A Yes, there was one. I couldn't remember the contents but I remember there was one. We never opened his personal mail at all.

Q Did he dictate to you the replies to any of his personal mail?
A No, -- he very seldom wrote a letter to anyone.

Q Did you know of a Dr. Tweedie in connection with Mr. Chaplin?
A No.

Q Were you acquainted with a Tim Durant?
A Yes.

Q What was the nature of his connection with Chaplin?
A Well, ostensibly just a friend but I think he had a lot to do with other things if you know what I mean. That's not very clear but I think it was through him that Charlie met Joan Barry.

Q Did you ever discuss with Tim Durant or him with you the troubles involving Joan Barry?
A No.

Q The necessity of any abortions?
A No.

Q Or anything involving her intimate relations with Chaplin?
A No. I don't think I ever had a regular conversation with Joan ever.

Q Now in addition to Joan Barry, were there other girls with whom Charlies Chaplin was involved in an immoral way?
A Not to my knowledge.

Q Were there any others who telephoned you or attempted to contact Chaplin?
A No.

Q Did you have anything to do with any lists of girl friends for Charlie Chaplin?
A No.

Q And this matter of Joan Barry being brought to the home for a couple of days after an abortion was known to you only through conversation with Edward Chaney?
A That's right.

Q Did you know a Robert Arden?
A Yes.

Q What was his connection with Chaplin, to your knowledge?
A Well, he was a friend too.

Q When and where were Charlie Chaplin and Oona O'Neill married?
A Santa Barbara or one of the little towns adjacent to Santa Barbara--Carpinteria.

(Note: Witness presents scrapbook including a clipping from the Los Angeles Herald & Express of June 17, 1943 containing a photograph of certificate of marriage of Charles Chaplin and Oona O'Neill issued showing marriage at Carpinteria, California, June 16, 1943, with Catherine Hunter and Harry J. Crocker as witnesses. Also a newspaper photograph of the marriage ceremony with Catherine Hunter and Harry Crocker in the background.)

Q Was Oona O'Neill living in the Chaplin home prior to this marriage, to your knowledge?
A Not to my knowledge.

Q Did you ever see her there?
A Yes, occasionally.

Q In what capacity was she there?
A Just as a friend, or as anybody would drop in.

Q Did you ever have knowledge of any sexual relations between Chaplin and Oona O'Neill prior to the marriage?
A No.

Q Did you know how it was that they happened to get married at the particular time and place that they did?
A Well, the date was set for the ceremony and they were all to meet at my home, Harry Crocker, Charlie and Oona. Everything was set the day before and I had the money for the trip and license and that morning Charlie called and said he had a threatening call on the telephone and to hold everything. Oona came to the house. We sat there and waited and waited and Charlie said we would go out of the State and I refused to go out of the State. I said there was no reason why ceremony couldn't be performed in California. This conversation went back and forth all day. Finally I called Mr. Reeves and told him the situation and asked him if the ceremony was going to take place or not. Mr. Reeves suggested that we call Louella Parsons. She came over and finally Harry Crocker arrived and Oona said if they didn't get married she would return to New York and that would be that, so they finally decided to get married.

Q What was this threatening call that Chaplin had received?
A I don't know if it was imaginary or not. He said he was going to be

tarred and feathered or something. He was very dramatic.

Q Was anything mentioned about possible prosecution for contributing to the delinquency of a minor?
A I recall some discussion about that but whether that was something that came out later or before I can't recall now.

Q Was there any reason given for the marriage to be performed outside of California?
A No, I don't think so--just one of his brain storms. But he kept saying, "Don't telephone the house, my wires are being tapped, because we kept saying, "When are we going to get started?"

Q Did Charlie Chaplin and Paulette Goddard ever make any trips to Mexico, to your knowledge?
A Not to my knowledge.

Q Did you ever hear of any trips they had made?
A No.

Q Did you ever know of a Mexican painter by the name of Diego?
A I know who he is, of course, but I don't know him.

Q Had he ever visited the Chaplin home, to your knowledge?
A Not to my knowledge, no. Diego Rivera was a great friend of Paulette Goddard's. She had visited him in Mexico and he had painted her portrait, that I know.

Q About when was her portrait painted by Diego Rivera?
A I don't know.

Q Was that early in the years of Chaplin's association with Paulette Goddard?
A I think it was toward the latter part, if I'm not mistaken.

Q According to newspaper accounts, Chaplin and Goddard were married at Canton, China in 1936. What do you recall about that incident?

A Just what I read in the paper. There was no announcement made ever until he went to New York.

Q Where did Chaplin reside during the time you were employed by him?
A Summit Drive in Beverly Hills.

Q Did he maintain any other residences?
A No, not to my knowledge.

Q Any apartments?
A Not to my knowledge.

Q With what organizations has Charlie Chaplin been affiliated with or been a member of, to your knowledge?
A The White Rats in London. It's a theatrical organization. The Old Writers Club that Rupert Hughes used to preside over, and he'd have to be a member of the Screen Writers and Screen Directors Guild.

Q To your knowledge, was he ever a member of the Communist Party?
A Not to my knowledge.

Q Either in the United States or England or any other country?
A Not to my knowledge.

Q Was he affiliated with the Communist Party of any country, to your knowledge?
A No.

Q Did you have anything to do with preparing speeches that he made for various meetings?
A Just the typing.

Q Were these speeches the product of his own mind?
A Absolutely.

Q What speeches has he made to your knowledge or speeches that you have prepared for him to make on certain occasions?
A That one at Carnegie Hall. I believe he made two or three on different occasions back East.

Q Are you referring to the speech which the newspapers say he made at Carnegie Hall on October 16, 1942 urging the opening of a second front in World War II?
A Yes.

Q Did anyone collaborate with him in preparing that speech?
A No.

Q Did you also help him prepare a similar speech urging the opening of a second front at the Shrine Auditorium here in Los Angeles?
A Yes. I didn't help him prepare it. I just typed it.

Q Did you prepare his speech for a similar meeting at San Francisco in May of 1942?
A Yes.

Q Was there also one in Chicago --about October or November 1942?
A Yes, all those.

Q Were there any other speeches that he has made on political subjects?
A Not to my knowledge.

Q Were you present at any of these occasions when he spoke?
A No.

Q Were you present at any radio broadcasts or did you help him prepare any remarks to be made in any radio broadcast in connection with this campaign for a second front?
A I don't recall that he made any.

Q Did this Robert Arden whom we referred to a few moments before have a radio program?
A Yes, he did.

Q Did Chaplin assist him in any way in that broadcast?
A He appeared on one panel on that broadcast, I believe, with some other English actors.

Q Do you recall who some of the other participants were?
A I believe one was Nigel Bruce. I believe there were four on that panel.

Q Did you hear the broadcast?
A No.

Q Did Charlie Chaplin ever correspond with the Communist Party?
A No. I believe he sent a couple of wires to the Daily Worker, New Masses.

Q On what occasions and what did he say?
A When he had something he thought he had to say I guess.

Q Did you help him prepare the messages?
A I did type one telegram but I can't remember the purport of it.

Q I want to hear how you know he sent these messages?
A Because I sent one myself.

Q Was that to the Daily Worker?
A Yes. He wanted this to go in one of our Los Angeles newspapers and I said they wouldn't accept it. He said, "I'm going to have this published" and he said he would send it to the Daily Worker. I said, "Do you know what you are doing?" and he said, "Yes". Next morning he wanted it rescinded but then it was too late.

Q Do you recall the content of this message?
A I think it was concerning the second front again.

Q I notice that in the scrapbook which you have exhibited to me there is a clipping from the Daily Worker of October 26, 1937 stating, "The Film Department of the Daily Worker has received exclusive information to the effect that Charles Chaplin has no intention of retiring from the screen. In reply to our letter, Catherine Hunter, Press Representative for Charlie Chaplin, stated, 'Replying to your recent letter to Mr. Chaplin may I say that he is at present entirely engrossed in the writing and preparation of a picture to star Miss Paulette Goddard. I might say, however, that there is no authenticity to the report of his contemplated retirement either as a producer or star. Thanking you on Mr. Chaplin's behalf for your interest'. Signed Catherine Hunter, Press Representative". Would you explain how the Daily Worker happened to get this letter from you?
A They must have sent a telegram or a letter or something asking for a reply.

Q Did Chaplin authorize a reply?
A Oh yes.

Q He knew it was from the Daily Worker?
A Oh yes.

Q Did he know the nature of the Daily Worker? Did he know it to be the official organ of the Communist Party?
A He knew it was a Communist Periodical. Everyone knows that -- even I knew that.

Q Did he ever subscribe to the Daily Worker?
A No. He got "New Masses".

Q During what period was it he was receiving New Masses?
A Well, I guess practically all the time I was with him. I'd see it there.

Q Was it a subscription?
A That I don't know. I doubt it.

Q Did he ever send any money to the New Masses?
A Not to my knowledge.

Q Did Chaplin ever tell you how he happened to have the New Masses in his home?
A Well I think he was inclined towards Socialism. He had Karl Marx's book, quite a collection of that type of reading matter among all his other books, of course.

Q This New Masses was a periodical publication?
A I think it is a weekly.

Q You saw it in his home regularly?
A Yes.

Q Did you see the Daily Worker there regularly?
A No.

Q Can you recall the titles of these books that he had about or by Karl Marx?
A No.

Q Was any copy of the Communist Manifesto by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels there?
A I couldn't remember that.

Q Were there any books such as Foundations of Leninism or Problems of Leninism or anything from what is usually termed the Little Lenin Library?
A No, I'm not familiar with anything like that so he might have had it and I wouldn't know.

Q Can you name any other books of that type he might have?
A He had books by Nietzsche and Schopenhauer.

Q Were any persons who were known to you to be known members of the Communist Party in contact with Charles Chaplin?
A No.

Q Do you know any members of the Communist Party?
A No.

Q Do you recall a John Howard Lawson calling on Charles Chaplin?
A Yes.

Q Would you state on what occasions he was there--when this was?
A I just saw him twice. I'd go up there at noon and Lawson was introduced, that's all.

Q About when were these meetings? On what occasion was it that you met John Lawson?
A I would say it was about a year before I left him--about 1947.

Q It was Mr. Chaplin who introduced you to John Howard Lawson?
A Yes.

Q Was that the name he used?
A Yes.

Q What was the purpose of Lawson being at Chaplin's home?
A I don't know.

Q Did Chaplin explain to you the connection he had with Lawson?
A No.

Q Could you describe Mr. Lawson to me?
A He had something wrong with one of his feet. I don't know if it was a club foot or not. He was dark, heavy featured, stocky and short.

Q Was there anyone else present on those two occasions?
A No.

Q Did you remonstrate with Chaplin about having Lawson there?
A I didn't have any reason to except I thought he was a very unpleasant looking character.

Q Did you express that feeling to Mr. Chaplin?
A Yes.

Q What did he say?
A He said I took very strange dislikes to people.

Q Was there anyone else there with Mr. Lawson?
A No.

Q Do you recall ever having met a Sidney Benson?
A No.

Q Or Ted Wellman?
A No.

Q Or Victor J. Jerome?
A No.

Q Did you ever meet Richard J. Collins?
A No.

Q Did you know of any connection Chaplin had with Hi Kraft?
A No.

Q Did you know a Dan James?
A Oh yes.

Q What connection did he have with Chaplin?
A He was sort of a secretary and later on he became an Assistant Director with us.

Q Did you know a Robert Meltzer in connection with Charles Chaplin?
A Yes.

Q What was his connection?
A He was another Assistant Director.

Q Did you know Frank Tuttle?
A No. I know who he is but I don't know him.

Q Did he have any connection with Charles Chaplin to your knowledge?
A Not to my knowledge.

Q Did you ever know a Jack Johnston in connection with Charlie Chaplin?
A No.

Q Did you ever know a Stanley Lawrence in connection with Charlie Chaplin?
A No.

Q Or John Leech?
A No.

Q What connection, if any, did Charlie Chaplin have with officials of the Soviet Government, to your knowledge?
A He mentioned one time having met the Soviet Ambassador--I forget his name--and I recall Charlie talked about how gracious and pleasant the wife of the Ambassador was.

Q Do you recall about when this was?
A During one of his eastern trips. It must have been the time he was a guest at the White House.

Q Was that at the time of this second front campaign?
A I couldn't place the date.

Q How did Chaplin happen to meet this Soviet Ambassador?
A As I recall, he was a guest at a dinner in Washington.

Q Did Chaplin also meet on occasions with the local Soviet Vice Consul?
A Not to my knowledge.

Q I show you two photographs of Charles Chaplin in the company of another man and ask if you have ever seen that man in connection with Charles Chaplin?
A Oh yes, he's the one who brought the little bear over, isn't he? I never saw it--I remember the pictures. These were taken up at the house.

Q Do you recall the circumstances under which that bear was presented to Charlie Chaplin?
A It was a gesture of esteem from his Russian fellow men.

Q Had Chaplin done something that they felt compelled to give him a present for?
A I don't know except talking for a second front.

Q Have you ever seen any other representatives of the Soviet Government visiting Chaplin?
A No.

Q Did you have any knowledge of his visiting a Soviet ship at Long Beach Harbor?
A Yes, I read about it in the papers.

Q Did he discuss it with you?
A No.

Q Do you know how he happened to go to that ship?
A No.

Q Have you had any discussion with Chaplin about his political views?
A Well, during these Russian speeches and what not I'd ask him why he delved into politics when he was an actor and he said he thought he had a message to give to the people. I just had no sympathies with it.

Q Did he ever express to you his attitude towards the theory of Communism?
A He never used the word "Communism" but he would always be extolling the virtues of Russia and the Russian people. I said to him one day, "If you like Russia so much why don't you go there?" and his answer was, "It's too cold there".

Q Did he ever express a desire to see the Soviet system of Government put into effect in the United States?
A Not in so many words, no.

Q How far did he go in expressing that view?
A Well, not very far with me because, of course, I had no sympathy at all. Just as I say, he thought the Russian form of Government was an excellent one--that everyone had a fair chance--it was wonderful for the comman man.

Q Did he favor the collectivization of farms, for example, as practiced in Russia, the nationalization of industry, the common ownership of property by the State?
A We never got personalized in discussions of that type.

Q Did he ever describe how the American Government would be replaced by this Soviet type of government?
A No.

Q Did he ever express a view that the form of Government of the United States would have to be changed in any way?
A No, not in so many words. It's very hard to describe.

Q What did he have to say regarding the form of Government of the United States?
A Well, I don't think he liked any particular type of government very much, even his own. His invariable answer was, I'm an artist, I'm an individualist, I'm an Internationalist". He'd say that over and over. What they mean, I don't know.

Q During the early part of your employment with Chaplin, when the famines were occurring over in Russia and people were being systematically murdered by starvation according to the best information we have now, did he express himself on that subject?
A No, he never talked about Russia in the very early times I worked with him. I think it came to a head during the war. It was during the war he began to talk about it -- when I began to notice anything.

Q Do you recall the time when Germany and Russia signed their Non-Aggression Pact in 1939? Did he express himself about that?
A No.

Q Do you recall June 22, 1941 when Germany invaded Russia?
A I recall the time, yes.

Q Did Chaplin express any views about that?
A He expressed so many views I can't really remember.

Q Then in 1945 when Germany surrendered, did you notice any change in his attitude, or did he express himself about the war situation?
A No. The only thing I remember is he sent a telegram to Lord Beaverbrook when the fighting was very rough and suggested that they take 50,000 airborne troops and drop them in the center of Europe and disintegrate the forces. I said to him that 50,000 men would be murdered in no time. He said, "What is 50,000 men". That was published in Rob Wagner's Script, a Beverly Hills publication. That was another way of winning the war.

Q According to some of the material in this scrapbook which you have exhibited to me it indicates you had the title of Press Representative for Chaplin?
A That's right.

Q Was he ever approached through you, or to your knowledge, to entertain troops during the war?
A Yes indeed.

Q Did he ever entertain the troops?
A No.

Q Did he ever give any reason for refusing?
A Yes, he was an artist, he wasn't a clown.

Q To your knowledge, what position did Chaplin take regarding the employment of Communists in his studios?
A Well, there was never any talk about it.

Q Was there any complaint from any source that certain people were Communists in his employ?
A No.

Q Did Dan James or Robert Meltzer engage in any agitation in the studios?
A Just unpleasantly. I can't quite explain it--just after hours.

Q Was that ever brought to Mr. Chaplin's attention?
A No. He knew it was going on. He never did anything about it.

Q What was the nature or extent of their agitation? What were they doing?
A They upheld the Russian doctrines and Marxism. I was not very familiar with the workings of it. It was very obvious to anyone who was.

Q Did they do this in Chaplin's presence?
A They did it in anyone's.

Q He knew they were talking about it?
A Yes.

Q He did nothing to stop it?
A No.

Q Did he participate in it in any way?
A No, he just thought it was amusing.

Q Did you know of any connection between Charles Chaplin and Hanns Eisler?
A Yes.

Q What was the relationship?
A He was engaged in writing the musical score for "Monsieur Berdoux." He was with us about a month.

Q Was he in the Chaplin home?
A Oh yes.

Q Other times and during that month?
A I don't know how long before that.

Q Was he a personal friend of Chaplin?
A I believe that's how it started. He and his wife, Mrs. Eisler.

Q During the deportation case of Hanns Eisler did Chaplin express any views to you regarding that?
A No, I don't think I was there then.

Q Did you ever see Gerhardt Eisler in connection with Charles Chaplin?
A Not to my knowledge. No.

Q Are you acquainted with Clifford Odets?
A I know who he is.

Q Have you ever seen him and Chaplin together?
A I haven't seen them together but I know that he was up to Chaplin's home for dinner.

Q To your knowledge did he ever go to Odet's residence?
A Yes. He did speak of having dinner at his home.

Q Did he ever mention anyone else being present at these dinners?
A No.

Q Do you recall Kheifetz in connection with Chaplin?
A No.

Q Do you know of any connection Chaplin had with the Soviet American Trading ~~Training~~ organization? Usually called Amtorg?
A No.

Q I show you a photograph of Averill Berman and ask you if you have ever seen him in connection with Charlie Chaplin?
A No.

Q I show you a photograph of a young lady and ask if you have ever seen her at Chaplin's home or in connection with Chaplin?
A No.
(Note: Photograph was that of Mona Allister)

Q I show you a photograph of a man and ask if you have ever seen him in connection with Chaplin?
A No, I don't think so.
(The photograph was that of William Allister).

Q I show you a photograph of another man and ask if you have ever seen him in connection with Chaplin?
A No.
(Picture exhibited was that of Hollister Noble)

Q I show you a photograph of a lady and ask if you have ever seen her?
A No.
(Photograph was that of Winifred Bates)

Q I show you a photograph of a man and ask if you have ever seen him in connection with Chaplin?
A No.

Q That is a photograph of Cedric Belfrage. Whatconnection, if any, did he have with Chaplin?
A Belfrage used to write a lot of articles about Chaplin. He was a newspaper man.

Q Did Belfrage ever come to the home of Chaplin or visit in Los Angeles?
A Not to my knowledge.

Q Do you know what publications those articles would have been in?
A Yes, in the English papers because he was an English writer.

Q Would any of his articles be in this scrapbook you exhibited?
A No.

Q I show you a photograph of Mary Beatrice Belfrage and ask if you have ever seen her in connection with Chaplin?
A No.

Q She wrote articles for screen magazines under the name of Mollie Castle.
A It doesn't mean a thing.

Q I show you a photograph of a man and ask if you have ever seen him in connection with Chaplin?
A No.

Q That is a photograph of Bertolt F. Brecht. Did that name ever come up in connection with Chaplin?
A No, I never heard of it.

Q Did you ever see him in the company of Hanns Eisler?
A No, not to my knowledge.

Q These two are pictures of Mrs. Brecht and their daughter. Did you see any of them at any time?
A No.

Q I show you a photograph of a man and ask if you have ever seen him in connection with Charlie Chaplin?
A No.

Q That is a photograph of Harry Carlyle, another English writer. Did you ever hear of the name in connection with Chaplin?
A No.

Q I show you a photograph of another man and ask if you have ever seen him in connection with Chaplin?
A No.
(Photograph is that of Aaron K. Cohen)

Q I show you a photograph of another man and ask if you have ever seen him in connection with Charles Chaplin?
A No.

Q That is a photograph of Lester Cole. He is a writer. Did he have any connection with Chaplin?
A Not that I know of.

Q I show you a photograph of a lady and ask if you have ever seen her in connection with Chaplin?
A No.

Q Her name is Violet Kasinowitz. Did you know anyone with that surname in connection with Chaplin?
A No.

Q I show you an FBI wanted notice on Gus Hall and ask if he ever had any connection with Chaplin, to your knowledge?
A Not to my knowledge.

Q I show you a picture of a young woman and ask if you have ever seen her in the company of Charles Chaplin?
A No.
(Note: Photograph is that of Rosemary Haskell)

Q I show you a photograph of another woman and ask if you have seen her in the company of Charles Chaplin?
A No.
(Note: Photograph is that of Alice Orans)

Q I show you a photograph of a man and ask if you have seen him in connection with Charles Chaplin? This would have been in the early days of your employment with Chaplin, if at all.
A No. (Note: Photograph of Lawrence Ross).

Q I show you a photograph of a man and ask if he has ever been in the company of Chaplin, to your knowledge?
A No. (Note: Photograph of George Sandy)

Q I show you a photograph of a woman and ask if you have ever seen her in the company of Charles Chaplin?
A No.

Q That is a picture of Rose Spector. Did you ever know of either a woman by that name or her husband, Frank Spector, in connection with Charles Chaplin?
A No.

Q I show you another FBI wanted notice on Robert George Thompson and ask if he has ever been in the company of Charles Chaplin?
A No, not to my knowledge.

Q I show you a photograph of a man and ask if he has ever been in the company of Chaplin?
A It looks rather familiar. What is his name?

Q The name of this individual is Ramon Welch. A sort of half-breed Mexican Portuguese.
A (Note: Respondent shakes head negatively).

Q I show you a photograph of another man and ask if he has ever been in the company of Chaplin?
A Not to my knowledge. (Note: Photograph is that of Gregory Wishniak).

Q I now show you an FBI wanted notice regarding Henry Winston and ask if you have ever seen him in connection with Charles Chaplin?
A No.

Q Have any negroes ever called on Chaplin?
A No, only one--Katherine Dunham, a negro dancer. She is a friend of Tim Durant's.

Q Did anyone, to your knowledge, ever call on Chaplin for collections or contributions for any purpose?
A Well, he was always getting solicited for different organizations but he never gave anything outside of the Community Chest. He attended a Greek War Relief dinner and the cost was $500.00 a plate, which he didn't know, so he had to give to that.

Q Have there ever been persons come to the home or studio regularly to obtain funds from him for any purpose?
A Not that I know of.

Q Do you know who Chaplin's relatives are who are living?
A I know of his two half brothers.

Q What are their names?
A One is Wheeler Dryden. He can be reached through the studio. He is under employment there. The other one is known as Sidney Chaplin but I believe his real name is Hill, and he is residing in Europe. And then, of course, his children, Sidney, Charles Jr., who were born of Lita Gray, his second wife, and the 4 children born to Oona O'Neill Chaplin.

Q Has there ever been any indication to you of any sex perversion on the part of Chaplin?
A No.

Q At Chaplin's speech at the Shrine Auditorium in May of 1942 he is supposed to have addressed the audience as comrades and I do mean comrades. Do you recall his having that in the script for his speech?
A I don't recall.

Q Will it be all right if we retain this scrap book for the time being?
A Yes.

Q Can you recall any expression of his views made by Chaplin regarding the form of Government of the United States? The Constitution, the institutions of this country?
A No.

Q Did he ever advocate the overthrow of this Government by force or violence?
A No, not to my knowledge.

Q Is there anything else you can think of that you would like to add to this statement?
A Not to my knowledge.

Q Do you recall any remarks Chaplin has made regarding the reasons why he has never become a citizen of this country?
A He doesn't believe in being a citizen of any country.

Q Has he ever said why?
A He is an Internationalist, a citizen of the World, and an artist.

Q Has he ever described himself as an anarchist?
A No.

Q Has Chaplin ever made the expression to you that religion is the opiate of the people?
A Yes he has.

Q Has he elaborated on that in any way?
A As I understand it he doesn't believe in any God and his wife, Oona, is a Catholic but his children have never been christened.

Q Has he ever expressed the view that religious institutions would have to be abolished?
A He is definitely against the Catholic Church. He thinks that is the worst evil of our time. I think that is a form of persecution complex.

Q Has he ever expressed the view that property would have to be confiscated?
A No.

Q Will you be willing to sign the statement when it has been transcribed?
A Certainly.

Q Will you sign the stenographer's notebook as an indication of your presence here today?
A Yes. (Respondent complies).

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct transcript of my stenographic notes, Book No. 2375.

Wilma M. Bauer
Wilma M. Bauer, Stenographer

I have read the foregoing transcript of testimony including pages 1 to 24 inclusive, and certify that may answers are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief; further, corrections numbered 1 to ____ inclusive, were made at my request.

_____
Catherine Hunter, Respondent

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Los Angeles, California, this ____ day of October 1952.

[redacted] Investigator
(b)(7)(c)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immigration and Naturalization Service
Los Angeles, California

File 1600-41933 October 8, 1952

RE: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

Sworn statement of FRANK N. HIROSAWA to Investigators [redacted] (b)(7)(c)
[redacted] of the Investigations Section, Los Angeles District Office, at [redacted] (b)(6)
[redacted] Los Angeles 33, California at 9:20 p.m. to 10:30 p.m.

PRESENT: [redacted] Investigator and
(b)(7)(c) Examining Officer
[redacted], Investigator
Frank N. Hirosawa, Witness

BY EXAMINING OFFICER:

Q. Mr. Hirosawa, you are advised that we are United States Immigration officers and Acting Immigrant Inspectors, and as such we are authorized by law to administer oaths in connection with the enforcement of the Immigration and Naturalization laws. I desire to take a statement from you concerning the right of one CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN to be in, remain in, or reenter the United States. Any statement which you make should be voluntary and you are advised that any statement you do make becomes Government evidence and it may be used by the Government against the said CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN. Do you understand?
A. Yes.

Q. Are you willing to make a statement and answer questions under these conditions?
A. Well, I have no statement to make, but I'm willing to answer any questions you ask and to my knowledge.

Q. Will you stand and be sworn?
A. Yes.

Q. Do you solemnly swear that the statement you are about to make will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?
A. Yes.

Q. What is your full, and correct name?
A. Frank Nobuo Hirosawa.

Q. Have you ever used or been known by any other name or names?
A. No, except Chaplin used to call me Hiro because there was two Franks there.

Q. Of what country are you a citizen or subject?
A. United States of America.

Q. How did you acquire United States citizenship?
A. By..native born.

Q. What is the date and place of your birth?
A. September 4, 1915, Seattle, Washington.

Q. Have you ever lost your United States citizenship in any manner?
A. No.

Q. What is your present residence address?
A. [redacted] Los Angeles.

(b)(6)

Q. I understand you will be moving to a new address in the near future. Do you know the address to which you will be moving?
A. [redacted] Los Angeles 33.

Q. Do you have a telephone at this address?
A. No, we don't. We are transferring our phone number.

Q. And what is your present telephone number?
A. Angelus 9-3495.

Q. How long have you resided in Los Angeles, California, Mr. Hirosawa?
A. Since 1938, October 1938 I remember to evacuation if you will remember in California, and I think it was in November 1945 went to Chicago and stayed there for half year until April 1946, then I came back again to Los Angeles and went out to Beaumont, California for about one year, and came back again to Los Angeles..to stay here.

Q. During the period of your residence in Los Angeles, California, were you ever in the employ of one Charles Spencer Chaplin?
A. Yes.

Q. And approximately between what periods, what period or periods did your employments with Mr. Chaplin cover?
A. I don't exactly remember, I think it was about from early part of 1940 or late..later part of 1939 to August 1940 and went back again sometime early part of 1941 to the March...middle of March 1942, just before the evacuation.

Q. Can you give me an approximate month in the early part of 1941 when you resumed your employment with Mr. Chaplin?
A. I think it was about March. I'm not too certain, but I think it is correct.

Q. About March 1941?
A. Yes, I think it was..but I don't remember...I was called back by Frank. He asked me if I would go back again - I didn't like the job, that type of job, so..

Q. By Frank, you mean Frank Yonemori?
A. Yes.

Q. What were your duties in the Chaplin home?
A. Well, my duty was house boy, so I cleaned up the rooms and help serving dinners. Well, keep it all around nice and clean in the house, that's about all I can say about a house boy.

Q. Did any of your duties include Butler service or valet service to Mr. Chaplin?
A. Butler service a little, yes, but no valet service at all.

Q. During the period of your employment at the Chaplin home, was there also a maid employed there?
A. Yes, I think there was.

Q. Would that have been Miss Goddard's maid?
A. Yes.

Q. And do you recall approximately when Miss Goddard left the Chaplin home?
A. I don't because she was still there when I left.

Q. When you left the first time or in March of 1942?
A. March of 1942 I think she was still there. I think that's when it was, I don't recall.

Q. Do you recall the approximate times that Frank Yonemori worked in the Chaplin home, that is, his working hours during the day?
A. Oh, I think he worked there on about 7:00 o'clock in the morning to approximately about 7:00 or something like that unless there was some house party or something like it, he would go home as soon after he gets through or if he hasn't much to do, he left earlier, always long about something like that.

Q. And in the absence of Frank Yonemori, who would answer the door?
A. I would.

Q. Did any one else in the house answer the door besides you and Frank Yonemori?
A. Well, sometimes Hirano answer it.

Q. That would be George Hirano?
A. Yes.

Q. What was Hirano's position in the household?
A. As a cook.

Q. Did Mr. Chaplin have a chauffeur during your employment in the house?
A. Yes.

Q. Do you recall the name of his chauffeur?
A. His name was Wada.

Q. Do you know his first name?
A. I think his name was Frank, too, I'm not certain, but I think his name was Frank. We always called him Wada.

Q. Did any one else drive the Chaplin cars besides Wada or Mr. Chaplin himself?
A. Well, he had one house car that was a 1938 Ford. I drove little, not much, but big Packard, and he also had the Roll Royce, and I think this Frank Wada

was the only one that drove. Other than that I think none of us drove any other car except that Ford. That was a house car. Mr. Chaplin drove and I drove once or twice, not more than once..they just go for shopping.

Q. Did you ever act as chauffeur for Mr. Chaplin or any of his guests in either the house car or the town car?
A. No, I have not.

Q. Would those duties have been exclusively the duties of Wada?
A. Yes.

Q. As far as you know then, no other member of the domestic staff would have acted as chauffeur at any time?
A. Well, Frank Yonemori might have drove Mr. Chaplin to work or something like that early in the morning when Wada has to work late at night. Other than that we had never..no one else except the maid drove Miss Goddard to work with the Ford...that is the house car.

Q. Do you recall the name of the maid?
A. No, I don't.

Q. Was she white or negro, or what?
A. Yes, white.

Q. Do you know whether Mr. Chaplin procured his employees through any particular employment agency?
A. No, I don't believe so.

Q. You mentioned your duties included the cleaning of the house. Did that include all rooms in the house, upstairs and downstairs?
A. Yes.

Q. Including Miss Goddard's room?
A. Yes.

Q. Were there any guest rooms in the home?
A. Yes.

Q. Can you recall how many?
A. There's only one.

Q. And where was the guest room located with respect to Mr. Chaplin's and Miss Goddard's rooms?
A. Well, there is a four-way on the upstairs. Mr. Chaplin's was extreme end, and up the stairs right in front of the stairs was Miss Goddard's room, and to the left is a hallway and to the left there was the guest room.

Q. Does your memory serve you well enough to draw a rough diagram of the upstairs and downstairs floor plan of the house?
A. Yes, I think I could.

Q. Were Mr. Chaplin's and Miss Goddard's rooms communicating rooms?
A. Through the bathroom.

Q. There was a bathroom separating the two?
A. That's right.

Q. Are you acquainted with a person by the name of Joan Berry?
A. Yes.

Q. When and under what circumstances did you first become acquainted with her?
A. I don't recall the exact time or day.

Q. Well, approximately?
A. I don't recall at all.

Q. Let me put it this way. Was she to your knowledge already an acquaintance of Mr. Chaplin when you began your employment with him?
A. No, not in the first one, no.

Q. That is, not in..
A. The first time I went to work for Mr. Chaplin.

Q. But she was acquainted with him when you resumed your employment in the early part of 1941?
A. I believe so, yes...after I went back again, but I don't recall the date at all.

Q. Then she would have become acquainted with him subsequent to 1940 and before March of 1941?
A. That I cannot..I don't remember. I'm sorry.

Q. Do you recall where you first saw Joan Berry?
A. At house, I think.

Q. At Mr. Chaplin's house?
A. Yes.

Q. By the way, what was Mr. Chaplin's address?
A. 1085 Summit Drive, I think. I'm not too certain now.

Q. Was it in Beverly Hills?
A. Beverly Hills, California, yes, but his mail address was 1120 San Ysidro Drive, the mail we used to get.

Q. Was Miss Joan Berry a frequent caller or frequent guest in the Chaplin home?
A. Yes, she was, I don't know when but she was..I use to see her frequently.

Q. Do you know who introduced Miss Berry to Mr. Chaplin?
A. No, I'm sorry, I don't.

Q. To your knowledge, would it have been Tim Durant?
A. Oh, I heard the rumor about it, but it's a rumor in the kitchen, I think he was the man.

Q. The rumor being related to you possibly through George Hirano?
A. Well, don't recall that. we either told in the kitchen altogether, and so it could have been any one.

Q. It could have been any one of the employees then in the house?
A. That's right.

Q. Was Mr. Tim Durant a frequent caller at the Chaplin home?
A. Yes, he was.

Q. Would you say that he was a close personal friend of Chalie Chaplin's in your opinion?
A. Yes, in my opinion, I think he was.

Q. Do you know of any other girls that Mr. Durant might have introduced to Mr. Chaplin?
A. Not to my knowledge, no.

Q. Do you recall any occasions, any occasion or occasions where Miss Berry was an overnight week end or prolonged guest in the Chaplin home?
A. Well, she might have stayed over night in the house, but generally I don't recall those things, but I think she might have had, yes.

Q. In the event Miss Berry had been a guest in the Chaplin home for any length of time and had the occasion arisen for her to have meals served to her in her room, who would have been the person to have served those meals?
A. It would be the maid.

Q. Would any of the male employees in the household have served them in the absence of the maid?
A. Not upstairs, no, downstairs, yes.

Q. To your knowledge, was Mr. Chaplin having an affair with Joan Berry? We are talking about your knowledge, anything of your personal observation that would lead you to believe that such was the case.
A. Well, that's pretty difficult to say. They could have upstairs. I don't believe they have to my knowledge except the kitchen gossip.

Q. Are you absolutely certain in your recollection that Miss Goddard was still residing in the Chaplin home at all times during your employment or would it have been possible that she could have left prior to the early part of 1942?
A. Oh, yes, I recall now. I think Miss Goddard left at time I went back again. That was 1941, early part of 1941. That's the reason I went back again, that's right. I recall now that Miss Goddard was left already. The reason for quitting was because of Miss Goddard I quit over there, and at the time I went back was that Miss Goddard left, so they asked me to come back again. That's right.

Q. Now, did the maid stay on in the household after Miss Goddard left, or did she leave at or about the same time Miss Goddard left?
A. I don't recall that. When I went back I don't think the maid was there any more.

Q. Now, was Miss Berry a caller in the Chaplin home after Miss Goddard left?
A. I don't recall.

Q. Was your duty of cleaning the upstairs rooms a regular daily chore?
A. Yes.

Q. And did your duties upstairs including changing the linens and making the beds in the upstairs rooms?
A. Yes.

Q. Would that have included Mr. Chaplin's, Miss Goddard's, and the guest rooms?
A. Yes.

Q. In the event that any one of the beds had not been slept in, would that have been a matter of notice to you? Would you have noticed that as being out of the ordinary?
A. Yes.

Q. Do you recall on any occasion when Miss Berry stayed at the Chaplin home that any one of the beds had not been slept in that was supposed to have been occupied by any of the persons in the house?
A. I think there was some occasions.

Q. Do you recall whose bed had not been slept in?
A. No, I don't.

Q. Would it have been Mr. Chaplin's or Miss Berry's?
A. Well, Mr. Chaplin always slept, I know..remember, unless he was out of town, he was always in his bed, I mean, in the morning. I was in and made up beds, always.

Q. Do you recall any instance in which Miss Berry was a guest in the home that her bed had not been slept in?
A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. Now you say you recall several instances. What instances do you refer to?
A. Well, I think the bed was slept in ..into Miss Goddard's room..so I think she's only one that is the guest. Generally, she don't..whenever some one stays, generally we don't see her. We don't know whether she came early in the morning or not, but the bed has been slept sometimes.

Q. Do you recall any instance of Miss Berry arriving at the Chaplin home accompanied by another woman in nurse's uniform?
A. No, I don't recall that at all.

Q. Do you recall any instance of Miss Berry arriving at the Chaplin home and having to be given assistance to any of the upstairs rooms?
A. No.

Q. Do you recall any instance where Miss Berry was a prolonged guest in the Chaplin home and possibly sick or suffering from some sort of illness?
A. No, I don't remember.

Q. What was the period of your absence from the Chaplin home in 1941?
A. From August 1940 to March 1941 I was absent from the Chaplin home.

Q. Going back now to the occasions on which Miss Berry was a guest in the Chaplin home, were these occasions mostly all or all subsequent to the time Miss Goddard left?
A. After Miss Goddard left.

Q. Were there any occasions on which Miss Berry was the only visitor, in other words, whether she and Mr. Chaplin were, except for the servants alone in the house?
A. Yes.

Q. Do you recall any occasions specifically where Miss Berry, Mr. Chaplin, and Tim Durant were the only three present in the house other than the servants again?
A. Yes, I think that.

Q. Would that have been on more than one occasion?
A. Yes.

Q. It could have been several occasions?
A. Yes.

Q. Do you recall overhearing any conversation between Miss Berry, Mr. Chaplin, and Tim Durant or between Miss Berry and Mr. Chaplin?
A. No, I don't.

Q. Do you recall hearing voices that would indicate to you the type of conversation that might be taking place between them?
A. No.

Q. Do you know of any trouble between Miss Berry and Mr. Chaplin?
A. Yes, I think there was.

Q. Would you relate that, please?
A. Well, one time I think...well, heard from Frank Yonemori that she was going to commit suicide or something like that and we have to go and look around for her in Hollywood, and I think some one located her in Beverly Hills, that's the story I heard, but we did go around looking for her and Mr. Chaplin's order was, that is, not his direct order, but to Frank and to me that I was not to let Miss Berry into the house.....I know..I definitely remember that order.

Q. Do you recall whether she was ever in the Chaplin home after that incident?
A. Yes.

Q. She was?
A. Yes.

Q. Did Frank Yonemori or any other member of the household ever explain to you or state to you the reason for the trouble between Miss Berry and Mr. Chaplin?
A. No.

Q. Would there have been any one in the Chaplin household among the servants that would have known whether or not an affair was going on between Miss Berry and Mr. Chaplin?
A. Well, I think we all talked about it. Actually no one has any proof of anything, that is, everything was always tidy, I mean, ...just slept like anybody else would sleep, and we had no business to say that they had any affair or anything like that, except for the kitchen rumors.

Q. Do you know what those kitchen rumors were based on?
A. No, I don't. I generally don't take any rumors except that as such, and it could happen or possible..possibility for a man and woman sleeping in a house not married like that, I mean, you can always make those statements but actually there is no proof. I don't know..not to my knowledge..any way.

Q. Well, could it be inferred from that that there was opportunity for Mr. Chaplin and Miss Berry to have had an affair or affairs in the Chaplin home?
A. Yes.

Q. When Miss Berry and Mr. Chaplin were together, where would the servants be in the house?
A. They would be in the kitchen..the breakfast nook.

Q. Would that include Frank Yonemori also?
A. Yes, in the day time, yes.

Q. Do you know whether Miss Berry ever maintained a wardrobe in the Chaplin home, specifically in Miss Goddard's room?
A. I don't recall that. She might have.

Q. Do you know whether Chaplin ever purchased any clothes for Miss Berry?
A. That I don't know.

Q. Do you know whether Mr. Chaplin had charge accounts at any of the stores in Beverly Hills?
A. He might have but I don't know.

Q. Who paid the household accounts other than wages for the servants?
A. At the studio.

Q. All the accounts were paid through the studio?
A. Through the manager, yes.

Q. None of the bills came to the house?
A. No, not a thing.

Q. And how did the employees receive their pay, by cash or by check?
A. Check through the studio.

Q. Do you recall who signed the checks?
A. Manager. I don't recall his name.

Q. Would that have been Alfred Reeves?
A. Yes, Mr. Reeves, that's right.

Q. Were there any other servants in the household besides yourself, Yonemori, Hirano, and Wada?
A. Yes.

Q. Do you recall the name?
A. The name of Ralph Nagai.

Q. Do you recall his Japanese first name?
A. I don't.

Q. What was his capacity in the house?
A. He was just a helper and .... household help.

Q. Household help or kitchen help?
A. Kitchen help.

Q. Cleaning help?
A. Cleaning help.

Q. Do you know whether he was nisei or isei?
A. Nisei....

Q. Do you know where he is now?
A. I believe he's in Japan now.

Q. In Japan?
A. Yes.

Q. As a member of the Armed Forces or repatriate?
A. I think he was at one time in Armed Forces, but he went back to Japan.

Q. As a civilian?
A. Civilian, yes.

Q. Who ran the house for Mr. Chaplin?
A. Frank Yonemori did.

Q. Did he also act in a secretarial capacity to Mr. Chaplin?
A. Yes, also as a valet.

Q. Do you recall during the period of your employment whether Mr. Chaplin ever had any other girl friends other than Joan Berry?
A. Well, I don't know whether you can call it girl friends. He used to call them old time girl friends. probably several times some people came down, had supper. I remember one former star, Chaplin I think had supper in the house. I served I remember in the sun room, the newly built sun room, I served one night.

Q. Do you recall any gossip among the servants as to whether or not Mr. Chaplin was having any affairs with any girls other than Joan Berry during the period of your employment?
A. Yes, I have heard about it.

Q. Do you recall the names of any of the girls?
A. No, I don't.

Q. Would they have been one-time callers or would they have been there on more than one occasion the same person?
A. Generally one time.

Q. Did Mr. Chaplin have the reputation among the servants as being a ladies' man or requiring a woman very often?
A. That's very difficult to answer. I think he might have been a ladies' man.

Q. Well, we'll leave this subject of the girls for a while now. Are you familiar with Marxist literature, would you recognize it if you saw it?
A. Yes, I would.

Q. Do you recall whether Mr. Chaplin had any Marxist books or literature in his home at any time?
A. Not to my knowledge, no.

Q. Do you recall any remarks that Mr. Chaplin might have made or any conversation that you might have heard between Mr. Chaplin and Yonemori or any of the other servants or with you, yourself, which would indicate to you what his political philosophy might have been?
A. No, not to my knowledge, no. I have no occasion to speak to him and so I don't.

Q. Do you have any opinions in that regard?
A. Well, I think he was a..shall I say..liberal type, that is my opinion, he was liberal type. I wouldn't say he was any Marxist..man or not, but he was a liberal type, and that's the thinking, we think it rather.

Q. And can you state on what you base that opinion, what causes you to have that opinion?
A. Well, I have had no occasion to speak to him, but the way he has mentioned something like..I'm a man of the world..or something like that, I heard it, that is, maybe he called it something like that, he thought..other than that I have.....like when you have Sunday afternoon tea party on the tennis court and sit and talk and something like that, discussions, other than that I don't recall any of his political affiliations.

Q. Do you recall the names of any people that he might have had such discussions with?
A. No, I don't. Generally, they are movie people and they are directors and something like that, and other than that, I don't recall their names...so many guests, I don't recall.

Q. Are you acquainted with a person by the name of Max Eastman as a caller in the Chaplin home?
A. No, I have never had occasion to see him. I have heard of his name, but never had occasion to meet him.

Q. Did Mr. Chaplin ever have any meetings of any kind in his home other than the Stockholders meeting of the United Artists or social gatherings?
A. No, not to my knowledge.

Q. Have you ever on any occasion seen Mr. Chaplin give money to any person?
A. No.

Q. To your knowledge was Mr. Chaplin ever solicited for funds by any one in his home?
A. No.

Q. Going back to Joan Berry for a moment, do you know whether or not she was studying dramatic arts with Mr. Chaplin?
A. I think she was.

Q. Do you recall any rehearsals of any type or script readings by Miss Berry in the Chaplin home?
A. Yes, that I know.

Q. Do you know whether Mr. Chaplin had any other protegees other than Miss Berry?
A. I don't know.

Q. Do you know whether Miss Berry ever went on any trips with Mr. Chaplin?
A. I heard she went, but I don't know.

Q. Specifically, do you recall a yacht trip to Catalina which Miss Berry might have made with Mr. Chaplin?
A. She might have, yes. Mr. Chaplin frequently went to Catalina on his yacht, and she might have, yes, but there is no way of us knowing it except Frank Yonemori or cook, that's Hirano, might know about it, but he generally go way and we stayed home.

Q. Do you know the names of the captain or any of the crew of the yacht?
A. No, I don't.

Q. Do you recall the name of the yacht?
A. No, I don't remember.

Q. Do you know where the yacht was anchored?
A. No, I have never seen it. It's just a yacht, I know.

Q. Do you recall the names of any other callers in the Chaplin home other than those we have already mentioned?
A. No....I don't remember any one except when Miss Goddard was there, quite a few people, but I don't remember their names unless you mention about it. Mr. King Vidor was a frequent guest. He was a good friend of Mr. Chaplin and he was a frequent caller.

Q. Have you ever been a member of the Communist Party?
A. No.

Q. To your knowledge has Mr. Chaplin ever been a member of the Communist Party?
A. That I don't know.

Q. Do you know the names of any other person who might have knowledge of the more intimate side of Mr. Chaplin's personal life?
A. No, I don't, other than Mr. Kono and Mr. Yonemori. Other than that I don't except the studio.

I certify the foregoing to be a true and correct transcript of the recording made of the testimony taken in the above case.

Opal O. Robertson

Opal O. Robertson
Stenographer

I have read the foregoing transcript of testimony including pages 1 to 13, inclusive, and certify that my answers are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief; further, corrections numbered ___ to ___, inclusive, were made at my request.

Frank N. Hirosawa, Witness

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Los Angeles, California this ___ day of _____, 1952.

[redacted] (b)(7)(c)
Investigator

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immigration and Naturalization Service
458 South Spring Street
Los Angeles 13, California

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN (b)(7)(c) File: 1600-41933-Inv.

Sworn statement of GERITH VON ULM, made in the English language to Investigators [redacted] of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, at 11511 Rochester Avenue, Los Angeles, California, on October 10, 1952.

PRESENT: [redacted] Examining Officer
[redacted] Investigator
Gerith von Ulm, Witness
Grace Dorris, Stenographer

EXAMINING OFFICER TO WITNESS: (b)(7)(c)

Q Miss von Ulm, you are advised that I am an Investigator and Acting Immigrant Inspector with the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service, and as such am authorized by law to administer oaths and take testimony regarding the right of any alien to be in, to remain in, to enter or reenter the United States. I desire to take a sworn statement from you at this time regarding the right of one Charles Spencer Chaplin to reenter the United States. You are advised that any statement you make may be used against Charles Spencer Chaplin in any proceeding, criminal or otherwise. Are you willing to make such a statement under oath?
A Yes.

Q Will you raise your right hand. Do you solemnly swear that any statements you are about to make will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?
A I do.

Q Please state your full name.
A Gerith von Ulm Erbach Zu Werrenwag.

Q What is your usual signature?
A Gerith von Ulm, except in legal documents where I have to use my full name.

(b)(6) Q Where do you presently reside?
A [redacted] Los Angeles, California.

Q What is your place of birth?
A Newbern, Virginia.

Q Of what country are you a citizen?
A United States of America.

Q What is your occupation?
A I am Director of a private school, the Garden School.

Q The school is located at this same address?
A Yes.

Q What type of school is it?
A It is a remedial school for retarded children.

Q Do you have any other occupation?
A Not at present. I was a writer at the studios. I dialogued pictures.

Q Are you married?
A No.

Q Have you ever been married?
A No.

Q Miss von Ulm, we have in our possession a letter written by you to the Attorney General regarding Charles Spencer Chaplin. When did you first meet Mr. Chaplin?
A I met Mr. Chaplin in 1930.

Q Under what circumstances?
A At the home of Paul Jordan Smith, the Times book critic, and his wife, Sarah Bixby Smith. That was in Claremont, at their home.

Q I understand you wrote a biography of Charles Chaplin, which was published.
A Yes.

Q What was the name of the book?
A Charlie Chaplin, King of Tragedy.

Q When was it published?
A In 1940.

Q Where did you obtain the material for this book?
A From Toraichi Kono, Chaplin's secretary for 18 years.

Q How did you happen to decide to write a book on Chaplin?
A A mutual friend told me that Mr. Kono was very anxious to have this book written and share in the proceeds. She thought I would be the one to do it, so she introduced us. The friend was Mrs. Blanche Cowgill of Westwood Village.

Q On approximately what date did she introduce you and Mr. Kono?
A About 1938.

Q Did you commence working immediately on the manuscript for the book?
A Yes, I started taking notes. Mr. Kono came over approximately every day.

Q How long were you in writing the book?
A About a year and a half.

Q During that time did Mr. Chaplin cooperate with you on the material for the book?
A No, Mr. Chaplin had his lawyer, Loyd Wright, write me libelous letters and I took one to my attorney. I was not to write the book -- I paid no attention to it.

Q Then Mr. Chaplin was against the publication of this book?
A Yes, definitely.

Q Then how did it happen his personal secretary cooperated with you in writing the book?
A Well, he had been discharged by Mr. Chaplin.

Q When?
A About two years previously, I think.

Q Was that about 1936?
A About that.

Q Do you know why he was discharged?
A Well, Mr. Chaplin had become involved with Paulette Goddard, and Miss Goddard demanded that Kono be discharged.

Q Why?
A She felt he had too much influence over Mr. Chaplin, and Kono did not like Miss Goddard. She did not want him around.

Q To your knowledge, was Mr. Chaplin married to Miss Goddard?
A That was never proved, and Mr. Kono always maintained to me they were never married. I have no way of knowing, other than as it was told to me.

Q Did all of the material from the book come from Mr. Kono, or were there other sources, also?
A I was given some information by Joseph Schenck, in addition to Kono, but the bulk came from Mr. Kono and his documents.

Q Who is Mr. Schenck?
A He was a Director at 20th-Century Fox. I think he died.

Q You mentioned that part of the material came from documents received from Mr. Kono. What kind of documents?
A Letters, telegrams, photographs and a diary. He kept a diary for 18 years.

Q Mr. Kono?
A Yes.

Q Are these documents now in your possession?
A I have kept practically everything except the diary. I returned it to Mr. Kono as his personal possession. I kept the check that was made out to Mr. J. R. Brown for the Communist Party.

Q When did you first see this check you referred to?
A He showed that to me along toward the last. Kono did not want to tell me whether or not he was a Communist. I insisted and he finally showed me this cancelled check and admitted Mr. Chaplin made a large contribution to the Communist Party, although he did not hold a membership card.

Q What was the amount of this check?
A $100,000.00.

Q Did Mr. Kono definitely state to his knowledge Mr. Chaplin was not a member of the Communist Party?
A Yes, he did.

Q Do you remember the approximate date on this check?
A It was about 1935.

Q Do you remember the named payee of the check?
A To the best of my memory it was J. R. Brown.

Q Do you know who he was?
A No.

Q On what bank was the check drawn?
A I don't remember.

Q Miss von Ulm, would you be in a position at this time to loan us photostatic copies of the documents you mentioned?
A Yes.

Q During the time you obtained material for your book on Mr. Chaplin, did you become aware of any criminal acts on his part?
A Yes.

Q Would you elaborate?
A Well, the incident in Paris I spoke of. It was more or less a parallel of the Joan Berry incident. It was in about 1920 and 1921. He had been in Europe.

Q What took place in Paris?
A Well, he met this girl on his first trip to Paris in 1920, and in 1921 she wired Kono to have Charlie Chaplin come back to Paris from Switzerland where he had gone for the winter sports. Chaplin would not go but Kono went to Paris and the girl was to give birth to one child, so they thought. He arranged for hospitalization and a doctor on his own. Chaplin refused to pay for it, he would not give any money, but Kono arranged it and the girl died in childbirth. I think I have her name in the 100 pages that were cut out of my book. I will look these up and turn them over to you. Triplets were born and placed in an orphanage in Paris, and 17 years later Chaplin had not shown any interest in the children, whether they lived or died or ever grew up.

Q You don't remember the name of the girl?
A I don't know; I think I have it in the material.

Q Do you remember the age of the girl at the time of this incident?
A About 19.

Q Do you know where the children are now?
A No, I don't know.

Q Was any official action taken by the authorities in this matter?
A Yes, the French authorities tried to get hold of Chaplin, but, as Kono told me, he was rather successful in covering it up and paying off, and for that purpose he did get money from Mr. Chaplin to pay the officials.

Q Your information concerning this incident came from Mr. Kono?
A Yes.

Q Any other source?
A No other source.

Q Do you remember any other instances of criminal or immoral acts on Chaplin's part?
A No, except the ones in the book. Practically every association he had with women came under that heading because he was not decent about it. The affair with Marion Davies I suppose would not come under the heading of criminal. She was very clever -- most of Hollywood knew nothing about it.

Q To your knowledge, has Chaplin ever been married?
A I cannot say. All I know is what I have read in the papers. He picked his leading ladies in each picture from a romantic angle. After a few days, weeks or months he discarded them and saw to it that it was followed through and they could not get work anywhere else, if he could possibly accomplish it. There is a whole list of them in the expurgated copy of the book.

Q Is any knowledge you might have concerning affairs between Chaplin and women contained in your book?
A Yes, they are implied in the book.

Q Can you name the names of any women with whom he had affairs?
A Well, the first was Edna Purviance, and then I think after that he married Mildred Harris. Pola Negri was another one. Myrna Kennedy played opposite him in "The Circus." That was after his marriage to Lita Gray Chaplin.

Q During the time of this Paris incident was Chaplin married?
A No, I don't think so. I think that was after his divorce from Mildred Harris. He went abroad.

Q Do you know the present addresses of any women with whom Chaplin might have had affairs during periods when he was married?
A No, most of these girls have disappeared from sight. Hedda Hopper said Joan Berry is now living in New York.

Q Do you have any direct knowledge of the Joan Berry incident?
A No, I don't. That was after I published the book.

Q Do you have any knowledge concerning illegal operations or abortions performed on women who had had relations with Chaplin?
A I cannot say until I consult the 100 pages that were cut from the book. I couldn't be sure.

Q Do you know the names of any minors with whom Chaplin might have had relations; that is, were minors at the time of the relations?
A Well, none of these girls mentioned in the book were of age when he picked them up.

Q Do you know the present whereabouts of any of these people?
A No, I don't.

Q You have stated that you saw the cancelled check which was a contribution made by Chaplin to the Communist Party. You stated the payee of this check was one J. R. Brown. Who is J. R. Brown?
A I don't know. Kono said he was a Communist go-between.

Q Are Mr. Kono's statements to you recorded in the form of notes or by some other means?
A Some of them, yes.

Q Do you have any other knowledge concerning contributions made by Chaplin to subversive causes?
A Only Mr. Kono's statement that he gave liberally and occasionally to the

Communist movement, although he would not join the Communist Party.

Q Why?
A Afraid of his position.

Q Did Kono ever mention any other times, places or persons to whom Chaplin had made such contributions?
A No, it was a general statement. That was the only check he could show.

Q After your collaboration with Mr. Kono on your book, what happened to him?
A Well, Mr. Kono had no visible means of support in America and he was closely associated with Japanese peers. I became suspicious because of these facts and reported him to Commander James Helm of the Navy, who reported him to Naval Intelligence. Naval Intelligence gave the information to the F.B.I. and Mr. Kono was arrested for being in charge of spying for Japan on the whole Pacific Coast.

Q What was the result of that arrest?
A According to the newspapers he was sentenced to the Federal Prison at Leavenworth.

Q When?
A He was picked up two hours after Pearl Harbor -- that was Sunday afternoon. They telephoned me and told me they had picked up Kono. It was about December of 1941.

Q Mr. Kono was sentenced to a prison?
A I am quite sure he was, yes.

Q Do you remember the term he received?
A Eighteen years, I think.

Q Do you remember with what he was charged?
A Spying on United States military installations.

Q Do you know his present whereabouts?
A No, I don't. I have wondered if he was deported to Japan. I have been unable to find anything in the newspapers about it.

Q Do you know what prison he was sent to?
A Leavenworth, I think. This can be verified by the papers.

Q Did you have any communication after his arrest?
A No. From the time I reported him until he was arrested I had protection by the F.B.I.

Q Was that to prevent reprisal by Kono?
A So they said.

Q To your knowledge was Chaplin cognizant of Kono's activities?
A I don't know. I never had any conversation with Chaplin after I began collaborating with Kono.

Q Did you have any further knowledge concerning possible subversive activities or associations by Mr. Chaplin?
A No, I have no definite knowledge.

Q Do you know any persons who might have such knowledge other than Mr. Kono?
A Yes, there is an agent -- I can't give you his present address -- Lamar Wood, who plays tennis with him all the time, and he has often made the statement to me that Communism was the only thing Chaplin contributed to and he was a Communist at heart, whether or not he carried membership.

Q What type of agent is he?
A For talent and writing.

Q Is he presently employed in Los Angeles?
A Yes, he was last spring. I haven't seen him since I returned from Europe.

Q By what studio was he employed?
A Not by a studio. He furnishes talent to the studios. He would be with an agency or freelancing.

Q What is his present address?
A I don't know.

Q Do you know whether he would be willing to cooperate with the Government?
A I think he would. I might add that all of this information given to me by Mr. Kono I have checked and checked and I found him to be meticulously truthful about the information he gave me. He was not vindictive; he was more or less objective. There was no revenge against Mr. Chaplin, which gave me confidence in what he said.

Q Was Mr. Kono a citizen of the United States?
A No, he was not. His son went to U.C.L.A.

Q Do you know where his son is now?
A No, I don't.

Q Do you know his son's name?
A No.

Q Do you know the names of any members of Mr. Kono's family, or any of his relatives?
A No, I don't. He had only his wife and son, and the boy in 1940 was going

to U.C.L.A. I imagine they have gone to Japan.

Q Were you ever in Mr. Chaplin's home?
A No.

Q Did you ever have a conversation directly with Chaplin?
A Just at this party at Paul Jordan Smith's; that is the only time.

Q Miss von Ulm, is there anything else at all you would care to add to this statement, or anything at all you think would be of assistance to the Government in this case?
A There is this material I want to look up, which may refresh my memory. I will be glad to give you anything I find. I rather expected to be notified by letter from Washington, so I would have time to get things together.

Q Miss von Ulm, would you be willing to appear as a witness in an Immigration proceeding to testify to what you have told us today?
A Yes.

Q Would you be willing to appear in Court for the same purpose?
A Yes.

I certify that the foregoing is a true and correct transcript of my stenographic notes, October 10, 1952.

Grace Dorris

Grace Dorris, Stenographer

I have read the foregoing transcript of testimony, including pages 1 to 9, inclusive, and certify that my answers are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief; further corrections numbered 1 to ____, inclusive, were made at my request.

_____
Gerith von Ulm, Witness

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me at Los Angeles, California, this ____ day of _____, 1952.

[redacted] Examining Officer

(b)(7)(c)

Number 643/942

JUDICIAL COURT OF THE STATE OF CHIHUAHUA

Bravos District
First Civil Court, Ciudad Juarez

Cause: Divorce
Complainant: Paulette Goddard Chaplin
Defendant: Charles Spencer Chaplin

Judge: Xavier Rosas Cevallos
Clerk: Esteban Briones Martinez
Instituted: May 29, 1942
Concluded: June 4, 1942

- -

Citizen Rodolfo Silva, Clerk of the First Civil Court of the Bravos District, State of Chihuahua, Mexican Republic, certifies: That in the cause of divorce instituted by Mrs. Paulette Goddard Chaplin against Mr. Charles Spencer Chaplin appears a resolution literally of the following tenor:

Resolution: Cd. Juarez, Chihuahua, on June 4, 1942, appeared to resolve definitely the matter of divorce instituted by Mrs. Paulette Goddard Chaplin against Charles Spencer Chaplin (Serial Number 643/942) and,

Resulting: As written and executed in this city on May 29th, last, Mrs. Paulette Goddard Chaplin moved before this Court the cause of divorce against her husband Mr. Charles Spencer Chaplin, alleging as causes: The separation from the communal home for more than one year, without the other party having moved for divorce and the incompatibility of the characters, exemplified: That there are no children of the marriage and with respect to the assets of the conjugal society, they are all found outside this jurisdiction, have all been covered by a convention between the parties; that the marriage was contracted in the first week of the month of June, 1936, in the city of Canton, China, according to testimony offered; having exhibited, moreover, the record of its inscription in the Municipal Registry of this city. There was entered the complaint giving summons to the defendant in the form solicited by the complainant; and as written and executed the 2nd day of the current month, Attorney Harris Walthall, as proxy for Mr. Charles Spencer Chaplin, answered in his name the complaint brought against him, confessing all its parts, admitting that his client expressly submitted himself to the jurisdiction of this court and giving the resolution that today is dictated the attention to which he has satisfied all of the legal requisites, including paying the costs of publication of the same; and,

Considering: This court is competent to resolve the present case in accordance with the dictates of Articles 22, 23, and 24 of the law of divorce,

there was rendered in conformity with Article 29 of the proper law testimonial information to determine the existence of the marriage. As cause for divorce, as pointed out by the complainant, the separation from the communal home for more than one year, without the other party having moved for divorce and the incompatibility of the parties, causes provided in fractions XVII and XIX of Article 30 of the cited law of divorce and on the admission of the complaint on all its parties, there remains complete proof in accordance with Article 602 of the Code of Civil Procedure, applied supplementally. Having stated in the complaint that there are no children of the marriage nothing need be herein resolved concerning this and concerning the assets of the conjugal society, neither need anything be said, inasmuch as the parties to the complaint celebrated a convention respecting the same and further it is found outside the jurisdiction of this court. As provided in and supported by Articles 1, 2, 10, 37, 43, 44, and 45 of the invoked law of divorce is found: First. This case has proceeded according to law. Second. There is declared dissolved with all its consequent legal effects, the marriage contracted between Charles Spencer Chaplin and Paulette Goddard in the first week of the month of June of 1936 in the city of Canton, China, there remaining with parties the legal capacity to contract new marriages. Third. This resolution shall be registered, published, copies requested given to the interested parties, and in due course filed in the archives. Thus finally it is judged and signed, Xavier Rosas Cevallos, Judge of the First Instance of the Civil Court of the Bravos District.

Certified: Xavier Rosas
Esteban Briones Martinez

The foregoing is a true and exact copy of its original which is issued on these two folios at the request of an interested party and has been compared, authorized, and signed in Cd. Juarez, Chihuahua, Mexico, on October 9, 1952. I certify

The secretary

(s) Rodolfo Silva
Rodolfo Silva

Certification October 13, 1952

I certify that I have translated the divorce decree No. 643/942 between Paulette Goddard Chaplin and Charles Spencer Chaplin from the Spanish language to the English language this date and that the translation constitutes a true exact and complete translation to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Lloyd H. Jorgensen

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immigration & Naturalization Service
Los Angeles, California

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN L.A.File No. 1600-41933

(b)(7)(c)
Sworn statement of EDWARD CHARLES CHANEY made in the English language to Investigator [redacted] of the Investigation Section, of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, 458 SouthSpring Street, Los Angeles, California on October 9, 1952.

PRESENT:

(b)(7)(c) [redacted] Investigator
Investigator
EDWARD CHARLES CHANEY, Witness
POLLY PARTRIDGE, Stenographer

BY EXAMINING OFFICER PRICE TO WITNESS:

Q Mr. Chaney, you are advised that I am an Investigator and Acting Immigrant Inspector of the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service, and I am authorized by law to administer oaths and take testimony in connection with the enforcement of the United States Immigration and Naturalization laws. At this time I desire to take a sworn statement from you in connection with the right of one CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN to reside in, enter, pass through, or re-enter the United States. Any statement you make should be voluntary on your part, and you are warned that any statement you make may be used against you or Charles Spencer Chaplin in any future proceedings. You are further warned that any false statement knowingly and wilfully made under oath may constitute the crime of perjury, the penalty for which is a fine of not more than $2000 or five years imprisonment, or both such fine and imprisonment. Do you understand?
A Yes.

Carded

Q Are you willing to make a statement under these conditions?
A Sure, yes.

Q Will you please stand and raise your right hand. Do you solemnly swear that the statements you are about to make will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?
A I do.

Q What is your full, true and correct name?
A Edward Charles Chaney.

Q Have you ever used or been known by any other name?
A No.

Q Where do you presently reside?
(b)(6) A [redacted] Los Angeles 25.

Q What is your occupation?
A Caterer.

Q Where are you presently employed?
A We are in business, my wife and I, at [redacted]

Q What is the telephone number at your business? (b)(6)
A Arizona 19269.

Q And the phone at your residence?
A The same, it is connected at the house too.

Q Of what country are you a citizen Mr. Chaney?
A The United States.

Q When and where were you born?
A England - Wivenhoe, Essex, 1890.

Q How did you acquire United States citizenship?
A By naturalization.

Q When and where were you naturalized?
A In New York,N.Y. April 9, 1924, certificate #1942890.

Q Are you acquainted with Charles Spencer Chaplin?
A When I worked for him, yes, but since then I have had nothing to do with him.

Q When and where did you first meet Mr. Chaplin?
A When I was employed by him.

Q When was the firsttime you met him?
A I don't know for sure. It was during the time of the Barry case. It was a at the time that the Japs left, the early part of 1942.

Q Were you also acquainted with the lady by the name of Joan Barry?
A Oh, yes.

Q Do you recall approximately the first time you ever met Miss Barry?
A No, I couldn't say. It was soon after I got into the house.

Q Mr. Cheney, in the past three months have you been contacted by Mr. Chaplin, or by anyone else in connection with the Chaplin case?
A No.

Q You have not been contacted by Mr. Lloyd Wright or any representative of his office?
A No.

Q Now that we have fixed the date as best as you can recall that you worked for Mr. Chaplin in about April 1942, when did you stop working for him?

A Right after the case. The FBI told me I had better stay until the Federal case was completed, not the paternity, but the Federal case. I was with him until about a week after he was married to Oona O'Niel.

Q In what capacity were you employed by him?
A Steward butler.

Q In this position did you live in Mr. Chaplin's home at that time?
A I had a room and lived there most of the time.

Q Day and night?
A Yes, but you see we were practically through at 9:00 every night. He didn't want anybody around after that time.

Q What is your wife's name?
A Frances Cheney.

Q Was your wife employed by Mr. Chaplin also?
A Yes.

Q In what capacity?
A Cook.

Q Was she employed during the entire period of your employment?
A No.

Q Approximately how long was she employed?
A About two years.

Q Do you recall when you first met Joan Barry?
A No. It may have been a week or a month after I was there.

Q Did Miss Barry ever take up residence in the Chaplin home?
A You mean live there? Not in my time.

Q Did she occasionally spend the night there?
A I could say yes, and I could say, no. She would come after I left. She would be there when I came there in the morning. Sometimes I knew when someone was there and sometimes I didn't. Sometimes it was three in the morning and she stayed three or four hours.

Q But there were times that she did come late at night and be there the following morning?
A She wouldn't stay all day. She would come there for dinner with him and then go out. She had the part in the play she was supposed to be in.

Q Did Miss Barry ever tell you that she had had sexual intercourse with Mr. Chaplin?
A She wouldn't say it that bluntly.

Q Did she ever tell you that she had had sexual relations with Mr. Chaplin?
A She didn't say it like that but I knew she had.

Q Nevertheless she told you she had had intimate relations with Chaplin?
A I would't say that in those exact words. The way things were there I could tell she had, but she didn't tell me in somany words.

Q Did Mr. Chaplin ever tell you he had had intimate relations with Miss Barry?
A Not to me personally.

Q Did Miss Barry ever tell you that she had had any abortions as a result of her relations with Mr. Chaplin?
A Not as a result of her relations with Mr. Chaplin, but she had had two, one at the house.

Q Did she tell you when these abortions had been performed?
A No.

Q Did Mr. Chaplin ever talk to you about any abortions on Joan Barry?
A No. He never mentioned anything to me about these sex things at all.

Q When was it Miss Barry told you she had had two abortions?
A In the Beverly Hills Hotel.

Q Were any other persons present when she informed you of these abortions?
A No, one night when she broke into the house and Mr. Chaplin told me to take her to the Beverly Hills Hotel. I don't think it was as a result of drink, but more as a result of sleeping pills. I was kind of ashamed of her, I took her up the back stairs. She told me about two abortions and I told Tim Durant about it.

Q As best as you can recall what did she say?
A Just as she was going upstairs she said she had had two abortions.

Q Then she was saying Mr. Chaplin was responsible for her condition?
A Yes, that is what she said. She said one was in his home.

Q Are you acquainted with a person by the name of Thomas Wells Durant, commonly known as Tim Durant?
A Yes.

Q During your employ, was he a frequent visitor at the Chaplin home?
A Yes.

Q When Miss Barry told you about these two abortions, did she mention in what way, if any, Tim Durant was connected?
A No.

Q Are you able to fix the date of the time Miss Barry told you of these two abortions?
A No.

Q Well, starting with the time you began working from Mr. Chaplin, about April, 1942, would it have been six months or a year after that?

A Well, I really couldn't tell you. I wouldn't say six months or two years. There were so many things happening in that house and theywere all similar. Dozens or hundreds of times when I was there. She was always coming up and breaking into the house. I took her to so many places.

Q After Miss Barry made the remark to you that she had had two abortions by Mr. Chaplin, did you say anything to Mr. Chaplin about it?
A I never said anything to Mr. Chaplin, I only said anything to Mr. Lloyd Wright or Mr. Tim Durant. I told Mr. Durant aboutthe two abortions, and he said we have nothing to worry about that, that was taken care of in in the house.

Q When you told Mr. Durant of the two abortions, was this the following day you told him?
A Yes.

Q Were any other persons present?
A No.

Q Where were you when you told him ofthe two abortions?
A In the front hall of Mr. Chaplin's home.

Q Exactly as you can recall what did Mr. Durant say?
A We have nothing to worry about that, it was paid by cash.

Q Did he say who had paid it?
A No.

Q Referring to the time you took Joan Barry to the Beverly Hills Hotel are you certain there wasn't a nurse with you?
A No, nobody because I took her from the house.

Q Was there any other time that you took Joan to the hotel that she talked of having abortions?
A No, but I took Joan one night to a hotel somewhere downtown, and there was a nurse and her mother with us. I took her to the Carlton.

Q At the time you took her to this hotel, did she say anything about the abortions?
A No.

Q Did you ever discuss with Mr. Durant anything about the abortions other than the one time?
A No.

Q The information contained in this office indicates that Joan Barry had a third abortions during the time you were employed by Mr. Chaplin, do you know anything about the third abortion?
A No.

Q You previously stated that Joan had had two abortions, one of which was in Chaplin's home, did she say when that was performed?
A No.

Q Was there ever a time during your employ with Mr. Chaplin that Joan Barry spent two or three days at the home of Chaplin?
A No,you see his love affair with her had cooled off when I got there.

Q Do you remember having made a statement or deposition to Attorney John Irwin?
A Yes.

Q When you were employed by Mr. Chaplin, did you ever pay any of his bills?
A No, all bills were paid by the Chaplin studio.

Q Did you ever pay any bills out of your own pocket and then subsequently be reimbursed by Mr. Chaplin?
A Just small household bills.

Q Isn't it true, Mr. Chaney, you paid a doctor $400 and that you had some difficulty collecting?
A No,sir, you are getting it mixed up. That time he gave me $300 to pay Miss Barry. $400, no I never heard of such a thing as that. That must have been when I was under treatment myself. About the $300, he gave it to me and then he took it back and gave it to her himself. He was going out, but then she got there before he left and he gave it to her himself.

Q Mr. Cheney, are you certain that all during the white slave trial and the two paternity suits, Mr. Chaplin never discussed with you anything about the abortions that had been performed on Joan Barry?
A No.

Q And your only knowledge of these abortions is what Joan Barry told you and you later related to Tim Durant?
A Yes, that is all.

Q How often would you say that Joan Barry came to Chaplin's house during your employment?
A She wasn't in town all the time, sometimes she was out of town for a week, or two or three weeks or a month.

Q But she was a frequent visitor during your employment at the Chaplin home?
A I wouldn't say visitor.

Q Well, during the time she would be in the Chaplin home, would she more or less ocuupy the place of mistress of the house?
A No, never.

Q Did she issue orders to the help?
A No, never.

Q Was Charlie Chaplin already acquainted with Joan Barry at the time you began your employment?
A Yes, to my knowledge, but the affair was two years before. I was there

at the time he broke off with her.

Q Then you were employed by Chaplin approximately two years, is that correct?
A It was over two years.

Q During the time you were employed by Chaplin were there other women that he was intimate with in his home?
A Well, when you say intimate, I have been informed by the lawyer that if you don't see it you don't know it.

Q But by all indications, were there women who would spend the night or part of the night in Mr. Chaplin's home?
A Oh, yes.

Q Approximately how many different women, would you say?
A I couldn't answer that question/

Q Would you say there were fifty?
A No.

Q Less or more?
A I couldn't say any number.

Q But there were numerous women?
A Yes, other women than Joan Barry.

Q Did Mr. Chaplin ever discuss with you the affairs he hadhad with other women?
A No.

Q But you do know there were numerous women who spent the night with Mr. Chaplin in his bedroom?
A I wouldn't say in his own bedroom. He had a spare room he used most of the time.

Q Do you know how he obtained these women?
A That is hard to say. I surmise it but I don't know.

Q How did he get these girls?
A They were brought by Tim Durant or Robert Arden. They were brought and introduced to him.

Q Did you ever call any of these women and make dates?
A He used to call them up, but it was not for immoral purposes.

Q By that you mean Mr. Chaplin would ask you to call a certain girl to come to his house?
A Yes.

Q Did he have any regular call girls that he used to call on to spend the night or part of the night?
A I couldn't say that. A call girl is someone you called from an establishment, and Chaplin did not do that.

Q I mean were there any particular girls that you called on numerous

occasions for Mr. Chaplin?
A He did that himself usually but sometimes he would ask me to call. When he did that it was usually that he would say he wanted them for his writing or something like that, not any sign that he wanted them for immoral purposes.

Q Was one of these girls that you called named Gabriel?
A Yes.

Q What was her full name?
A Iris Gabriel, and she lived in the Villa Madrid, Gladstone 6545 is the number I used to call. She worked at the office of the War Information, Hemstead 3211.

Q Do you recall about when the first time you called this girl?
A No.

Q But it was during the time of your employment?
A Yes, it was during the war.

Q Was she also one of the girls you regularly called from Mr. Chaplin?
A Yes, she was one of the girls that Barry chased out of the house.

Q How old a girl was she?
A Gabriel, she might have been 30 then.

Q Do you know where this Iris Gabriel might be at the present time?
A To my knowledge she was a very sick woman in Texas. A letter came to the house and she asked for help. She had tuberculosis.

Q Was she ever employed by Mr. Chaplin?
A No.

Q Did you ever give her money for Mr. Chaplin?
A No.

Q Did you ever see Mr. Chaplin give her money?
A No.

Q These calls that you would place to Miss Gabriel, would you state that Chaplin wished that she would come to the house?
A Would like to see her.

Q Was that usually in the night?
A It was before we went off duty.

Q What time was that?
A We were generally through about 9:00, if nobody was there for dinner, it might be earlier.

Q Do you know if Mr. Chaplin spent the night with her?
A I wouldn't say all night. I wouldn't know.

Q But it was your understanding that Mr. Chaplin called her as well as other girls in order to have intimate relations with them?
A It appeared that way. I couldn't say he had, but it appeared that way.

Q Are you acquainted with Elaine Barrie?
A I don't know if Mr. Chaplin had any connection with her but he forbid Oona to see her. Why I don't know.

Q Do you know of any other lady visitors in a position such as Iris Gabriel?
A Yes, I know one, but I wouldn't like to mention her.

Q Was she one that you frequently called for Mr. Chaplin?
A About the same as the rest.

Q By the rest, do you mean that there were numerous girls you called?
A There were girls I didn't know anything about, but some girls that came once or twice a week, he would give me their number to call.

Q Did Robert Arden ever tell you that he had had certain hotel records destroyed where Mr. Chaplin had spent the night with Joan Barry?
A He never told me.

Q Did Oona O'Niel ever spend the night in Chaplin's home during the time of your employment?

A Yes, Joan Barry said she found her in the room

Q Do you know how long a time she lived there?
A I wouldn't say.

Q But it was for a considerable time?
A She stayed there about a week after he met her.

Q Then it was for a period of months before the marriage?
A It wasn't months.

Q It was for a considerable length of time?
A Yes.

Q How old was Oona O'Niel at that time?
A They say 16, but I have my doubts about that. I think she was 15. I think she had her 16th birthday there.

Q Did they have a birthday party?
A A small one.

Q As head butler it was necessary for you to keep track of the food that was purchased, wasn't it?
A Yes.

Q Since this was during the war, did you ever see Oona's ration card?
A Yes.

Q Did the ration card have the age on it?
A I believe it was 15, but it was issued before she came there.

Q During the time Oona was there before the marriage, did she occupy a room with Mr. Chaplin?
A No, she had the other room that he used. It was Miss Goddard's room, a connecting room to his.

Q Then Oona occupied an adjoining bedroom when she was there?
A Yes, it was the one Joan Barry occupied, and where she found Oona O'Niel.

Q Were you present the night Joan Barry came and found Oona there?
A Sure. It was the night she found Oona's clothes there.

Q Did Miss Barry tell you she found Oona there?
A I don't think she knew who it was. She said a woman was there.

Q Is that the time Joan Barry said she was going to tell the District Attorney about it?
A She did.

Q Because she said she was under age?
A I don't think she knew that or who she was.

Q It was shortly thereafter that Mr. Chaplin married Oona O'Niel?
A Yes.

Q What other women to your knowledge spent the night or part of the night at Mr. Chaplin's home?
A I wouldn't want to mention the named, I don't think it would be fair.

Q You realize, Mr. Cheney, that you are under oath to tell the truth; that this is an authorized Immigration proceeding; that this Service can resort to a Federal Court subpoena and require you to answer questions that the Government deems necessary in the handling of the case of Charles Spencer Chaplin?
A He had several women to my knowledge in the house and I don't think I should name any of these women. I named the woman I did because I don't know if she is alive and it wouldn't do her any harm anyway. The others might be married and I wouldn't want to say.

Q In the event you found out that these women were not married and it wouldn't necessarily involve breaking up a home, would you be willing to tell us?
A If you found out you would have to know the name, and then you would know who it was.

Q Do you know of any of these women who are not married?
A I know one was married, but she may have left her husband because she lived under two names.

Q Were any of these women that Chaplin called to his home married?
A There were lots of women there. He had them for dinner and then I left.

Q But some of these women were married?
A Yes, but that doesn't mean anything. If you know anything about Charlie Chaplin and his leading ladies. He keeps them all on his payroll.

Q Did you ever take any trips with Chaplin on his yacht?
A No, he never used it when I was there. The Government had it.

Q Did Chaplin ever tell you he had made any trips to Mexico on his yacht?
A No. I knew he had been down there. It was with Paulette Goddard when she was his wife.

Q How did you know he had been there?
A He had pictures of the yacht there.

Q Do you know when it was?
A No, it was before my time.

Q Do you know what ports might have been entered?
A No. The Government had the yacht when I was there.

Q From your association with Mr. Chaplin, would you say, morally speaking, that he was a good citizen of the Community?
A Well, I could tell you some that was worse than him.

Q But from your associations with Mr. Chaplin, you knew that he had relations with numerous women, different women?
A Yes, I knew that.

Q Some of these women were young girls in their teens?
A No, I couldn't say that. I wouldn't know their age.

Q But you would say they were young girls?
A Well, look at his wife.

BY EXAMINING OFFICER WARD TO WITNESS:

Q During the time that you were employed or acquainted with Charles Chaplin did you have any conversations with him about systems of government, or...?
A No. Mr. Chaplin never talked that way with anybody. Mr. Chaplin was what you call a lone wolf. He never took anybody in his confidence.

Q Did he ever express in your presence whether or not it was in conversation with you or someone else his views regarding the Soviet Union?
A No.

Q Did you admit the callers to his home during the time you were on duty?
A Oh, yes.

Q Did any of these callers include persons asking for donations from him for various organizations?

A No, that was all done through correspondence and went through the Studio. If they wanted donations, they had to write to him.

Q Did you ever see any correspondence relating to donations for organizations?
A Only the check for the Second Front, the donation for $2000 for the second front, the speech he made in New York, but I believe they had a hard time collecting it.

Q Was this a donation made in New York?
A It was promised there.

Q According to newspaper accounts Mr. Chaplin made a speech at Carnegie Hall on October 16, 1942, was it in connection with that same appearance that there was a banquet?
A Yes.

Q Do you recall where that banquet was held?
A Some hotel in New York. I don't remember which. I was there. They had blank checks at each setting and they would donate whatever they wanted but Chaplin was the last to say he would give $2000. I know they wrote for it several times. I don't know whether he paid for it or not.

Q Do you know the name of the organization that sponsored the banquet?
A No.

Q Or who was the Master of Ceremonies?
A I don't recall.

Q Who were the other speakers?
A I don't know.

Q Who besides you was in Mr. Chaplin's party?
A He went alone, but I had a ticket.

Q And you saw him write out a check?
A No, I don't know whether they ever got it or not. I saw the letters requesting it several times, but I don't know if he paid it.

Q How did he happen to promise this money?
A All these big shots made speeches and he got up at the end of his speech and pledged $2000. I know the Studio kept telling me to have him sign the check but I don't know if he did.

Q Do you recall where the correspondence or calls came from attempting to collect on this pledge?
A It was from New York. I don't know what the organization was, it was something about the second front.

Q On that same trip to the East Coast were there any other dinners or meetings that Chaplin attended?
A I know he went to one dinner for that writer, Waldo Frank but that was all I knew of. He didn't stay very long, you know.

Q Do you know where that dinner was held?
A I believe it was at the Commodore.

Q Do you know what organizations sponsored it?
A No.

Q Did you go?
A No.

Q Were there any other dinners or meetings which he attended?
A Not to my knowledge.

Q Have you ever accompanied Chaplin or had personal knowledge of his visiting theSoviet Consul in New York?
A Not in New York.

Q In Washington?
A No, not to my knowledge.

Q Or the Soviet Consul in any city?
A To the Soviet Vice-Consul in Los Angeles, he went to dinner there.

Q When was that?
A It was the time that Oona was there.

Q Was that before the marriage or after?
A I couldn't say that. But I know two or three times they went to dinner there, and a couple of times he had dinner at our house.

Q Did you overhear the conversation between Chaplin and the Soviet Vice-Consul?
A No. The conversation is always lead by Chaplin and he is a real comedian and he keeps them laughing all the time. There was never anything political that I ever heard.

Q Did you see any money or anything of value pass between Chaplin and any official of the Soviet Government?
A No.

Q On the contrary have you seen anything of value pass between any official of the Soviet Government and Chaplin?
A No.

Q I show you a photograph of two men and an animal, and ask if you can recall what the incident involves?
A Yes, it is a bear that the Soviet Vice-Consul brought to Chaplin as a present from Russia.

Q This is Charlie Chaplin, and this other man is understood by you to be the Soviet Vice-Consul in Los Angeles?
A Yes.

Q And he is the man who was at Chaplin's home several times for dinner?
A Yes.

Q Was there any other Soviet Vice-Consul who either succeeded or preceded this ~~this~~ man?
A There was a party of them, about eight or ten people.

Q You are referring to the incident in the picture?
A Yes. The whole crew of the ship was there, but they couldn't speak English.

Q Do you recall why it was they were giving him this animal?
A No.

Q Do you recall an individual by the name of Gregory Kheifils visiting Chaplin at any time?
A No.

Q Or Hanns Eisler?
A No.

Q Are you familiar through the press or otherwise with the features of Gerhardt Eisler?
A I read about it but, I was not interested in it. He was not up to the house

Q Have you seen Clifford Odets in connection with Charlie Chaplin?
A No.

Q On this trip to New York in connection with his speech at Carnegie Hall, did Chaplin visit any other city or make any other speech?
A Chicago.

Q Was that before going to New York?
A That was a special trip. I don't know which one was first, to tell you the truth.

Q Did he make a speech there also?
A At a hall in Chicago, yes.

Q Were there any other meetings in Chicago that he attended during his visit in that City?
A No, just the one.

Q Was he approached by anyone from the Communist Party to your knowledge in Chicago?
A I don't know if he had a man call to see him from the Daily Worker. He was quite a young fellow, and he wanted to show him something in that city. He went out once with him, that is all.

Q Do I understand that a representative of the Daily Worker got in touch with Chaplin?
A Yes.

Q Could it have been the other way around?
A No. In fact, I don't think he wanted to be bothered with him.

Q But this representative of theDaily Worker contacted Chaplin and invited him to go somewhere else with him?
A Yes, where it was, I don't know.

Q Did you go along?
A No.

Q Did Chaplin say anything about it?
A No, never mentioned it.

Q How long was he gone?
A Probably all the afternoon. He never got up until 12:00 anyway. He was back for dinner.

Q Were there any other speeches that Chaplin made on that trip?
A No.

Q Did you accompany him to the hall where he made the speech?
A Yes.

Q Did you also hear him speak at Carnegie Hall in New York?
A Yes.

Q Have there been other occasions when you heard him make public speeches?
A No, those were the only times.

Q Did you accompany him to San Francisco in May 1942 when he made a speech in that City?
A No.

Q Were you with him at the Shrine Auditorium in Los Angeles when he made a speech there about the same time?
A No.

Q Did anyone help him prepare these speeches?
A No, he wrote his own speeches and then Miss Hunter came up to the house to type them for him.

Q By Miss Hunter, are you referring to his secretary?
A Yes.

Q Did he use his prepared speech in both Chicago and New York?
A I don't know in Chicago. I believe he forgot them. He was very nervous that night. I practically had to put his glasses on him. When they started cheering, he got going.

Q Was the speech he gave in Chicago extemporaneous?
A I don't think so. I don't remember what he was talking about.

Q Did you hear him address the audience at either Chicago or New York as "Comrades"?
A I couldn't say. I wouldn't be surprised. I think he made a mistake and I think he found out he had made a mistake in going there when he saw the banners.

Q What were the banners?
A For a second front. I think he made the mistake and he found out it was the wrong element there. It made him very nervous. Someone wanted to lead him on the stange and he pulled away.

Q Do you know who that was?
A No.

Q Do you know what the organization was that sponsored that?
A No. I believe John Steinbeck was there, but I am not sure.

Q Has John Howard Lawson ever visited Charlie Chaplin, to your knowledge?
A No, not in my time.

Q You have seen pictures of John Howard Lawson in the press?
A I never took any notice of it.

Q He is a short individual with a club foot, very prominent nose and heavy features. Have you seen an individual with that description?
A No, during that time he never bothered with anything like that. Bridges was in the house twice.

Q On what occasion was Bridges there?
A I think he came to tell Chaplin to let off talking about him. Chaplin told me afterward that he had said, Chaplin, don't try to help me, I can take care of myself. Chaplin said that Harry Bridges haddone a lot of good for the Government during the war.

Q Did he explain in what respect?
A He said he commanded the ships and he could place a man on every ship to do all this work for him.

Q Do I understand correctly that Chaplin was claiming that Harry Bridges had helped the Government by being able to make men available on all the various ships to bring information from abroad?
A Yes, that is the way he said it to me.

Q Did he indicate what the nature of the information was?
A No, that is all that was said.

Q Did you ever know a Sidney Benson, or Bernstein, also known as Ted Williams who may have visited Chaplin during your service there?
A No.

Q Have you seen James Cagney in connection with Charlie Chaplin?
A No.

Q During your employment by Chaplin did he make any appearances on the radio locally?
A Not to my knowledge.

Q I believe earlier in the statement you mentioned Robert Arden...
A Oh, on Robert Arden's program, that is correct, but what it was I don't know. That is vague to me.

Q Did you hear the broadcast?
A I don't know that I did.

Q Was there any transcription of the program made or given to Chaplin?
A No.

Q Were you employed by Chaplin during the time he was working on the story of the Monsieur Verdoux picture?
A Yes, he had started it before I got there.

Q Did he collaborate with anyone in preparing the script?
A No, he did it all, to my knowledge.

Q Did you know Dan James who was employed by Chaplin as a writer on the picture "Modern Times"?
A No that was before my time.

Q Or Robert Meltzer?
A No.

Q Did you ever see Hy Kraft in connection with Charlie Chaplin?
A Who was he.

Q He was a Hollywood writer, I believe.
A No.

Q Did you ever see Leonardo Bercovici?
A No. He didn't haveany writers at his house to my knowledge.

Q Would you know the name of this Soviet Vice-Consul who visited Chaplin, if I mentioned it to you?
A I don't think I would.

Q Did you ever know of any other addresses for Chaplin than 1085 Summit Drive, Beverly Hills. Did he have any other apartments around?
A No, only the one for Oona for the month or so on Olympic.

Q And where was that?
A On Olympic Boulevard somewhere, but I don't think that was in his name. It was in her name. He gave her the money to pay for it.

Q Did you know of any connection Chaplin had with an address 318 Reeves Drive, Beverly Hills?
A Would that be Oona's. It might have been on the corner.

Q Did you ever see any Communist literature in Chaplin's home?
A No.

Q The Daily Worker, did he subscribe to that?
A Not to my knowledge. I never saw it.

Q Did you see a copy of "New Masses"?

A You see the mail was never delivered up there. It was sent to the Studio.

Q Did you see the library which he has in his home?
A Yes.

Q Were there any books in there by or about Karl Marx, Lenin, or Stalin?
A I never looked at it for that. I was never interested in it. I think most of the books were for research. I don't think any of his books were of any value because he never spent the money.

I have read the foregoing transcript of testimony, pages 1 to 18, inclusive, and certify that my answers are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. Further, corrections numbered ___ to ___ inclusive, were made at my request.

_____

Subscribed and sworn to before me
this ___ day of _____, 1953.

_____
Acting Immigrant Inspector,
Immigration and Naturalization Service

_____
Investigator, Immigration & Naturalization
Service

Certified true and correct transcript of
the shorthand notes of this proceeding.

Polly Pattridge

Form 16-43
11-26-43

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immigration and Naturalization Service
Los Angeles 13, California

NR: STN: GR: LOSANGELES FLD: DATE: 10-9-52

TO: DD NY PRIORITY [redacted]

TEXT:

PAULETTE GODDARD REPORTEDLY LEFT EUROPE OCTOBER EIGHT NINETEEN FIFTYTWO BY UNKNOWN VESSEL DESTINED YOUR PORT ARRIVAL ANTICIPATED ABOUT OCTOBER FIFTEEN NINETEENFIFTYTWO DESTINED LANGDON HOTEL TWO EAST FIFTYSIXTH STREET NEWYORKCITY STOP MAINTAIN LOOKOUT AND QUESTION CONCERNING DATE AND PLACE OF MARRIAGE TO CHAPLIN AND AVAILABILITY OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE ALSO IF POSSIBLE STATEMENT COVERING POINTS SUGGESTED LETTER OCTOBER SEVEN NINETEENFIFTYTWO YOUR A FIVE EIGHT THREE ZERO EIGHT SEVEN NINE***

DECLASSIFIED

RECEIVED OCT 16 1952 INVESTIGATION DIVISION

Associate Commissioner, Enforcement Date

Personal L.A. 1600-11933-Inv.

AIRMAIL — CC: Commissioner, Washington, D.C.;/Attention: [redacted] Assistant Commissioner, Investigations Division.

SIGNATURE: [redacted] (b)(7)(c)

NR: Message Number TO: Addressee
STN: Originating Stn's Call Letters TEXT: Spell out all words, punctuation, and dates.
GR: Word Count
ORIGINATING STATION'S NAME appears immediately after Word Count

CONFIRMATION TO:

COPIES TO:

TO:
SVC: TIME: DATE: OP:
FROM:

[redacted]

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immigration and Naturalization Service
Los Angeles, California

File 1600-41933 October 7, 1952

Subject: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN (b)(7)(c)

Sworn statement made by WILLIAM WARD KIMPLE to Investigator [redacted] in the Office of the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service, 458 South Spring Street, Los Angeles, California, on October 7, 1952.

PRESENT:

(b)(7)(c) [redacted] Examining Officer
WILLIAM WARD KIMPLE, Witness
OPAL O. ROBERTSON, Stenographer

EXAMINING OFFICER TO WITNESS:

Q. Mr. Kimple, you are advised that I am an Investigator and Acting Immigrant Inspector of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and authorized by law to administer oaths in connection with the enforcement of the Immigration and Naturalization laws. I desire to take a sworn statement from you at this time concerning your knowledge of one, CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, and his association or affiliation in any manner with the Communist Party. This information is for the purpose of assisting in determining his right to reenter the United States. Any statement you make should be voluntary, and you are hereby warned that any such statement may be used by the Government in any subsequent proceedings either civil or criminal as the Government sees fit against any person. You are further warned that any false statement made under oath constitutes the crime of perjury, the penalty for which if convicted may be imprisonment for not more than five years or a fine of not more than $2,000.00, or both such fine and imprisonment. Do you understand?
A. I do.

Q. Are you willing to make a statement and answer questions under these conditions?
A. I am.

Q. Please raise your right hand. Do you solemnly swear that the testimony that you are about to give in this proceeding will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?
A. I do.

Q. What is your full, true, and correct name?
A. William Ward Kimple.

Q. When and where were you born?
A. I was born January 29, 1901 at Chambersville, Indiana County, Pennsylvania.

Q. Are you a citizen of the United States?
A. I am.

Q. Have you ever lost United States citizenship in any fashion?
A. I have not.

Q. For what period of time were you a resident of Los Angeles, California?
A. I was a resident of Los Angeles, California continuously from 1923 through 1945.

Q. What was your occupation during this period?
A. I was a Los Angeles police officer during most of that period, from 1924.

Q. Los Angeles City Police?
A. Los Angeles, city policeman, yes, sir.

Q. During the period of time that you resided in Los Angeles, did there come a time when you became a member of the Communist Party?
A. Yes, sir, I was a member of the Communist Party from 1928 to 1939.

Q. Do you understand that when I use the term "Communist Party" I refer to that organization in the United States under any of the various names which it has employed during the period of time that you were a member?
A. Yes, I do.

Q. For what reason did you join the Communist Party?
A. I joined the Communist Party for the purpose of obtaining information for the Los Angeles Police Department for the enforcement of the laws of the City of Los Angeles.

Q. Were you then in effect an undercover operative of the Los Angeles Police Department in the Communist Party in Los Angeles during the period from 1928 to 1939 inclusive?
A. Yes, sir.

Q. What positions did you hold within the Communist Party?
A. I was unit organizer, unit literature agent, and I was Los Angeles County Assistant Membership Director ~~beginning on a unit level.~~

Q. You were elevated during the period of your membership to a functionary on the ~~Los Angeles~~ County level, is that correct?
A. That's correct.

Q. And over what period of time were you a functionary on the County level?
A. From 1936 through 1939.

Q. Were you a particularly active member of the Communist Party in this area?
A. Yes, I was a particularly active functionary in the Communist Party not only because of my official position in the Communist Party, but also because of my ability to furnish transportation to other Communist Party leaders, and also because I wanted to get around and get as much information as possible for the Police Department.

Q. Did you have a wide spread acquaintance with other functionaries not only in this area but from without this area when they would visit here?

A. Yes, I met many functionaries and afforded them transportation while they were in Los Angeles.

Q. Previous to your membership in the Communist Party, were you ever a member of any other so-called radical organization?
A. Yes, I was a member of the I.W.W., Industrial Workers of the World, in Los Angeles from 1925 until the middle of 1928.

Q. For what reason were you a member of this organization?
A. For the same reason I was a member of the Communist Party, to obtain information for the Los Angeles Police Department.

Q. Is the name of Charles Spencer Chaplin, also known as Charlie Chaplin, the prominent motion picture actor of many years, known to you?
A. It is.

Q. I now present for your inspection a photograph of an individual in sport coat and slacks, apparently gray haired, together with another individual in business suit and tie, and a third figure apparently a cub bear, and ask you if you can identify the Charlie Chaplin of whom you have knowledge from this picture?
A. Yes. I recognize the individual in the sport coat and white hair as being the Charlie Chaplin of whom I speak.

Q. Did your knowledge of Charlie Chaplin have any connection with your membership in the I.W.W. and the Communist Party?
A. Yes.

Q. What is your first recollection of having heard of Charlie Chaplin in relation to your membership in the Communist Party or the I.W.W.?
A. My first recollection of Charlie Chaplin was in connection with the I.W.W. when in closed business meetings of the I.W.W. it was reported that Charley Chaplin had donated funds for political prisoners of the I.W.W.

Q. Do you recall on how many occasions you heard of Mr. Chaplin referred to as a donator of funds to the I.W.W.?
A. I distinctly remember of it having occurred two or three times.

Q. And during what period of time did this take place?
A. That would have taken place during 1925 and 1926.

Q. By whom were the reports made that Chaplin had contributed this money?
A. I don't recall the title of the man, but his position corresponded to that of an organizer. I think he was called some kind of a secretary, and it is his job to make these financial reports to the members.

Q. Was it the same individual who mentioned Chaplin on each occasion, as far as you recall?
A. No, it was not. There was at least two that made reports. Archie Sinclair was one of them.

Q. Now on what basis were these reports made?
A. These were reports made in connection with fund drives and apparently consisted of written totals submitted by persons collecting the funds.

Q. Who was Archie Sinclair?
A. Archie Sinclair was a leader in the I.W.W., had been a former political prisoner, and was an active national leader in the I.W.W.

Q. Do you have any knowledge of Archie Sinclair subsequent to your I.W.W. membership?
A. No, I do not recall.

Q. Do you recall the identity of the second individual who made a report in which Chaplin was named as a contributor?
A. I can't remember right now, but I believe I have the name at home, and in my effects, and I'll bring it in for you if I can find it.

Q. Can you describe this second individual who reported Chaplin as having contributed to the I.W.W.?
A. He was medium to medium short, normal build, round face, white, American, a man of about 33 to 35 years at that time.

Q. Was he likewise a leader in the I.W.W.?
A. Yes, locally.

Q. And do you have a distinct recollection that the name of Charlie Chaplin was specifically mentioned as a direct contributor to the I.W.W. on these occasions?
A. I do.

Q. Do you recall the amounts that were contributed by him at that time?
A. My recollection is that they were in the neighborhood of $50 to $100, which at that time seemed large to us.

Q. Do you recall where these closed business meetings were held?
A. I do...on South Spring Street in the vicinity of 224..between First and Third and in a private room in the 500 block on South Stanford, on the east side of the street in front.

Q. Do you recall approximately how many persons were present at these meetings?
A. Yes, about ten or twelve.

Q. Who were they?
A. Ed Setzer was one, Harry Hodgeman was another. There was a Mr. and Mrs. Buccelli, he was a baggage ~~snatcher~~ SMASHER at the Biltmore Hotel, and their daughter Aurora, a teamster, Steve something, I can't remember his last name, a secretary, his name was Tom, can't think of his last name..married Queen Silver of the atheist movement in Los Angeles.

Q. Do you know the whereabouts of any of these persons at the present time?
A. I do not, no.

Q. Were these occasions that you have named the only instances during your membership in the I.W.W. that you have had the occasion to hear the name Charlie Chaplin?

A. Other than he was mentioned occasionally as being sympathetic to the organization, is all that I recall.

Q. Subsequent to your leaving the I.W.W. and joining the Communist Party, did you ever receive any information concerning Chaplin with relation to that organization?

A. I did. In about 1935, 1936 I was working with a Nora Helgren, who was a local Communist Party contact with Moscow and other international points, and as I would be driving Nora Helgren pass the Chaplin estate, she referred to Chaplin as being sympathetic and always good for a financial touch.

Q. As being sympathetic and good for a financial touch to what?

A. Sympathetic to the Communist movement and a financial touch to any financial drive..money drive that was going on by the Communist Party.

Q. How did you know Nora Helgren to be a local contact for Moscow, as you say?

A. I knew her to be a member of the Communist Party because she was in my unit when I was organizer and I would visit her and became personally acquainted with her and afforded her transportation very frequently, daily in fact at times, and I took her to meet national representatives from other countries on a few occasions and I drew from her through personal conversations her history and her activities in the Communist Party where she had been the secretary to Maxine Litvinov in Moscow.

Q. Do you believe that while she was a Communist Party member in this area that she was also contacting international representatives of the Communist Party here, is that your understanding?

A. My understanding is that international representatives of the Communist Party were contacting her. They would contact her rather than go to the Communist Party headquarters.

Q. Did this ever occur in your presence?

A. I have been to her house when they were there, and I have taken her to meet at least one of the Chinese communists.

Q. Based upon your experience in the Communist Party, how would you classify Nora Helgren?

A. I would classify her as an international contact. I wouldn't call her agent, but she was a trusted contact, internationally known and trusted.

Q. On approximately how many occasions did Nora Helgren inform you that Charlie Chaplin was sympathic towards and a contributor to the Communist Party?

A. A minimum of one-half dozen times.

Q. Were these statements ever made in the presence of other persons to your knowledge?

A. Other than my wife, Clara, I do not know. She is now deceased.

Q. Can you recall specifically what Nora Helgren said in relation to Chaplin at any given time?

A. She commented herself that she knew that he was sympathetic and contributed because of her contact with other motion picture bigwigs with left wing leanings.

Q. Did she ever identify such individuals?
A. Yes. To begin with her husband, who was in the motion picture industry, and he was George Helgren, and there was Beryl Lacada, and that fellow that went to Russia. Those are all that I can recall off hand.

Q. Did she state to you that she herself had personal knowledge of Chaplin's sympathy towards and contributions to the Communist Party?
A. Yes.

Q. Do you know whether she ever personally contacted Chaplin?
A. I do not know that.

Q. Where is Nora Helgren at the present time?
A. I believe she is in Sweden.

Q. Aside from your conversations with Nora Helgren in regard to Chaplin, do you have any other information relative to his sympathy towards and contributions to the Communist Party?
A. Yes, on one other occasion I afforded transportation to Jim ~~Thorn~~ THORM 4, who with my wife, Clara Kimple, visited the Chaplin estate for the purpose of soliciting a contribution to the Communist Party.

Q. When did this occur?
A. This occurred I believe in 1937.

Q. Who was Jim ~~Thorn?~~ THORM 5
A. Jim Thorm was the organizational secretary of the Communist Party of Los Angeles, county organizational secretary.

Q. Do you recall the circumstances surrounding this visit to the Chaplin home?
A. I remember that Jim Thorm asked my wife to be a member of the visiting committee, of which he was the other member.

Q. Did he state in your presence that the purpose of this visit to the Chaplin home was to secure funds for the Communist Party from Chaplin?
A. He did.

Q. Did he state in your presence why he had reason to believe that Chaplin would make such a contribution?
A. No, he didn't.

Q. Did Jim Thorm 7 ever inform you or state in your presence that to his knowledge Charlie Chaplin was sympathetic towards or a contributor to the Communist Party at any time?
A. Yes, he did. At this time of which I refer he stated that Charlie Chaplin was always good for financial contributions to the Communist Party.

Q. Did you actually drive your wife, Clara, and Mr. Thorm 8 to the Chaplin home at that time?
A. I did.

Q. Do you recall where this home was located?
A. I recall it was in the palatial residence district of Beverly Hills behind the Beverly Hills Hotel. I believe it was across the road from Pickfair.

Q. And what was Pickfair?
A. Pickfair was the home of Mary Pickford.

Q. About what time of the day or night did this visit occur?
A. It was day time. I don't remember whether it was morning or evening, but it was daylight.

Q. Can you describe generally the Chaplin estate?
A. It was a large palatial house with large grounds and a concealing hedge-type fence along the road, so it was not easily seen.

Q. Was this the same Chaplin home that you had observed in the company of Nora Helgren when she informed you of her knowledge of Chaplin?
A. It was.

Q. Did you know by any independent means that this was the Chaplin home?
A. Yes, it was. It was a matter of general knowledge that that's where he lived.

Q. What transpired when you arrived at the Chaplin home?
A. I stayed in the car, Jim Thorn and Clara Kimple walked in the driveway and through the front door, returned soon, as I recall, and stated that Chaplin was not in at the time.

Q. Did Thorn indicate to you that he had at any time received contributions from Chaplin for the Communist Party?
A. I do not recall that he personally had received any. He simply said that Chaplin had contributed. He didn't name anybody else.

Q. Did he indicate to you the amount or amounts of money to his knowledge that Chaplin had contributed to the Communist Party?
A. I do not recall that.

Q. Did you later return on this mission or was that the end of the incident?
A. I was NOT solicited to again furnish transportation for that mission.

Q. Did your wife later accompany him, do you know?
A. No, she didn't.

Q. Do you have any other knowledge concerning Chaplin's relationship with the Communist Party?
A. Yes. I had one further meeting, a meeting which was called specifically to organize visiting groups to call on known donators to give money to a drive which the Communist Party was sponsoring at that time. This I believe was in 1938. The meeting was called by Paul Cline and Jack Moore. The meeting was held in a small bungalow in the neighborhood of Echo Park and Sunset. At that meeting a prepared list was presented from which names were given to committees. These committees were to visit the names which they received to solicit funds, and I know that the name of Charlie Chaplin and Melvin Douglas was given to one person to contact. I do not recall at the moment who that person was.

Q. Was this meeting a closed Communist Party meeting restricted solely to members of the Communist Party?
A. It was.

Q. How many persons attended the meeting to your recollection?
A. There were quite few, a small number. I remember Dr. Hell Bigelman was present, and there were two others whose names I do not recall at the moment, my wife, and I.

Q. How many persons would you estimate were present at this meeting?
A. Not over ten or twelve.

Q. Were you acquainted with all of them at that time?
A. I was.

Q. What position did these people hold in the Communist Party?
A. They were high trusted responsible party members, not necessarily heads, but persons with the ability to solicit.

Q. Who headed this meeting?
A. Paul Cline and Jack Moore.

Q. Who had prepared the list of potential contributors?
A. I do not know.

Q. Who had the list?
A. Paul Cline.

Q. Did you personally examine the list?
A. I personally saw the list and itched to get my hands on it and couldn't.

Q. For what reason did you desire this list?
A. I thought the Police Department might be interested.

Q. Of how many pages did this list consist?
A. One page typewritten names. I would say about 25 names and addresses on there.

Q. Do you recall the names of any persons on that list aside from Charlie Chaplin?
A. I remember Melvin Douglas' name on there and Edward G. Robinson. There were three or four others whom I recognized at the time, but I do not remember or recall them right now.

Q. From the look that you had at the list, did these names appear to comprise any one particular group such as those connected with the movie industry?
A. Not restricted to movie industry. There were several there who were connected with the movie industry, but there were also of other wealthy people.

Q. Do you recall whether the addresses as well as the names appeared on the list?
A. They were.

Q. Do you remember how Charlie Chaplin's name was listed?
A. As I recall it was Charles Chaplin.

Q. Do you recall at the time whether or not the address given corresponded with your knowledge of his place of residence at that time?
A. I did not pay attention to his address.

Q. Was any mention or description given of any of the persons named on that list of Paul Cline's?
A. We were told before we saw the list that this was a meeting called to meet the direneed. Money was urgently needed and that this list comprised the names of people who were known to be liberal contributors and that particular stress was to be placed before these people and emphasized to them the urgency of the need for large contributions. We were each one permitted to go over the list and take any one whom we might know personally and felt that we could be more influential than some one else in getting sizeable contributions. In other words whoever knew the party best was the one to visit that person, and it is my recollection it was during this group selection that in the general discussion that it was made clear that the Charles Chaplin on the list was the movie comedian that we are discussing.

Q. You state that you are unable to recall at this time who was given Chaplin's name to solicit for funds?
A. It has slipped my mind.

Q. Do you recall what names were given either you or your wife?
A. We managed to wiggle out of making any solicitations.

Q. On the grounds of other work or what excuse did you give?
A. We used the excuse that we thought others would be able to solicit larger donations than us.

Q. As a result of this meeting and the discussions which prevailed, did you come to the definite conclusion that Charles Chaplin was a person who had contributed funds to the Communist Party in the past and was expected to do so on this occasion?
A. That is correct.

Q. Do you know the whereabouts of Jim Thorn at the present time?
A. The last I heard of him he was in New York.

LEE 12

Q. Do you know the whereabouts of Paul Cline, ~~Neil~~ Bigelman, or Jack Moore?
A. Bigelman is in Los Angeles, Jack Moore is in Los Angeles, and Paul Cline was in the hands of the Immigration Service.

Q. Did you ever have any occasion to obtain any further information relative to Charley Chaplin with respect to the Communist Party?
A. I do not recall anything further at this time.

Q. In your official positions held in the Communist Party as well as your numerous contacts with other Communist Party members, were you ever informed indirectly at any time as to whether or not Chaplin was or had been an actual member of the Communist Party?

A. I do not recall of ever having been informed that he specifically was a member.

Q. Do you feel that you have contributed to the extent of your knowledge concerning Mr. Chaplin at this time?

A. I can think of nothing further.

Q. Have you understood all of the questions that have been asked you?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. When this statement has been transcribed, and you have read it, will you be willing to affix your signature thereto?

A. Yes, sir, I will.

Q. In the event your testimony is needed in any subsequent proceeding in behalf of the Government concerning Mr. Chaplin, are you willing to appear as a Government witness?

A. I am.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct transcript of my stenographic notes, Book No. 2323.

Opal O. Robertson

Opal O. Robertson, Stenographer

I have read the foregoing transcript of testimony including pages 1 to 10, inclusive, and certify that my answers are true and correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief; further, corrections numbered 1 to 12 inclusive, were made at my request.

William Ward Kimple

William Ward Kimple
Witness

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Los Angeles, California this 8th day of October 1952.

(b)(7)(c) [redacted]

Investigator

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immigration and Naturalization Service
458 South Spring Street
Los Angeles 13, California

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN File: 1600-41933-Inv.

(b)(7)(c)

Sworn statement of KARUJIRO WADA, made before Investigators [redacted] in the Office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, 458 South Spring Street, Los Angeles, California, on October 7, 1952, at 3:40 P. M. Statement taken in the English language.

PRESENT: [redacted] Examining Officer
(b)(7)(c) Investigator
Investigator
Kakujiro Wada, Witness
[redacted] Stenographer
(b)(6)

EXAMINING OFFICER TO WITNESS:

Q Mr. Wada, you are advised that we are Investigators and Acting Immigrant Inspectors with the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service. We desire to take a statement from you concerning the right of one Charles Spencer Chaplin to be in, reside in, or reenter the United States. Any statement you make should be voluntary on your part, of your own free will, and you are advised that any statement you make may be used by the Government against Charles Spencer Chaplin. Do you understand?
A Yes.

Q Are you willing to make a statement and answer questions under these conditions?
A Yes, sir.

Q Will you stand, raise your right hand, and be sworn. Do you solemnly swear that any statements you are about to make will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?
A Yes.

Q You are advised that if you willfully and knowingly give false testimony in this proceeding, you may be subject to prosecution for perjury, the penalty for which is a fine of not more than $2000.00, or imprisonment for five years, or both such fine and imprisonment. Do you understand?
A Yes.

Q I will explain perjury to you: Perjury is a false statement willfully and knowingly made on a material point before a competent tribunal or

board. Do you understand?
A I understand.

Q What is your full, true and correct name?
A Kakujiro Wada.

Q Have you ever used or been known by any other name or names?
A No, sir.

Q Do you have an English or American name?
A Sometimes they say "K" Wada.

Q Have you ever been known as Frank Wada?
A No.

Q What is your residence address?
A I have an apartment at [redacted] Los Angeles, California.

Q What is your business address?
A The Fukuya Cafe, [redacted] Los Angeles, California.

(b)(6)

Q Of what country are you a citizen or subject?
A Japan.

Q Have you ever taken any steps to change your citizenship to any country other than Japan?
A No, sir.

Q Where were you born?
A Nagano-Ken, Japan.

Q What is the date of your birth?
A July 1, 1888, I think (Meji 21).

Q When and where did you enter the United States the first time?
A Seattle, Washington.

Q When?
A I think it was July 4th or 10th, 1907 or 1908. I am not sure of the exact date.

Q On what boat did you arrive?
A The "Tango Maru."

Q And from what Japanese port did you sail?
A Yokohama.

Q Have you been out of the United States since that time?
A I drove Mr. Chaplin to Ensenada, Mexico.

Q When was that?
A In 1937.

Q Were you inspected by an American Immigration Officer when you came back?
A Yes.

Q Did you have any documents?
A I was held one night by Immigration at San Ysidro. They telephoned Seattle, Washington, to verify my entry, and they said it was all right.

Q Have you been out of the United States at any time since that occasion?
A I went to Tijuana a couple of times on a border crossing card.

Q How long have you resided in Los Angeles, California?
A From 1925 until now.

Q Were you in any of the relocation centers during the war?
A I was at Hart Mountain, Wyoming.

Q You were in Hart Mountain, Wyoming, all during the war?
A Yes.

Q When did you return to Los Angeles?
A I think about November, 1945.

Q Do you have an Alien Registration Receipt Card?
A Yes, but it is at home.

Q During the time you resided in Los Angeles were you employed by one Charles Spencer Chaplin?
A Yes.

Q Where did Mr. Chaplin reside during the time you worked for him?
A He lived in Beverly Hills, on Cove Way or Summit Drive.

Q Between what years did you work for Mr. Chaplin?
A From 1932 or 1933 up until about a month after Pearl Harbor or the first part of 1942.

Q What was the nature of your employment with Mr. Chaplin, what kind of work?
A Private chauffeur only.

Q Approximately what hours of the day were you employed?
A From about 10:00 o'clock in the morning until sometimes 12:00 midnight or 1:00 A. M.

Q Did you reside on the premises at Mr. Chaplin's home?
A Yes, I lived over the garage. The garage was about 200 feet from the house.

Q In other words, you were on call at all times, day or night?
A Yes, seven days a week.

Q Did you have a regular day off?
A No, I didn't have a regular day off.

Q In connection with your duties as chauffeur, did you ever drive any guests of Mr. Chaplin or Mr. Chaplin only?
A Sometimes guests.

Q During your employment with Mr. Chaplin as chauffeur, did you ever have occasion to drive anyone by the name of Joan Berry?
A Yes.

Q On more than one occasion?
A Yes, more than one time.

Q During the period of your employment for Mr. Chaplin was Joan Berry ever a resident of the Chaplin home; did she ever live there?
A She did not have her own room, but Joan Berry sometimes stayed there as a guest.

Q Do you know of any occasion specifically when Miss Joan Berry stayed overnight as a guest in the Chaplin home?
A I don't know because she would drive her car and I didn't see the car left out overnight.

Q Do you know where Miss Berry resided during that time?
A Between Wilshire Blvd. and Olympic, near Beverly Hills Blvd. She had an apartment with her mother.

Q Did you ever call for Miss Berry at this apartment and take her to the Chaplin home?
A Yes, sure.

Q Approximately what time of day was this?
A In the evening.

Q Did you take her home to her apartment the same evening?
A Yes, always.

Q Over how long a time was Miss Berry a frequent visitor in the Chaplin home?
A About a year and a half or two years.

Q When was that period?
A In 1940 or 1941. Her trouble happened after I left.

Q Do you ever recall taking Miss Berry to any doctor's office?
A No.

Q Do you ever recall picking Miss Berry up at a doctor's office and taking Miss Berry and a nurse to Mr. Chaplin's home?
A I think one time I did pick up Miss Berry and a nurse and take them to the Chaplin house.

Q Was the nurse in the house for any length of time?
A Just for a short time.

Q Did you take the nurse back anywhere then?
A I don't remember where I took the nurse.

Q Do you remember about when that was?
A Just before I left the Chaplin home.

Q That would have been December of 1941 or early 1942?
A Just before I left, possibly in January 1942.

Q Do you recall taking Miss Berry to a doctor's office on any other occasion?
A No.

Q Do you recall taking Miss Berry and Mr. Durant anywhere together at any time?
A No.

Q Do you know whether Joan Berry ever made any trips with Mr. Chaplin on his yacht?
A I think so.

Q Do you recall where they went?
A To Catalina.

Q Do you remember when that would have been?
A No.

Q Do you know whether Miss Berry came back with him on the yacht?
A Yes.

Q Was there anyone else in the party at any time other than Mr. Chaplin and Miss Berry?
A Maybe Miss Berry's friend, but I don't remember for sure.

Q After you brought Miss Berry and the nurse from this address you don't remember, back to Mr. Chaplin's house, do you know how long Miss Berry stayed in the Chaplin home?
A I don't remember.

Q Did she appear to be sick or ill at the time?
A She just came in with the nurse, I think.

Q On the occasion of Miss Berry and the nurse going to the Chaplin home, Miss Berry did not drive her car; is that correct?
A That's right.

Q You brought Miss Berry and the nurse to the Chaplin home, and then you took the nurse back?
A Yes.

Q To the same place you picked the nurse and Miss Berry up?
A I don't remember.

Q Did Miss Berry leave the Chaplin home later that same evening; did you drive Miss Berry any place after you took the nurse home?
A I can't remember.

Q Did Miss Goddard separate from Mr. Chaplin before the war -- before you left the Chaplin home?
A Yes.

Q Had Miss Goddard already left Mr. Chaplin when this incident of Miss Berry and the nurse took place?
A I think so.

Q Would you say that Miss Berry was Mr. Chaplin's girl friend?
A I think so.

Q Did Mr. Chaplin, during the period of your employment with him, have any other girl friends?
A I don't think so. Some ladies came to Mr. Chaplin's home.

Q Did any of these ladies that visited Mr. Chaplin's home ever stay over night in the home?
A I don't think so.

Q During the time you were employed by Mr. Chaplin, did you ever have any conversations or discussions with him about Communism?
A No.

Q Have you, yourself, ever been a member of the Communist Party?
A No.

Q Do you know whether Mr. Chaplin ever had any callers at his home who were known Communists?
A I don't think so. One time Mr. Chaplin went to Edward G. Robinson's home to see some of his paintings, but that's all.

Q Was Mr. Tim Durant ever a visitor in the Chaplin home?
A Yes.

Q About when did Mr. Durant begin to be a visitor at Chaplin's home?
A Mr. Durant was already acquainted with Mr. Chaplin before I came to work for him.

Q Was Mr. Durant very often a visitor in the Chaplin home?
A Many times -- he was a good friend.

Q Did Mr. Durant ever bring any young ladies to the Chaplin home when he came?
A Yes, I think so. Mr. Durant was a close friend and ate dinner there.

Q About how many ladies would Mr. Durant bring with him on any one occasion?
A Sometimes one or two.

Q Was Mr. Durant ever an overnight guest in the Chaplin home?
A I don't remember of him staying overnight.

Q Did you, as chauffeur for Mr. Chaplin, ever pick Mr. Durant up with girl friends or ladies at any other location and drive them to the Chaplin home?
A No.

Q Did Mr. Durant always drive his own car?
A Yes.

Q Was Mr. Robert Arden ever a guest at the Chaplin home?
A I don't know him.

Q Going back to Mr. Chaplin's visit to the home of Edward G. Robinson; you stated it was for the purpose of seeing some paintings by Mr. Robinson. How did you know this?
A I looked in the front door and they had nice pictures on the wall.

Q Your remark concerning Mr. Chaplin's visit to the Robinson home came just after my question concerning whether or not Mr. Chaplin had ever associated with any known Communists. Do you believe Mr. Robinson to be a Communist?
A I don't think so. I don't know anything about Mr. Robinson.

Q Why did the mention of Communism suggest Mr. Robinson's name to you?
A Because it was in the newspapers.

Q Do you mean Mr. Robinson was accused of being a Communist, and mention of that was made in the newspapers?
A Yes, I saw it in the newspaper.

Q Do you recall Mr. Chaplin associating or visiting with anyone else who was mentioned in the newspapers as having Communist affiliations?
A No.

Q Did Mr. Chaplin ever have any meetings in his home other than social gatherings?
A Never. Once he had a stockholders' meeting of the United Artists Corporation. Mary Pickford, Samuel Goldwyn and Douglas Fairbanks, Sr., were there.

Q Did Mr. Chaplin have a personal physician?
A Yes, Dr. Reynolds.

Q Is Dr. Reynolds still living?
A I don't know.

Q Have you ever heard any mention, or rumor, or gossip that Mr. Chaplin might be a Communist or friendly to the Communists?
A No, I never heard any.

Q Did you ever hear anybody say that Mr. Chaplin was accused of being friendly to the Communists?
A No.

Q Did your duties, while you were in the employ of Mr. Chaplin, ever require that you go inside the big house?
A I think once or twice.

Q You had no work there?
A No. I saw a moving picture there.

Q What type of picture was it?
A A color picture of South America. It was very interesting.

Q Did Mr. Chaplin ever talk with you while you were driving him?
A He did not talk much. There was no conversation.

Q What were the names of the other servants in the Chaplin home?
A Frank Yonemori was the butler. The No. 2 man was Hirozawa. I have forgotten his first name. The cook was George Hirano.

Q Were there any other employees in the Chaplin home other than the butler, the No. 2 man and the cook?
A That's all.

Q Was there a maid employed in the Chaplin home after Miss Goddard left?
A No.

Q Do you remember driving Miss Berry any place on any other occasion when she was not well?
A No. One night I was walking down the driveway, and I saw Miss Berry walking toward the house, and I wondered why she had not driven her car up. Then

I saw her car outside the gate and a young man sitting inside the car waiting.

Q Do you know approximately when that was?
A I think it was a short time before I left.

Q Did you know the young man in the car?
A No.

Q Did you see Miss Berry leave the house?
A No, I went to the garage.

Q Have you ever heard the name, Dr. Tweedie?
A No.

Q Have you ever heard the name, Dr. Immerman?
A No.

Q Did Mr. Chaplin ever consult any doctor other than Dr. Reynolds?
A He never got sick; I don't remember.

Q When your statement has been transcribed, we will want you to read it over, make any necessary corrections, and then sign it. We will contact you in the near future for that purpose. What time would you like to be contacted?
A In the afternoon, after 2:00 o'clock.

I certify that the foregoing is a true and correct transcript of my stenographic notes, October 7, 1952.

Grace Dorris

Grace Dorris, Stenographer

I have read the foregoing transcript of testimony, including pages 1 to 9, inclusive, and certify that my answers are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief; further corrections, numbered 1 to _____, inclusive, were made at my request.

_____
KAKUJIRO WADA, Witness

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me at Los Angeles, California, this _____ day of _____, 1952.

[redacted] Examining Officer

(b)(7)(c)

CONF[redacted]

EXAMINATION OF ROBERT E. ARDEN ON EIGH[redacted]
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

DECLASSIFIED

OCTOBER 6, 1952

Re: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN File: 0300-427798

P R E S E N T: (b)(7)(c)

[redacted]
Investigator
Examining Officer

ROBERT E. ARDEN
Witness

ETHEL H. STEIN
Stenographer

- -

EXAMINING OFFICER TO WITNESS:

Q You are advised that I am an Officer of the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service authorized by law to take and receive evidence concerning the enforcement of the immigration and nationality laws. I desire to question you concerning a matter of interest to the Government. Any statement you make must be voluntary and may be used by the Government in any subsequent proceedings it may see fit to institute. Under these circumstances are you willing to make a statement under oath?
A I am.

Q Will you please rise and raise your right hand?
A (Witness complies).

Q Do you solemnly swear that all the testimony you are about to give will be the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, so help you God? (b)(7)(c)
A I do.

Q What is your true, full and co[redacted]
A ROBERT E. ARDEN.

Q Have you ever been known by an[redacted] 10-31-83
A Yes.

Associate Date

[redacted]

[redacted]

Q Will you please state the other names by which you have been known?
A RUDOLF KLIGLER.

Q When and where were you born?
A December 16, 1900 in Vienna, Austria.

Q Of what country are you a citizen?
A None - I am stateless.

Q What is your present status under the immigration laws of the United States?
A I am an applicant for discretionary relief in order to establish permanent residence in the United States.

Q The matter in which the Government is presently interested involves CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN. Are you acquainted with him?
A I am.

Q When did you first meet MR. CHAPLIN?
A The latter part of November 1941.

Q What was your association with MR. CHAPLIN subsequent to that date?
A Intimate friend until the early part of 1944.

Q What was your occupation during that period?
A Radio commentator on world affairs.

Q Over what station?
A KFWB in Hollywood and NBC Red Network, Hollywood.

Q In addition to being a personal friend of Mr. Chaplin's, during that period was there any business relationship between you and he?
A He engaged me as writer on the motion picture "M.VERDOUX".

Q Can you describe briefly how close your personal association with Mr. Chaplin was?
A After his initial break with MISS JOAN BERRY I was his constant companion, being with him practically every day. I was also with him very frequently during his courtship of Miss Oona O'Neill, the present Mrs. Chaplin, and, of course, during the time of the indictments and trials - I am referring to the indictment under the Mann Act of MR. CHARLES CHAPLIN, the paternity suit, and the three Federal indictments in which I was co-defendant with CHAPLIN and others, - I was with him practically day and night.

Q What to your knowledge was the outcome of these indictments and suits to which you refer?

[redacted]

DECLASSIFIED

A The Mann Act trial ended with an acquittalof CHARLES CHAPLIN. In the paternity suit he was found to be the father of Miss Joan Berry' illegitimate childand the three Federal indictments in which I was involved as co-defendant were dismissed without trial.

Q What to your knowledge were the circumstances leading up to the indictment under the Mann Act?

A Miss Joan Berry, whom I had met shortly after my initial meeting of CHARLES CHAPLIN, had been his mistress. He also had her under contract with his studio and was intending to produce a motion picture with her as star, for which purpose he had purchased with my help the motion picture rights to the stage play "Shadow and Substance." Before the production could be undertaken Miss Berry, because of her "libertine" attitude and behavior, had incurred MR. CHAPLIN'S displeasure and he broke her contract for that reason. She then went east. CHARLIES CHAPLIN, several months later, went to Chicago and New York for his speaking engagements. He told me upon his return to Hollywood that he had met Joan Berry in New York, resumed relations with her and given her enough money to return to Hollywood.

Q Did she subsequently return to Hollywood?

A She did.

Q Do you have any idea as to the amount of money MR. CHAPLIN gave her at that time?

A He mentioned "a couple of hundred dollars."

Q Between the time that you met MR.CHAPLIN and Miss Berry and the time that MR. CHAPLIN broke Miss Berry's contract, did she live at MR. CHAPLIN'S home?

A No - she had an aprtment, together with her mother, but of course she spent a great deal of time at MR. CHAPLIN'S home.

Q And did the time that she spent there include over-night stays?

A I am sure. I believe that all this has been covered in great detail in the Minutes of the Mann Act Trial.

Q During the existence of the relationship between Miss Berry and MR. CHAPLIN, did you at any time act as a go-between either in financial matters or in attempting to arrange satisfactory solutionsto their disagreements?

A I did. Miss Berry very often came to me late at night after she had had spats with CHARLIE CHAPLIN. I sometimes drove her back home and sometimes went to MR. CHAPLIN'S home to try and straighten matters out.

Q Did MR. CHAPLIN attempt at any time to rid himself of Miss Berry by making some kind of financial settlement?

[redacted]

A Not in the strictest sense of a financial settlement. She was under contract to his studio for which she received $125 weekly. He also used to give her varying amounts of cash each week. He felt that she could have saved up enough money to tide her over until she found a new occupation. When she did go to New York I believe that she went there with her own money.

Q To your knowledge did anyone else attempt to arrange a financial settlement which would have precluded Miss Berry's paternity suit or the indictment under the Mann Act against CHARLES CHAPLIN?

A Not at that time. I am referring to the first break and before Miss Berry returned from the east, where she and CHAPLIN had resumed their relationship, which later formed the basis for the paternity suit. When she returned to Hollywood with the money given her by CHAPLIN in New York, that was the time that the trouble started. I recall it was a New Year's Eve - 1942. Miss Lillian Harvey and I were celebrating in Chasin's Restaurant in Beverly Hills. After midnight a telephone call came for MR. CHAPLIN. In the din of the celebration he could not hear very well and asked me to take the call. It was MR. CHAPLIN's butler who told me that somebody had called up and said that Miss Berry had been arrested by the Beverly Hill's Police. As I could not see MR. CHAPLIN go at this late hour to the Police Department, I followed his request and went there myself, only to find that the jail-house was completely empty and that there was no record of Miss Berry's arrest. The following morning the butler called me at my apartment and told me that he had had a call from the Beverly Hill's Police and that Miss Berry had now been jailed by them. I drove over and found that Miss Berry had been picked up the night before in a man's pajamas, with some smear on her lips and obviously because the Officers suspected a suicide attempt she had been sent to the Beverly Hills Emergency Hospital, which adjoins the Police Station. I was also informed that because of this incident a vagrancy charge had been placed against her. It was then, after I related the incident to MR. CHAPLIN, that he volunteered to come to her aid and gave her money to return to New York and to her mother.

Q Did she accept that offer?

A About two weeks later. She was released from jail on a suspended sentence and on condition that she stay away from Beverly Hills for ninety days. Before I would take her to town, however, I wanted her to put on a dress since she was still clad in those pajamas. She thereupon informed me that all her wearing apparel was scattered all over town - in the Plaza Hotel, at the Beverly Hills Hotel, in the Ambassador Hotel - where she had left them when she was unable to pay her bills. CHARLIE CHAPLIN then begged me to take care of these bills, amounting to several hundred dollars, approximately seven hundred, I believe. I just drove to the nearest hotel, the Hollywood Plaza in Hollywood, paid approximately two hundred dollars and received two suit cases which I took to the jail. After Joan Berry got dressed I drove her into Hollywood and gave her money to pay for a week for room and board and also

DECLASSIFIED

[redacted]

Rea

A (Continued):
handed her twenty dollars for incidental expenses. She had asked me to let her do that because she wanted to see if she could get a job in Hollywood. She agreed to contact me within a week and let me know whether she was ready to go to New York or had found a job in Hollywood. Ten days passed without word from Joan. When I called the boarding house I was told that she never remained there and left apparently right after I had. Another week later she called me and said that now she was ready to go to New York. I persuaded MR. CHAPLIN, who had been very incensed over her behavior, to keep his original promise and he then requested me to buy her a ticket and give her fifty dollars for expenses. I did so, only I gave her a hundred dollars.

Q How long after she left for this trip to New York was it before the indictments and the paternity suit were undertaken?
A I would say about three weeks later. Miss Berry appeared in Hollywood again and went to CHARLIE CHAPLIN'S home late at night and created a disturbance. MR. CHAPLIN called the Police. Miss Berry was arrested and the following morning she was sent down-town to start serving her suspended sentence because she obviously had violated the condition for the suspension, namely not to return to Beverly Hills within ninety days. After this story broke in the newspapers, it became suddenly known that Joan Berry was pregnant and then everything started to happen.

Q At this time to your knowledge was there any other person who attempted to arrange a financial settlement which would have precluded either the Mann Act indictment or paternity suit?
A There were many people who tried to straighten the mess out. Hedda Hopper - Mina Wallis and some others.

Q Do you know what specific offers were made or what arrangements, if any, were completed by any third party which were not agreed to by either CHARLES CHAPLIN or Miss Berry?
A I was not present at any of these meetings or conversations. I only know what CHAPLIN told me and that was that he had rejected all of these attempts to quash the incident and that he was going to fight even if it cost him half a million dollars.

Q Did MR. CHAPLIN ever appear on any of your radio broadcasts as a guest or on any program that you produced?
A Yes, he did.

Q What was the nature of the program and what part did he take in it or them?
A His first appearance was on December 7, 1941. He and Joan Berry came to the studio with me and after I made my midnight resume of the day's tragic events he went on the air for about five minutes and made a statement in which he expressed regret for the tragedy and the hope that it would be avenged. His second appearance was nine days later, on December

[redacted]

A (Continued):
16, 1941, when I presented a round-table discussion on "America at War" with Sir Cedric Hardwicke, John Garfield, Walter Duranty, William Wyler, Irwin Shaw and CHARLES CHAPLIN. CHAPLIN very strongly urged support of the Soviet Union "until the Russians reach Berlin." He also related the incident of his narrow escape from assassination by a bomb [redacted] Japan. Returning to Russia, he said "We cannot afford to have [redacted]-bish attitude about Russia --- we should try to understand the Russians." In the latter part of the program he defended Petain. His third appearance was a year later - on December 16, 1942, when I presented another round-table with Sir Cedric Hardwicke, Dr. Emil Ludwig, Nigel Bruce, Frank Lloyd and CHARLES CHAPLIN.

(This round-table discussion took place after CHARLIE CHAPLIN'S two meetings with Harry Bridges and his two trips to Chicago and New York where he spoke at Carnegie Hall). I queried CHAPLIN about his impressions gathered on his recent trips. He said "We have a great deal of prejudice --- we know that this prejudice comes from the bugaboo of Communism. You find all your "scare sisters" and columnists --- accusing and laying everything and all the fear of disunity to Communism --- the Communists outline a program for --- to orientate the world afterwards --- every Communist in this country has subordinated his interest for the purpose of victory." Later on in the program Mr. Nigel Bruce made the statement "We are together --- and unless we know what we are talking about the wisest thing we can do is not to criticize but back up our leaders and keep our mouths shut." CHARLES CHAPLIN replied to this "Did you know that these columnists are trying to divide the country --- there are certain columnists in this country and I am going to speak --- because if this is a free country --- and if this democracy advocates free speech, then I am one that's going to speak my mind even although I am a guest in this country. Because I believe unless --- if your democracy is so frail that you cannot be criticized then I do not thing it's worth fighting for --- I just gave a speech in Chicago and I happened to say that while people are anti-Communist, I am going to be Communistic. I am going to be pro-Communist, in other words --- when I see people --- deliberately using the bugaboo."

When some of the speakers suggested that after the war a large occupational force be maintained in Germany, CHAPLIN opposed it. --- CHARLIE CHAPLIN then said "Of all those nations Russia has carried out her obligations and pacts and has kept to them more than perhaps any other nation." --- In reply to a question from the audience whether the African Invasion constituted a Second Front or not, CHAPLIN said "If it's not helping Mr. Stalin. I mean if he is dissatisfied then I say it is not a Second Front. On the other hand, if he is satisfied then I think that we here in America should be satisfied and hope that it is a Second F[redacted] When Mr. Bruce took exception to CHAPLIN'S prior

[redacted]

A (Continued):
statement that Russia had fulfilled all her obligations more so than any other country and resented the obvious slur against Great Britain. CHARLIE CHAPLIN confirmed his previous statement and said "I think it's on the records that they (Russia) have fulfilled all their obligations and they have lived up to their pacts --- we wont go back into past history because we want unity. We are talking about the integrity of nations. They are all brought near the cow's tail - pardon me ---."

Q I note that you have been reading from what appear to be transcripts of the broadcasts in question. Is that correct?
A That is correct.

Q Can you make those transcripts available to this Service for duplication?
A Yes - I would like to state at this time that the original recordings of these broadcasts from which the transcripts were made, and which are the only existing such records, are in safe keeping in Hollywood and can be produced whenever the Government should require them.

Q These broadcasts about which you have just spoken - were not all the scripts for them prepared in advance?
A No - all my round table discussions were strictly ad-lib.

Q Who sponsored the radio programs on which MR. CHAPLIN appeared?
A Dr. Cowan, credit dentist, and Radio Station KFWB.

Q Did you have occasion during your association with MR. CHAPLIN to discuss politics informally?
A Very frequently.

Q What is your impression as to his political ideologies or political philosophies?
A He told me that way back in the days of the I.W.W. he had made contributions and been essential in helping to spirit some of the people involved out of the United States. He was the only one who entertained Russian officials in their visits to Hollywood, when no one else bothered about them, while at the same time he never attended any of British, American or any of the Allied nations' functions or meetings. He stated to me frankly that he did not purchase even a single $25 War Bond. From all of this it became very obvious to me that his political orientation was extremely to the "left" and that he obviously was a ruthless opportunist who was playing both ends against the middle.

Q To your knowledge did he make any contributions to the American war effort as regards to blood donations, entertaining of troops-American or Allied - or contribute to organizations concerned with the welfare of the Allied soldiers?

[redacted]

A CHARLIE CHAPLIN never gave a penny. CHARLIE CHAPLIN never made an appearance, either as performer or as guest, at any of the Allied functions. On the other hand, he never missed any party, meeting or function sponsored by the Soviet Consulate.

Q Did he do any entertaining of Soviet diplomatic officials at his own expense?

A Yes. On March 23, 1942 he gave a dinner party at his home for Major P. Barayev, military attache of the Soviet Embassy in Washington. This proved very interesting. Earlier that day the Major and Russian Consul had been brought to my program by Lawyer David R. Fariees, then Chairman of the Russian War Relief. They both used an interpreter because "they could not speak English." During the dinner both the Consul Kondratiev and Major Barayev spoke very good English with CHARLES CHAPLIN.

He also gave a dinner party for Madam Litvinov during her visit to Hollywood, which to the best of my recollection was the only reception given her.

Q To the best of your knowledge would MR. CHAPLIN have had any occasion to be acquainted with these persons for any reason other than that they represented the Russian Government?

A No.

Q To your knowledge did he have any prior acquaintance with any of them?

A No, he did not.

Q Can you give a general idea of the size or magnitude of the parties that he hosted for these people?

A They were rather intimate affairs with not more than five or six persons in attendance.

Q To your knowledge did MR. CHAPLIN ever make any financial contribution to these individuals or to Russian organizations?

A I have no personal knowledge of such contributions.

Q To yourknowledge was MR. CHAPLIN ever a member of the Communist Party?

A I have no positive knowledge of that.

Q To your knowledge was he ever a member or a contributor to what may be termed "front" organizations for the Communist Party?

A I have no first hand knowledge of that either. I can only say that MR. Chaplin being a very shrewd man would find his own ways and means to make such contributions without amybody's knowledge.

Q You have previously mentioned several meetings between MR. CHAPLIN and Harry Bridges. Can you state the circumstances or the purpose of those meetings?

DISCLOSED

[redacted]

fea

A On October 12, 1942 CHARLIE CHAPLIN went to New York, where he made a speech on the 16th in Carnegie Hall. He returned from there on October 30th. On November 21, 1942, after I had finished playing tennis on Charlie CHAPLIN'S tennis court, I walked through the house to take my leave and saw CHARLIE CHAPLIN in his library with Mr. Conolly, the head of the Los Angeles C.I.O., and Harry Bridges in animated conversation. I could only make out that it had to do with CHARLIE'S next trip and speech. As a matter of fact, the following day, the 22nd, he left for Chicago and New York. He returned on the 10th of December. On the 12th, during his tennis game, CHARLIE CHAPLIN was called away and when I left I saw him again with Harry Bridges in his library. The following day, a Sunday, I asked CHARLIE CHAPLIN the reason for Bridges' visits. He told me that he had come to discuss with him his trip and further personal appearances to be made by CHAPLIN on the west coast.

Q Is there any statement that you wish to make at this time concerning your knowledge of MR.CHAPLIN, which has not been covered by the questions I have asked you?

A I believe you have covered the subject thoroughly, and if any other or more questions should occur to you, I will be very happy to answer them.

Q Briefly, what were the circumstances which ended your association with MR. CHAPLIN?

A The day the three Federal indictments, involving myself, were dismissed, I rushed out to Beverly Hills to bring CHARLIE CHAPLIN the good news. When I arrived at his house his Russian butler, Nicolai, told me that MR. CHAPLIN was in but had given instructions to tell me that he was out.

Q Have you ever seen him since in person?

A Yes.

Q Was there any contract existing between you and MR.CHAPLIN at that time, that was abrogated in any way?

A Only his promise to indemnify me, not only for the actual cash I had laid out for him, which amounted to approximately $1200, but to pay me a salary for my work as a writer on his motion picture "M.Verdoux". His promise also included a substantial amount in case the adverse publicity I had received by virtue of standing by him and helping him should lead to a cancellation of my radio contracts and impairment of my professional earning capacity.

Q I take it none of those promises were kept.

A I had to sue to recover the amount laid out in cash and for my salary as a writer. For the rest and greatest damage I suffered, economically

DECLASSIFIED

A (Continued):
socially and professionally, I had no valid grounds for legal action.

Q Have you yourself ever been a member of the Communist Party?
A No.

Q Have you ever been a member of any organization which might be considered a "front" organization of the Communist Party?
A No.

Q As a news broadcaster would you characterize yourself as a reporter or as a commentator?
A I am a commentator.

Q Do you attempt at any time to give any particular slant to your comments of news events?
A I always give my candid personal opinion based upon my long years of experience as a newspaper man in Europe. I hate every form of totalitarianism and I believe it is a matter of record that as far back as 1938, when I first started broadcasting over WATL in Atlanta, Georgia, I was one of the most vociferous advocates of American preparedness. The only organizations I joined were professional ones, such as the American Newspaper Guild, the American Federal of Radio Artists, and the Screen Writers Guild.

Q In the event you are called upon to do so, would you be willing to testify to the above statements at any subsequent proceeding the Government see fit to institute?
A Yes.

- EXAMINATION CONCLUDED -

I certify that the foregoing transcript, consisting of ten pages, is a true and correct transcript of the stenographic notes taken by me in this matter on October 6, 1952.

Stenographer

I certify that I have read the foregoing transcript, consisting of ten pages, and the answers made by me to the questions herein are true and correct.

Robert E. Arden

Robert E. Arden

OCT 10 1952

Date

(b)(7)(c)

Book No. 2
5 c.c.

[redacted]

DECLASSIFIED

(1) Agency Sending Correspondence:	(2) Agency Reference:	(3) Subject or Title	(4) This Fanfold No.:
FBI	100-27090	CHAPLIN, Charles Spencer aka THONSTEIN, Charlie	222

(5) Classification of Correspondence: UNCLASS.	CONFID.	SECRET	TOP SECRET	(6) Date of Agency Transmittal:	(9) Copies of Transmittal Communication: NO. RECEIVED	NO. MADE BY INS
				10/8/52	2	

(7) Summary:

Copies of five(5) FBI reports re: VINCENT J. DOBRICH

(8) Relating INS File Nos.: A-5653092

(10) Copies of Enclosures to Transmittal Communication:

	NO. RECEIVED	NO. MADE BY INS
(1)	1	3
(2)	1	3
(3)	1	3
(4)	1	3
(5)	1	3
(6)		
(7)		
(8)		
(9)		
(10)		
(11)		
(12)		

(11) To:	(12) To:	(13) To:
INV MTN	D.D., Los Angeles	
Date: 10/10/52	Date: 10/15/52	Date:
For: A-5653092	For: information and 1600-41933 (Chaplin) 1600-94106 (Dobrich)	For:
From: NSF Conf. Files	From: Inv. Div., C.O.	From:

(14) Disposition (*Place or places where filed and date filed*) (*If space insufficient, show "Continued," and continue on reverse, from bottom up*):

COPIES OF TRANSMITTAL COMMUNICATION:

1 cy in A-5653092 at C.O. on 10/14/52

COPIES OF ENCLOSURES:

1 cy of each in A-5653092 at C.O. 10/14
1 cy of each in 56312/532 at C.O. 10/14

Form INV-52
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE
(6-12-52)

10—66919-1

(See reverse side for instructions)

SECURITY INFORMATION CONTROL RECORD
(For Intelligence Information Received From Other Agencies)

INSTRUCTIONS

(1) File Copy No. 1 in Confidential File Control serially by Fanfold No. (item 4).

(2) File Copy No. 2 in Confidential Files Control by Agency (item 1) and, if CIA, by Reference No. (item 2); for all other Agencies chronologically by date of Agency Transmittal (item 6).

(3) File Copy No. 3 in Confidential Files Control by Agency (item 1) and Agency Subject or Title (item 3).

(4) Stamp "Correspondence Control Notice" on communication itself, in lower left-hand corner, inserting therein Fanfold No. (item 4).

(5) Offices noted in items 11, 12, 13, file copies 4, 5, 6, respectively, serially by Fanfold No. (item 4); and, on disposing of communication, indicate on retained copy of Fanfold where communication was sent.

(6) Office finally disposing of communication executes item 14 and forwards Copy No. 7 (Disposition Record Copy) to Confidential Files Control, where it is substituted for Copy No. 1.

If more copies of form needed, use additional set.

16—66010-1 GPO

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

VIA RADIO

RECEIVED

1952 OCT 14 PM 4:19

MESSAGE CENTER
I & N SERVICE

162 KAD666 CK 25

LOS ANGELES FLD 1235 OCT 14

CO (b)(7)(c)

"ATTN [redacted] US ATTORNEYS OFFICE HAS LOCATED TRANSCRIPT OF RECORD

OF WHITE SLAVE ACT TRIAL CHARLES CHAPLIN ET AL AND

WILL BE AVAILABLE TO US -

[redacted]

1619 D660 DS T (b)(7)(c)

2-1150

RECEIVED
OCT 15 1952
INVESTIGATION DIVISION

RECEIVED
OCT 15 1952
SUBVERSIVE ALIEN BRANCH

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

1600-41933-Inv.
October 7, 1952

District Director, El Paso, Texas

Acting District Director, Los Angeles, California

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

This office is in possession of information which indicates that a final decree of divorce was granted to Paulette Goddard, terminating her marriage with Charles Chaplin in Juarez, Mexico, on June 4, 1942. It appears further that the divorce was granted by one Xavier Rosas Caballos, of the Mexican Civil Court in Juarez.

It is desired that an authenticated copy of this decree be obtained if possible or, if impractical, that a certified copy be secured, with any additional pertinent information appearing on the official records, with particular emphasis on the date and place of the marriage occurring between these persons.

Due to the urgency of this investigation, it is requested that your reply be expedited, and forwarded by air mail.

AIR MAIL

DECLASSIFIED

cc: Commissioner, Washington 25, D. C.
Attn.: Raymond F. Farrell, Asst. Commissioner,
Investigations Division

SPECIAL

(b)(7)(c) [redacted] 10-31-82

Enforcement Date

PART IV

A-5653092 Temp.

(See Part V cont'd)

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE No. _____

October 24, 1952

Note: On 10/23/52 I asked John Foley, FBI liaison, to furnish a list of public source material re Chaplin. This is FBI reply. CSP

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

N. Y. Daily News	5/3/44
Walter Winchell	12/43
New Masses	3/46
N. Y. Times	10/10/41
D. C. Daily Worker	12/7/42
D. C. Daily Worker	10/7/42
N. Y. Times	10/17/42
Washington Star	12/18/49
Daily Worker	1/18/48
Washington Post	5/14/49
D. C. Worker	10/25/42
D. C. Daily Worker	7/23/42
Daily Worker, N. Y.	12/17/44
D. C. Daily Worker	2/16/44
D. C. Daily Worker	6/16/44
N. Y. Daily Worker	9/29/43
Federated Press California	8/22
California Daily Worker	11/21/44
D. C. Daily Worker	4/6/43
D. C. Daily Worker	10/19/42
Chicago Daily Tribune	4/20/49
Washington Post	4/19/49
Daily Mirror	4/19/49
N. Y. Daily Mirror	6/13/47
Daily Worker	6/3/47
N. Y. Compass	9/12/49
Daily Worker	3/13/41
Washington Post	9/7/47
The Worker	5/15/49
Daily Mirror	5/29/46
Cleveland News	2/18/49
Los Angeles Daily News	9/28/49
Los Angeles Herald & Express	5/15/47

RECEIVED
OCT 24 1952
INVESTIGATION DIVISION

Washington Star	9/11/49
Los Angeles Herald & Express	9/10/49
Times Herald	7/12/48
Times Herald	10/23/47
Los Angeles Herald & Express	12/10/47
Washington Post	3/27/47
Washington Star	6/9/49
Washington Times Herald	7/12/48
Washington Times Herald	5/17/48
The Evening Star	5/17/48
New York Compass	7/24/52
Washington Post	8/15/49
Daily Herald	10/22/47
Daily Worker	7/30/43
Daily Mirror (N. Y.)	4/19/47
Washington Post	5/3/47
Daily Worker	7/18/47
Daily Worker	8/10/47
Daily Worker	7/1/46
The Worker	8/24/47
New Masses, Inc.	7/45
The Worker	6/8/47
Daily Worker	10/9/47
N. Y. Mirror	4/10/50
Sunday Mirror, N. Y.	4/9/50
Walter Winchell Broadcast	2/44
D. C. Time Magazine	4/3/44
Time	4/44

United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE No.

October 24, 1952

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

N. Y. Daily News	5/3/44
Walter Winchell	12/43
New Masses	3/46
N. Y. Times	10/10/41
D. C. Daily Worker	12/7/42
D. C. Daily Worker	10/7/42
N. Y. Times	10/17/42
Washington Star	12/18/49
Daily Worker	1/18/48
Washington Post	5/14/49
D. C. Worker	10/25/42
D. C. Daily Worker	7/23/42
Daily Worker, N. Y.	12/17/44
D. C. Daily Worker	2/16/44
D. C. Daily Worker	6/16/44
N. Y. Daily Worker	9/29/43
Federated Press California	8/22
California Daily Worker	11/21/44
D. C. Daily Worker	4/6/43
D. C. Daily Worker	10/19/42
Chicago Daily Tribune	4/20/49
Washington Post	4/19/49
Daily Mirror	4/19/49
N. Y. Daily Mirror	6/13/47
Daily Worker	6/3/47
N. Y. Compass	9/12/49
Daily Worker	3/13/41
Washington Post	9/7/47
The Worker	5/15/49
Daily Mirror	5/29/46
Cleveland News	2/18/49
Los Angeles Daily News	9/28/49
Los Angeles Herald & Express	5/15/47

Washington Star	9/11/49	100-138754-A
Los Angeles Herald & Express	9/10/49	100-138754-A
Times Herald	7/12/48	100-138754-A
Times Herald	10/23/47	100-138754-A
Los Angeles Herald & Express	12/10/47	100-195220-A
Washington Post	3/27/47	61-7582-A
Washington Star	6/9/49	61-7582-A
Washington Times Herald	7/12/48	62-71788-A
Washington Times Herald	5/17/48	62-71788-A
The Evening Star	5/17/48	62-71788-A
New York Compass	7/24/52	100-138754-A
Washington Post	8/15/49	100-358144-A
Daily Herald	10/22/47	100-138754-A
Daily Worker	7/30/43	44-809-A
Daily Mirror (N. Y.)	4/19/47	94-8-93-A
Washington Post	5/3/47	25-42077-A
Daily Worker	7/18/47	100-138754-A
Daily Worker	8/10/47	100-138754-A
Daily Worker	7/1/46	100-337687-A
The Worker	8/24/47	100-346880-A
New Masses, Inc.	7/45	61-9182
The Worker	6/8/47	100-15877-A
Daily Worker	10/9/47	100-40033-A
N. Y. Mirror	4/10/50	100-138754-A
Sunday Mirror, N. Y.	4/9/50	100-24628
Walter Winchell Broadcast	2/44	62-31615
D. C. Time Magazine	4/3/44	94-3-4-11-456
Time	4/44	94-3-4-11-457

United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE No.

October 24, 1952

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

NY	N. Y. Daily News	5/3/44
NY	Walter Winchell	12/43
NY	New Masses	3/46
NY	N. Y. Times	10/10/41
WFO	D. C. Daily Worker	12/7/42
WFO	D. C. Daily Worker	10/7/42
NY	N. Y. Times	10/17/42
WFO	Washington Star	12/18/49
NY	Daily Worker	1/18/48
WFO	Washington Post	5/14/49
WFO	D. C. Worker	10/25/42
WFO	D. C. Daily Worker	7/23/42
NY	Daily Worker, N. Y.	12/17/44
WFO	D. C. Daily Worker	2/16/44
WFO	D. C. Daily Worker	6/16/44
NY	N. Y. Daily Worker	9/29/43
	Federated Press California	8/22
LA	California Daily Worker	11/21/44
WFO	D. C. Daily Worker	4/6/43
WFO	D. C. Daily Worker	10/19/42
WFO	Chicago Daily Tribune	4/20/49
WFO	Washington Post	4/19/49
NY	Daily Mirror	4/19/49
NY	N. Y. Daily Mirror	6/13/47
NY	Daily Worker	6/3/47
NY	N. Y. Compass	9/12/49
NY	Daily Worker	3/13/41
WFO	Washington Post	9/7/47
NY	The Worker	5/15/49
NY	Daily Mirror	5/29/46
BPD	Cleveland News	2/18/49
KA	Los Angeles Daily News	9/28/49
LA	Los Angeles Herald & Express	5/15/47

WFO	Washington Star	9/11/49
LA	Los Angeles Herald & Express	9/10/49
WFO	Times Herald	7/12/48
WFO	Times Herald	10/23/47
LA	Los Angeles Herald & Express	12/10/47
WFO	Washington Post	3/27/47
WFO	Washington Star	6/9/49
WFO	Washington Times Herald	7/12/48
WFO	Washington Times Herald	5/17/48
WFO	The Evening Star	5/17/48
NY	New York Compass	7/24/52
WFO	Washington Post	8/15/49
	Daily Herald	10/22/47
NY	Daily Worker	7/30/43
NY	Daily Mirror (N. Y.)	4/19/47
WFO	Washington Post	5/3/47
NY	Daily Worker	7/18/47
NY	Daily Worker	8/10/47
NY	Daily Worker	7/1/46
NY	The Worker	8/24/47
NY	New Masses, Inc.	7/45
NY	The Worker	6/8/47
NY	Daily Worker	10/9/47
NY	N. Y. Mirror	4/10/50
NY	Sunday Mirror, N. Y.	4/9/50
NY	Walter Winchell Broadcast	2/44
WFO	D. C. Time Magazine	4/3/44
WFO	Time	4/44

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE
LAFAYETTE BUILDING 5th & CHESTNUT STS.
PHILADELPHIA 6, PA.

October 24, 1952

MEMORANDUM

Mr. Cummings, an attorney, Ri. 6-1993, 'phoned this date and stated he would like to give us the following information for what it was worth:

Mr. Cummings stated that he was in London recently, and, while there, he saw Charlie Chaplin and Jose Ferrer dining together at the Casanova Club.

Mildred Barr
Secretary to Mr. [redacted]
(b)(7)(c)

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

CONSTANT READER

Pegler Tries to Lynch Chaplin But Gets Himself Tangled Up in the Rope

By SENDER GARLIN

THE SIMPLEST way to compile an "Honor Role for 1942" would be to list the individuals assailed during the past year by Westbrook Pegler for their support of the war against Hitler. Of course, Charlie Chaplin would have to be included in that list, along with Franklin D. Roosevelt, Joseph Stalin, Winston Churchill, Eleanor Roosevelt, and countless others.

The other day, for instance, Pegler attacked Chaplin in one of those nasty, underhanded pieces of innuendo that has so endeared him to the feudal industrialists currently heading the National Association of Manufacturers and all the oldtime labor-haters, union-busters and miscellaneous collection of Clivedeners still roaming around the country-infecting the people with ideas that emanate from the office of Adolf Hitler's counselor on public relations, Dr. Paul Joseph Goebbels.

* * *

Pegler's latest intended victim is a world-famous screen artist. Previously, because he expressed the feelings of most of America on the issue of the Second Front in Europe, Charlie Chaplin was sniped at by the Daily News columnist, Ed Sullivan, the Hollywood chatterbox, Jimmy Fidler (a Dies Committee informer against progressive actors), and by various other Hearstlings throughout the country.

Lampooning the story of Chaplin's career in this country, Pegler wrote: "The Americans, those suckers, go crazy over him," forgetting —or pretending to forget—that Chaplin's pictures have been seen and loved by millions who never heard of Westbrook Pegler and his boss, Roy Howard. I dare say that in the darkness of Stamford's movie houses, not far from Pegler's estate, Mr. George Spelvin's biographer himself must have chuckled (he is incapable of real laughter) as he watched Chaplin on the screen. That is, provided he was able to abandon that profitable hard-boiled pose for a single moment.

Because millions love Chaplin for his artistry which reveals his profound sympathy for "unimportant" people, Pegler reviles the American people as "suckers who go crazy over" the man with the baggy pants, little derby and walking stick.

In recent months these millions have expressed their admiration, not only for Chaplin as an artist, but for his ideas about fighting Hitler.

* * *

Pegler writes that Chaplin "demands that American sons of those who made him rich be sent to make a second front," and thus serves notice that he considers it a crime for American sons to engage in battle with the Axis. For this is what Chaplin and millions of other patriotic Americans are in favor of.

A palladium of virtue, as his neighbors in Connecticut and the sport writers fraternity in New York can testify, Pegler preaches a sermon to Chaplin about his personal, private, domestic affairs all of which is none of Pegler's damn business. Chaplin can easily match Pegler in virtue, private and public, as witnessed by the fact that the Scripps-Howard columnist recently enlarged his mansion in Ridgefield, Conn., using 6,000 feet of metal lathing, a lot of copper flashing, galvanized conduits, and 100,000 feet of lumber. Pegler felt perfectly at ease with his conscience in depriving the armed services of these vital materials.

Film Front

By DAVID PLATT

Charlie Chaplin Is Still The People's Favorite

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

"Mr. Chaplin, why are you going to Europe?" "Just for a vacation."

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

"What do you do with your old mustaches?" "Throw them away."

"What do you do with your old canes?" "Throw them away."

"Mr. Chaplin, do you ever expect to get married?" "Yes." "To whom?" "I don't know."

Finally, the reporters came to the point. "Mr. Chaplin, are you a Bolshevik?" Charlie took them all by surprise by answering: "I am an artist. I am interested in life. Bolshevism is a new and challenging phase of life. Therefore I must be interested in it." The newsmen rushed to the telephone. The next day's headlines smeared Chaplin as a "Bolshevist" by his own admission. They said he was going to the Soviet Union to make films. They published lies galore about him.

about him. Chaplin returned from post-war Europe greatly saddened by the poverty he had seen. He made "The Idle Class," "Pay Day" and "The Pilgrim," all directed against the pot-bellies of the social order. He made many enemies among the satisfied classes.

The "pink-petticoated" tabloids in scandal went after Charlie in real earnest a few years later when Lita Grey sued him for divorce. Yellow journalism never had such a holiday. Bernarr Macfadden's tabloid, the porno-"Graphic," printed the divorce complaint in full. This was something new in character assassination. Chaplin was stripped down to his last undershirt. The reputation he had built up through hard work was ripped apart overnight by the scandal sheets. Charlie was accused of letting his children go hungry for lack of milk. He beat his wife. He was a sex-maniac. Chaplin was pronounced guilty of every crime in the book before he was tried. He was hooted at, jeered at and stoned before he had a chance to make himself heard. His films were banned in many communities. One or two editorial writers came to his defense. Livingston Larned of the White Plains (N. Y.) Reporter lashed out at Chaplin's "self-righteous critics" who at one blow sought to wipe out his "vast and immeasurable record of high achievement," which has inspired laughter and light-hearted gaiety all around the world. H. L. Mencken came to his defense in the Baltimore Evening Sun. Chaplin's own statement at the time holds good for today. **"All I ask is that the public suspend judgment until the case is decided. I can fight an unjust charge even though all the lawyers of California are behind it. But I do not think it fair to ask me to fight all gossip and all charges and all rumors that are spread against me by people whose only interest is to make money out of me."**

Of course all the sensational charges and rumors against Chaplin were eventually proven false. It was all a brutal tabloid plot engineered by filthy minds geared to reactionary political standards. It took Chaplin several months to recover from the strain of those hectic weeks during which the gutter press had him down as a "hardened criminal," but it was not long before his new film "The Circus" was being acclaimed everywhere as a masterpiece. In 1928, a year after Chaplin was pilloried by Macfadden and Hearst, he received an Oscar from the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences "for his versatility in writing, acting and producing 'The Circus.'" It was an act of simple justice in recognition of the work of one of the greatest artists of all time. But the cheap rags that crucified Charlie in 1922 and 1927 never let up. When "The Great Dictator" came out, they again opened up with everything they had because Chaplin had refused to lump Stalin with Hitler. When Charlie came out for a second front they decided to get him for good. They think they have him now but they're wrong. The people are on the side of the little man with the oversized shoes, torn coat, cane and moustache. The people whom he has served faithfully for a quarter of a century or more will stand by him. Of that I am sure.

Enclt 2

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

HEROES I HAVE KNOWN
Twelve Who Lived Great Lives.

By MAX EASTMAN

Published by Simon & Schuster
Copyrighted 1942

CHAPTER 8 - Page 155

ACTOR OF ONE ROLE
A Character Study of Charlie Chaplin

- - - -

He was the most famous man in the world when I met him in 1919. Woodrow Wilson had just made a triumphal passage through the capitals of Europe, but vaster crowds would have followed Charlie Chaplin. In the History of Great Fame--when that book is written--no chapter will be more astounding than that in which this little modest actor of one role, his birth timed and his genius cut and trimmed to fit a new kind of entertainment, became in three short years known and loved by more men, and more races and classes of men, than anyone, even the great religious leaders, ever had been before.

The story will give pause to those who think that subtle and mature art is incompatible with mass popularity. For Chaplin's acting was mainly distinguished from that of his colleagues by what, to my mind at least,
Pg.156 is the subtlest and most mature of all values, power in reserve. He loves to not quite do something, letting his audience feel the more exquisitely what it would be if he did do it.

Our friendship began on the note of this mutual taste. I was rather notorious at the moment, being about the only Socialist agitator who had opposed the World War and supported the Russian revolution, and yet managed to stay out of jail. I traveled to the West Coast soon after the Armistice, while the famous "Palmer raids" were still suppressing what they called sedition. It was more like a sortie from a besieged city than a lecture tour. My meetings were the first opportunity the radicals had had for a long two years to make their voices heard, and they came out in mobs. The police came too. There were forty of them lined up like great blue smooth-feathered birds of prey around the inside wall of the Philharmonic Auditorium where I spoke in Los Angeles. My friend Bob Wagner came up afterwards, while I was shaking hands with people, and whispered:

"Charlie Chaplin is in the wings and would like to meet you!"

If he had said "Julius Caesar," I would not have been more astonished or delighted. To crown my delight, Charlie's first words when we shook hands were in genuine admiration of what he termed my eloquence.

Pg.157 "You have what I consider the essence of all art," he said, "even of

mine, if I may call myself an artist--"restraint."

"Well--did you see those policemen?" I said.

But we both knew that was not what he meant. For my part, I was so surprised to hear just that remark coming out of Hollywood that it has remained verbatim in my memory: "If I may call myself an artist!"

We had supper together that night, and the next day I went out to the little row of English-village houses on La Brea Avenue that forms the street front of his studio. It was the only studio in Hollywood that did not look like a freight yard. We swam together in his marble pool, and talked again all afternoon, and had our "movie" taken eating raw lemons like apples off a tree. I was, as almost everyone is, quite as captivated by the real Chaplin as by the Chaplin on the screen.

Humor is a playful thing: it isn't there if you take it seriously. It is natural, therefore, that the world's favorite humorist should turn out to be the world's most charming playmate. I would back Charlie Chaplin against anyone I ever met to cast a spell--if he wanted to--over the most hard-boiled and leather-hided visitor of either sex that you could bring around. Something, however, deeper than his charm appealed to me in him that day. Perhaps his prodigious fame had to do with it; any instinctive
Pg.158 hero-worshiper has a weakness in that direction. But that was not all. Charlie Chaplin seemed to my mind and my immediate perceptions a great man, and I was moved, with that in the back of my head, to study and try to understand him. I have been doing that off and on ever since, and shall probably continue. But here for the time being I will put down a few of my results.

Most entertaining people are egotistically aware of it, but Charlie has a deep modesty. Like all actors, of course--and actors in this are very much like human beings--he would rather be in the center of the stage than off in a corner. But he has the gift of admiring others, and the rarer gift of listening to them with vivid and prolonged interest. He is high-strung and aesthetic, with an instantaneous distaste for anything false-faced or cheap, and no hesitation about extruding it from his attention or abruptly leaving it. That gets him lots of enemies, especially in Hollywood where plenty is false-faced and cheap. But among people he likes he is in the depth of his heart humble, a poor boy who had no opportunities and is eager to learn. Once long ago, but when already at the height of his prodigious fame, he showed me with the pride of a child who has won a prize a letter of appreciation from H. G. Wells.

"He's quite a writer, isn't he? Isn't he pretty well thought of?" he said, putting the treasured letter carefully back in his breast pocket.

Pg.159 He still has hanging in his front office two framed testimonials: on July 3, 1915, the readers of Pictures and the Picturegoer voted him "the cleverest British-born film actor--142,920 votes!" Story World Magazine of Hollywood, in 1923-4, named him "one of the ten greatest figures in motion pictures. It now takes pleasure in making formal acknowledgment of its opinion."

Next to this ability to receive as well as to give, without which all charm is brassy and hard-surfaced, the main elements in Charlie's magnetism are a restless intellect and imagination, humor, good looks, grace, agility, and a gift of bringing, or if need be dancing, everything he mentions into being by the instinctive motions that accompany his speech. I say "intellect" with malice toward some, who, lacking the real thing themselves, like to think of Charlie's endless, genuine, and very fertile interest in thinking is a pose. People naturally at home in the world of ideas are always thus misjudged if they happen to be alive also in the world of things. Charlie is alive all the way around. He never had any schoolroom discipline to speak of, and he reads a big book like Spengler's Decline of the West, for instance, by a hop-skip-and-jump process that is remote indeed from scholarship. But he makes no bluff to the contrary--not with me, at least. And he offers what he has to say about such a book as a curious shell picked up in a stroll along
Pg. 160 the beach, not a compendium of the ocean. The shell is always curious, always relevant, always has some curve or color of its own. That is why I say he has intellect as well as imagination.

"In the matter of reading," he said to me once, "I am an Epicurean--a very little food for thought is enough!"

I went and bought a lot of books," he said at another time, "and now I've got to read them! But I have to be choosy because I'm a very slow reader. It's hard for me to concentrate on a book. For that reason I hardly read modern literature at all. Only very recently I discovered Joyce's short stories. Some of those I've read three or four times. That one story Clay says more about human character in ten pages than ten volumes of Dickens."

Charlie's eyes are of the very darkest blue, the color that the camera likes best. They are "honest" and "unflinching" eyes, set deeply in a noble brow, and when he lies to people because he does not like them or their questions, they make it very persuasive. It has filled the world full of contradictory stories about him, all honestly believed--a state of affairs pleasing to him because of his reticence. The lower part of his face is not so noble as his brow and eyes, his mouth not quite so unflinching. But the trim grace and veritable perfection of his build and carriage, which is that of the prince of tumblers, tap
Pg. 161 dancers, tightrope walkers--the prince of agility and poise--harmonize with the classic perfection of his head to make a unitary impression of great beauty. He seems to possess, above all, complete and exquisite integration.

And this too is misleading. For he has no unity of character, no principles or convictions, nothing in his head that, when he lays it on the pillow, you can sensibly expect will be there in the morning. He is an actor--you have always to remember that--so deep down and completely an actor that, if you let his charm bewitch you into resting any hope on what he says, you will certainly sooner or later find that hope floating in the air.

"Oh I know Charlie well--we're intimate friends. In fact, he's dining at my house tomorrow. Why don't you drop in and meet him?" Thousands of people have said that, almost everybody, in fact, with whome Charlie ever enjoyed a long evening's conversation. And they have said it, usually, to all their best or most important friends and relatives. The friends and relatives have dropped in, all of them, bringing their important friends and relatives along. The board has been made festive, the cocktails have been passed around, the conversation has grown unnaturally animated, the ringing of the doorbell has been awaited with eagerness--surprise--impatience--consternation--mortification--despair--and Charlie never heard from again from that
Pg.162 day to this. There is no snobbery in this. He has pulled it on America's Four Hundred, and he pulled it on the King of England, sending back from Paris a check for $2000 in lieu of his presence at a "Benefit Vaudeville" at which the King had planned, with the royal assurance, to have him appear.

Nobody "knows Charlie well" who does not know how deep down he is an actor. Barring a few elementary trends like a fine distaste for shoddy, an intellectual sympathy for revolutionists, a collector's mania toward dollars, and a frank and reliable liking for his own ease and comfort, it is safest not to bank on his qualities at all--much less his opinions. The day after he so praised my radical speech in Los Angeles I heard him express a glowing belief in slavery as an immortal institution, backing it up with arguments and illustrating it with a pantomime that left his hearers breathless if not convinced. About the same time--1920-1--he made this remark: "Any perfectly free and profound intelligence would be Bolshevik today. H.L. Mencken, for instance, if he should really get down and study the problems of life. But I hope he won't, for he's more entertaining as an acrobat."

To the best of my belief he expressed both these opinions, or acted both these parts, without any mental reservations, and he has acted many others quite as contradictory and conclusive. His genius is essentially dramatic, and in the long run subtle understanding has to content you in
Pg.163 the place of character. It does content me, and I think that is one reason why we have been good friends for so many years. I sensed very early, through watching with keen attention these wholly unintegrated flights of his mind, that he could not be relied upon to be, or continue to be, anything in particular, and I never expected him to. If he was irresponsible toward me, instead of nursing the injury, I cured it by being irresponsible toward him. Chained down as I am by a puritan conscience in matters of social obligation, I enjoyed the moral holiday.

Another matter in which I got "wise" to Charlie very early was that collector's mania I spoke of. I was raising money for our magazine, The Liberator, on the trip West when I first met him, and when he so generously praised my speech I hoped he might react similarly to an appeal for funds by my traveling companion, Isaac McBride. He did say he wanted to help, and said it with some warmth, and then gave us twenty-five dollars. If he had said he didn't want to help and given us twenty-five dollars, I would have learned something else. As it was, I learned right there never to try to drag Charlie in, as I did most of my rich

friends, on various schemes of social reform. Charlie likes radical ideas; he likes to talk about transforming the world; but he doesn't like to pay for the talk, much less the transformation.

Of course, when you've made an emphatic remark like that about a
Pg.164 born actor, you have to turn right around and make another almost opposite. Once Charlie happened to arrive in New York just as our bookkeeper ran away with the last three thousand dollars in The Liberator's till. I received a lot of commiseration from all sides, but Charlie said the only thing that seemed to me halfway logical. He said:

"I can't make it all up to you, but I've got a thousand I can spare."

He isn't stingy, you see. It is more subtle than that. He is anxious about money. He might just as well have given me the whole three thousand, or a million. But he couldn't, because he lives in dread of poverty. He grew up in dread of poverty. When he was nine, his mother took him to an orphan asylum and left him there for two years because she could not feed him. Experiences like that in childhood leave channels of scar tissue in which the feelings flow, no matter what the mind says. Charlie is afriad all the time that he will be taken to that orphan asylum again. I spent a luxurious month once in his house on Summit Avenue, and the coffee came up every morning not in cups, but in two-handled soupbowls from which one of the handles had been broken off. It seemed a sensible idea--they were just like cups--but somehow it didn't fit into the general atmosphere of life among the movie millionaires of Beverly Hills. It was the little waif
Pg. 165 Chaplin, the poor boy from London's East End, almost the same one you see on the screen, being careful about expense.

The Harvest days of our friendship were in 1920 and '21, when I went out to Hollywood to be far from The Liberator--and near a beautiful actress I loved--while writing a book on The Sense of Humor. Charlie was devoted to my actress too, and our friendship became a three-cornered one in which a lot of unusual emotions were given a place in the sun. As I look back upon those winters, Charlie and I seem to have been together almost every evening, playing charades and the speechmaking game and the drama game. We had to give up charades finally, because we found our whole energy going into all-night sessions of it, and neither of us doing a stroke of work in the daytime.

I must explain that those charades of ours were not little impromptu guessing games; they were elaborately worked out dramas and scenic spectacles, in the preparation of which all human experience and the entire contents of Charlie's house would be levied on. His dining room opened through a wide archway into the library, and it had two exits at the opposite corners, one into the kitchen and one that went upstairs. There was a curtain in the archway that could be drawn, and thus the whole living part of the house would be converted into a theater. Without disturbing the guests, you could sneak up those back stairs and ransack their wardrobes, if any
Pg. 166 of them had had the hardihood to come for the night. Charlie and I would always choose the sides, and we would choose them the day before, inviting to dinner those whom we each wanted on our team. We got so expert at this game that we thought a charade was no good if it didn't have continuity--

the first syllable being the first act of a play, the next the second act, etc.

It is not easy to get people into a mood at once energetic enough and relaxed enough to enter into such exploits, and that is where the speechmaking game came in. It was a creation of mine, a revenge I took for my long years of suffering before audiences who wouldn't give me any help.

We played it this way: one end of the room would be cleared of people, and regarded as a platform. Everyone would write the subject of a speech on a slip of paper, fold it tight, and drop it into a hat. We always had to warn them to write a serious subject, not a funny one—the fun would come afterwards. And we had to make everyone in the room honestly agree to play: if anyone hung back, they all would. Then the host or ringmaster--whoever was engineering the game--would take out his watch, and pass the hat to the first person on the left of the platform. He--or she--had to draw a folded paper from the hat, mount the platform, face the audience, unfold and read it aloud, and make a speech one minute long on the subject read. If he could not think of
Pg.167 a word to say, he had to stand there facing the audience just the same, until the minute was up.

It is one way of finding out how long a minute is. And it is an unfailing means of limbering people up to the point of playing charades. After they have suffered through one of those lonely minutes, they are ready for anything that is done in company.

Charlie improved on my speechmaking game by passing two hats, in one of which a subject was dropped, in the other the description of a character. Then we had to make a speech <u>on</u> the subject and <u>in</u> the character. This soon involved costumes and became almost as formidable as charades. I vividly remember Charlie as a "Toothless Old Veteran" discoursing on "The Benefits of Birth Control." He rises before my mind's eye, too, completely costumed and made up as Carrie Nation, delivering, hatchet in hand, a lecture on "Some Doubts as to the Origin of Species." It was in one of our games that he first preached the sermon on David and Goliath that forms a hilarious climax in <u>The Pilgrim</u>. When I saw it my mind traveled back to the evening I first introduced him to the speechmaking game, and he stood up there valiantly for one minute—fussed and embarrassed as a schoolgirl, giggling and saying absolutely nothing. He was trying to be himself. As soon as he caught on to the trick of acting a part he adored it.

Pg. 168 Charlie devised what we called the drama game, to take the place of those charades after they got so elaborate that neither <u>The Kid</u> nor <u>The Sense of Humor</u> was getting any attention at all. For this game we would drop into the hat titles suitable for one-act plays. We would divide the company into couples, and each couple would draw a subject. After consultation, and a raid on the wardrobes upstairs, they would put on a one-act play corresponding to that title, making up the dialogue as they went along. Of all the "parlor games" I ever played, that is the best fun.

In Moscow, a little later, I saw this same kind of fun put on the stage. In the mood of creative adventure that followed the revolution, an impromptu theater called Semper Ante was set up by a group of witty actors, and played to full houses for almost ten years.

Besides these inimitable night's entertainments, the gayest events of that kind in my life,* I used to hang around Charlie's studio and watch him make pictures, learning much of what I put in my book on humor there. He was doing the cocktail-shaker gag in The Idle Class one afternoon. The hero, you may remember, is an alcoholic, and he receives a letter from his absent wife saying she will never come home again unless he stops

* To show that this was not a one-sided gaiety, I will quote from Mes Voyages, the French edition of Charlie's little book describing his trip to Europe in 1921:

get this book summarized

"Lunch today with Max Eastman, one of my best friends. He tells me of a party at his house the same evening, and I gladly accept his invitation. ...What an evening! I really escaped from myself. My emotions ran the whole gamut from laughter to tears without an artificial moment. It was for this that I had left Los Angeles...."

Pg.169 drinking. He is standing in front of a table on which sits her portrait, and also some bottles and a cocktail shaker. He takes up the portrait and gazes at it, tears pouring from his eyes and great sobs shaking him. He turns round to set it down on the table, and the sobs continue to shake him, his shoulders rising more and more rapidly, until the audience can hardly bear it. Is Charlie going sentimental, after all? Then he turns gradually back, a look of sublime abstraction in his eyes and his shoulders in motion because he is gently agitating a cocktail shaker.

Charlie performed that little act nine times while I watched him, consulting me each time, of course--that too is a part of his charm--and later we went to the projection room together and chose the best of the nine. It did not satisfy him, and he went back on the set the next day and did it nine times more.

It was understood between us that I was going to write about him some day, and I would often take down remarks he made, or answers to my prying questions. I asked him about that cocktail-shaker gag:

"How did it come to you? Did you think it up when you were writing the scenario, or just happen to do it on the set?"

I liked his answer even better than the gag.

"Max, it isn't mine at all. It was suggested to me by a man on the set."

Pg.170 Charlie brought his mother over from England while I was in Hollywood, and gave her a comfortable house to pass her last days in. She was a little crazy, but was aware of it and able to manage it some of the time. It had been difficult on account of her mental state to get her into the country, and she had been instructed to be very careful when talking to the immigration officials. Her mind got out of hand, however, and her first word when one

of them approached was:

"You are Jesus Christ!"

Then she remembered what she had been told, and added with a sane and engaging smile:

"I mean by that, sir, that when I looked in your eyes I realized, notwithstanding the blue cap, that you have a gentle and spiritual nature!"

She came through with flying colors—a perfectly bewitching woman. Almost nobody knew that she was in Hollywood, and it was a day in my life when Charlie took me to see her. She was rosy-faced, red-haired, very cockney English, a music-hall singer and dancer by profession. She put a record on the phonograph and did us a merry little song and dance. There was a canary on the piano. He chirped in the midst of her dance, and she stopped—her gay expression turned to utter pathos. "Poor thing, he's lonely here!" she said, or sang—for it was all in time to the music—and then she was dancing merrily again, and she twirled at the end, and with the last note sat down accurately and lightly in the chair she had risen from.

Pg. 171 Charles Spencer Chaplin, Senior, was an entertainer too—a "topical vocalist" is the way he is billed on a yellowing poster in his son's possession. Maybe he was a good topical vocalist—nobody seems to know—but I thought I saw the source of Charlie's genius in his mother.

* * *

There was a large gap in our friendship after those Hollywood days. I went away to Russia and France and was a long time coming home. Charlie meantime seemed to have been entertaining the world more with his marital problems than his pictures. I hate marital problems, and was glad the Lita Grey episode evolved to its inevitable end without my personal attention. Fourteen years had elapsed since our gay evenings together, when I found myself again strolling over to the little studio on La Brea Avenue. I wondered if I would find Charlie as much changed as all the rest of Hollywood. The lazy little toy village I remembered, with its population of child millionaires, had turned into a "business center" now. There were three small memory-laden cottages I wanted to get sentimental over, but I couldn't find them—they were gone!

"Will Charlie also have turned into a business center?" I asked myself. And I asked it with trepidation, for that is one of the ways in which he
Pg.172 could degenerate. At least so I thought, for I never could understand his passion for the national currency. Moreover, there was a general impression then that Charlie was about through making pictures. I found him in the projection room, discussing with his staff the first two reels of Modern Times, which had just been run off. Paulette Goddard was there, looking so intelligently and brightly beautiful that it seemed as though the heavens at last had dropped a star into his lap—the only miracle that ever could end his marital problems. And he himself was at the top of his form, standing out in front of the little audience, entertaining them with an illustrated

lecture on the picture's merits and defects--illustrated, I mean, with the old inimitable pantomime. I saw no change to speak of. He seemed to me, as always a young man of unlimited promise, a young man who had created an immortal character, and would create, if he ever got going, a hundred more.

We went up to the new house, after he had run off those two reels for me, and played a game of tennis, and spent a long evening talking. Far from having degenerated, or being in the least unbalanced about his work, Charlie seemed to me to have gained both in poise and self-confidence. It did not bother him that most people thought he was on the shelf. He answered quite casually when I asked him why his tempo of production had slowed down from a picture every seven days on the old Keystone lot to a picture every seven years.

Pg.173 "I'm more finicky, I guess," he said. "I care more about making it good. Besides, it was new--the whole industry was new in those days. Everything was exciting. We had no scenarios even, at first. We would finish a picture on Saturday, and say, 'Well, now we must get a story for Monday.' On Monday we wouldn't have a story, but one would develop out of the props and the people who happened to be standing around. You'd say, 'Well, can I have a couple of policemen this morning?' And if they said yes, you'd say, 'How about a coupla bricks?' And if you got those too, there was your story. Everybody has slowed up, as a matter of fact."

"Yes, but not the way you have," I said, "not so much that the public is worried for fear they've quit altogether."

"Well, why worry?" he said. "Why this terrible insistence on work? Work is a beastly thing, especially when it gets to be a kind of religion. 'If you don't work, you can't eat'--they've got to offer us something better than that in the communist society. It's too damn irksome and nasty. I'd like to see a state of society where everybody could get up in the morning and say, 'Well, it's all right, I don't have to work!'

"Look at the animals. They don't put the moral aspect on life all the time. So many gorgeously beautiful creatures--with poise and dignity! Think of a lion--unmolested by these bustling humans. He lives a mag-
Pg.174 nificent life, works when he has to, and then sits, leisurely and sufficient, blinking at the sunset and playing with the cubs!"

I could not possibly help thinking of a lion while he spoke, for he became the lion. And I could not worry quite so much about his slower tempo. Within limits, it seemed reasonable. It seemed, in fact--this revolt against the high-pressure production mania that has corrupted so many American artists--another sign of promise in a remarkably promising young man.

"Besides," he added, "I find less satisfaction than I used to in merely entertaining people. As one grows older he wants to do something that will give him some spiritual satisfaction. I hate that word 'spiritual,' but you know what I mean."

Pg.174 In one way we had both changed in those fourteen years--our being together no longer compellingly suggested play. Jimmie Cagney was there, I remember--a natural for the drama game--and two other people limber enough to enter into one of the old hilarious evenings. But something else wasn't there--youth, I suppose, and the gay, intelligent laughter and vivacity of the girl we had both been so fond of. Instead of playing we talked, and what we talked about was work.

I asked him how he had come to make the picture MODERN TIMES.

"It started from an abstract idea," he said, "an impulse to say something about the way life is being standardized and channelized, and men
Pg.175 turned into machines--and the way I feel about it, I knew that was what I wanted to do before I thought of any of the details."

I reminded him that he had conceived of the picture years before, and had even photographed one of the gags. I described it to him: a beggar sits on the sidewalk at a busy intersection; the public hurries by, like automata or German soldiers on the quick-step; every so often one of them turns briskly aside to hand the beggar a nickel; he receives it in the same perfunctory manner and rings it up on a cash register!

"That's modern life," he said to me then, "everything mechanized and regimented--even charity!"

Charlie had completely forgotten this; he did not even remember the gag. But it is a fact--and one which acquired some significance later--that for several weeks in 1921 he was sowing this brilliant notion abroad in conversations, careless, as he always is, with such riches. One of our playmates in those days was the French director, Maurice Tourneur, and it is not unimaginable that through him Charlie's idea for a modern comedy traveled to France. When MODERN TIMES came out, Rene Claire and the producers of A Nous la Liberte sued Charlie Chaplin for plagiarism. After a while they withdrew the suit--wisely, as my recollection proves. Whatever sins this genius may have on his conscience (or what takes the place of conscience in a complete actor), plagiarism is not among them.

Pg.176 I had another book on humor, Enjoyment of Laughter, in mind, and I fell back that evening into my old habit of studying my gifted friend with pencil in hand. I will recall here what he said about his creative moods and methods. I asked him if his pictures always start from an abstract idea, and he hesitated.

"That is the way I like to have them start," he said. "I like to wake up some morning with a desire to say something--a feeling, I suppose I mean, about something. To take a simpler example, I find the idea of a tramp and a gamin together attractive. They meet in a patrol wagon and start life again. That is attractive. I must find out what exactly is the thing that is attractive about it. That's where the intellect comes in. I must bring this idea or feeling to the fore. I must bring it to the noetic mind. I must work back from it to a total situation by reasoning. I enjoy that phase. I enjoy gnawing at an idea.

Pg.176 "Maybe I enjoy it too much, and that's why I don't produce as often as I used to. These days, if I don't feel jolly I just put it off. I've got used to the spells of dullness now, and they don't worry me. They used to worry me to death. 'You're through,' I'd say. 'You've lost your creative streak for good!' Now I just stay in bed and think. I start in thinking at seven and finish at four when I'm seeking a story. It's a pure matter of sticking to it. I've gone as much as a month without a creative
Pg.177 thought, messing around with some notion that seemed to me as though it ought to contain one. 'Hell, you can't make a story out of that,' I'd say. 'Yes, but you can stick to it until a story comes!'

"There's no use just sitting down and waiting for an inspiration, though. You've got to play along. The main thing you've got to do is preserve your vitality. Not seeing anybody. I even conserve my emotions. 'I'm not going to get excited about anybody or anything,' I say, 'until I get this gag worked out.' I go along that way, living a quiet and righteous life, and then I stay out late one night, and have a couple of drinks--perhaps all night--and the next morning the reserve pours out. But you've got to have the reserve. Dissipation is no use except as a release. You've been damming it up inside of you, and all of a sudden you say: 'Oh, here it is!' And then you go to work."

A couple of years after Modern Times came out, I received a telephone call from Paulette Goddard asking me if Eliena and I wouldn't come out to Hollywood and stay with them for a while. She said she thought I would do Charlie good. I surmised that "do Charlie good" meant get him to make another picture and put Paulette in it. But that was all right, and I said I would come if he also wanted me. I got a telegram the same night:

"Expecting you. Charlie."

Pg.178 For various reason we put off going for almost two months, and were extremely casual about it, merely telegraphing toward the last the probable date of our arrival. I found Charlie surrounded with a pile of manuscripts almost half his size.

"I'm learning to write," he said. "All these papers you see around here are scenarios with dialogues in them."

"You're learning to talk!" I said.

"Well, I may not talk myself. I may just direct a picture for Paulette, but what I'm interested in now is writing. I don't see how you do it. It all seems wonderful to me when it pours out. I thought every one of these sheets was a masterpiece when I wrote it. But when I look at it the next day I think it's terrible."

The upshot of it was that he thought we might work together--we had played together so often.

"I really would like to collaborate with you on a talking picture," he said.

Pg.178 It seemed natural--indeed it was not a new idea--and with Paulette's ambition pushing in the same direction, it even seemed probable. But Eliena, who adores Charlie, was a good deal more excited about it than I was.

"Remember whatI've told you," I said. "Enjoy any Charlie Chaplin you have the good luck of a chance to. But don't try to link them up into
Pg.179 anything you can grasp. There are too many of them. The one that wants to collaborate with me is, in my opinion, a wise guy, but I doubt if he lives through the night."

He did live through the night and all the next day. After tennis in the afternoon, Charlie said:

"If you'll come up to my room after breakfast tomorrow we'll start in by going through some of these mountains of stuff I've written, and see if any of it is any good."

The next morning before I got up, Charlie left for Monterey, thinking he could write better if he got away from Paulette--which, at the moment, was undoubtedly correct. He left word that I was to have his sunny bedroom to write in. When he came back to play host again, the idea of our collaboration had vanished from the agenda. He never mentioned it again, nor did I. Nor did it make any difference. I had no complaint. I had paid off his casualness in advance.

Last spring, after he had had time to get tired of the social maelstrom that followed the premiere of The Great Dictator, I sent Charlie a telegram at the Waldorf Astoria:

"Come on up Sunday and bring a companion. I've got a new game."

When Frank, his present Japanese parent-secretary, called up to say that he would come, I invited Edmund Wilson, the literary critic, and his gifted wife, Mary McCarthy, to come over from Stamford, and got my friend
Pg.180 Charles Reitell, a doctor of sick industries by profession, to bring some of his intelligence and personality tests along. In inviting these guests, I explained that Charlie Chaplin might or might not be there.

Charlie arrived at noon with a gentle and warmeyed companion from Brooklyn, and we played with those tests, and discussed them, and discussed everything under the sun, until one-thirty that night. It was like old times in Hollywood. Somewhat to our surprise Bunny Wilson, who is a distinctly literary person, made a phenomenal score in the test for operators of delicate machinery. Dr. Reitell guaranteed him a sixty-dollar-a-week job on application. On the same test, I was marked way down for "labored accuracy." "Don't hire this man" was written across my sheet.

Charlie pleaded the absence of his reading glasses and did only one eighth of the test--perfectly. The rest of the time he spent denouncing the whole idea of classifying human beings.

Pg.180 "These tests tell nothing," he said. "People are individuals; they aren't bunches of attributes. You have to know them with your intuitions before you know them."

The Wilsons left about midnight, and a few minutes after they went out, Bunny stuck his head back through the door:

"Max, I can't seem to start my car. I wonder if you know anything about brakes!"

Pg.181 Charlie jumped right out of his chair with delight.

"There you are!" he exclaimed. "That shows you what these tests are worth! Wilson the great machine operative--sixty dollars a week as a mechanic--and he has to come back and ask Max to start his car!"

Just the same, Dr. Reitell knew a lot more about us when he went home than he could have found out in months of ordinary conversation. In particular, I thought, he had the low-down on Charlie and me, and the reasons for our long mutual understanding. Our "personality inventory" showed a surprising number of traits in common. On "emotional instability" Charlie made a score of 84 per cent--50 per cent being the average, and 98 per cent indicating a visit to the psychiatrist, at the very least.

"Your high score there," Dr. Reitell said in a kindly way, "assures you of the ability to dramatize your public. You overfeel for them their emotions. . . ."

He did not offer any such consoling reflections on my still closer approach to the booby hatch. My score was 87 per cent.

The doctor's inventory attributed one trait to Charlie that indubitably belongs to him, and makes him stand out almost solitary among the weakly gregarious and garrulous brain wasters of the movie world. That is a high degree of "self-sufficiency."

"Your score of 77 per cent in this trait indicates," the doctor announced,
Pg.182 "that you prefer to be alone, rarely ask for sympathy, and tend to ignore the advice of others."

The phrase is a picture of Charlie in Hollywood--or above it. It explains both the awe--if the word is not too strong--and the resentment with which many of its more convivial celebrities regard him. It explains also the dreadful state of mercy-turned-into-rage that girls get into when their almost universal impulse to become his mother--welcomed for a certain distance--finds the inner citadel impregnable.

And not girls only. There is an impulse in all affection to try to "get hold of" its object--to make sure that he depends enough upon its warmth, to be there whenever a returning warmth is needed. Charlie doesn't depend upon any warmth that much--not even when he is in love. He is sufficient unto himself.

Pg.182 This trait frightens some people and gets them mad. It gives me the pleasure of admiration. I do think, however, that in late years it has grown on him, and given rise to flaws in his work. Like most brooding artists, Charlie is hypersensitive, and gets very sad if you tell him something he has just done is no good. Nevertheless, he always used to have some robust critic around the studio, like Eddie Sutherland, a good director himself, who would say: "Aw, Charlie, cut that gag short--it's a bore!" Charlie would go into a gloom, and maybe quit work altogether for a day or
Pg.183 two. But when he emerged, he would emerge with a perfectly objective and correct appraisal of the criticism.

I have felt that in his last two pictures he lacked that sort of corrective. He was indulging his touchiness. He was getting a taste for yes-men. It is a glaringly obvious flaw in The Great Dictator that there is no build-up toward the momentous speech made by the little barber at the end. The speech is crudely tacked on and, however grateful to our hearts politically, remains an addendum rather than a part of the picture. All he had to do to correct that was to give the little man a yen for speechmaking--put in one or two ludicrously unsuccessful attempts to grab an audience before the grand chance comes. In matters of comedy or pathos Charlie is just the one who knows this best. He was thrown off his balance here, I think, by the weight of his feelings. A trifle less indulgence of that admirable "self-sufficiency" might have made both Modern Times and The Great Dictator better even than they are. There is no man so great that he can not be helped.

In Charlie's inventory the score on "introversion" was 88 per cent--so high that the doctor exclaimed with surprise: "You are not so damn far from being a recluse! Seclusion from the world with solitude seems to be your idea of heaven!" This again increased my respect for the doctor's methods, for I have heard Charlie express that idea of heaven many times.
Pg.184 Years ago, when we both thought--some of the time, at least--that a world revolution was coming, he remarked:

"It's all right with me. I'm for the working class. But they needn't expect me on the barricades. I'm no hero--I've got too much imagination to be a hero. When the shooting starts, I'm going to take a loaf of bread and a can of sardines and beat it to the mountains."

He was climbing the mountains in a hurry while he said that--and then he climbed cautiously down again.

"I'll probably come back for a can opener, but that's all I'll ask of the revolution."

I wrote those words down at the time, because rumors were rife about Charlie's being a "dangerous Bolshevik." But the general notion of living a hermit's life is never far from his thoughts. His present home is on a little walled-in hill with trees enclosing its private sky.

"If I had a moat and a drawbridge," he said when he showed it to me,

Pg.184 "I could live here the year round all alone and be happy. I might let you in once in a while for a game of tennis, but only because I need exercise."

Another thing that vastly surprised our examiner was Charlie's low score of 18 per cent on "dominance versus submission."

"You certainly fooled me on this one," he said. "I had always thought
Pg.185 you would dominate others, but I find you a very submissive, peaceful, quiet type indeed."

On "self-confidence" Charlie's score was still lower--only 11 percent.

"You are very hamperingly self-conscious," the doctor decreed, "and harbor definite feelings of inferiority. Any bold indications of aggressiveness, or strong assertions of power, are but a defense, a thin veneer, a cloaking of a timid, worried, and perturbed soul!"

Here I thought the doctor's system showed a serious defect. It failed to distinguish dominance as an ultimate fact from dominance as an immediate social attitude. It failed to realize that shy and diffident people often have a sovereign confidence in their own judgment, even if they have to go home and lock themselves into a soundproof chamber, to find out which judgment is their own.

You could safely bet that, in any group engaged in making moving pictures, Chaplin, even though unknown, would soon turn out to be the boss. He would either become the boss or get kicked out as unmanageable. And yet you would see no clash of wills. He would never bristle or bluster or try to domineer. He hates that kind of thing so much that he evaded meeting one of our excessively red-blooded writers on his recent visit to Hollywood.

"I like civilized people," he said.

Pg.186 It took this "submissive, quiet, peaceful type" only two months, after arriving in Mack Sennett's studio in Hollywood in 1914, a young kid and a total greenhorn, to become the director of every picture he appeared in. It took him less than six months to change the whole character and conception of cinema comedy prevailing there, if not everywhere. But there is no record of any "indications of aggressiveness" or "strong assertions of power." On the contrary, he bewildered everybody by behaving deferentially, and even humbly, but just not doing what the director told him to. Indeed, until the great news began to arrive from the box offices, Charlie's independence on the set was generally regarded as a special kind of stupidity. Mack Sennettt finally allowed him to direct a picture of his own in sheer desperation.

"Let the damn fool find out for himself that it's not so easy!"

But Charlie told me another story from those same days, one not printed before, which illustrates his self-distrust:

"Mack Sennett was pying me $175 a week, and when the contract expired,

Pg.186 Essenay offered me $3000 a week. I went to Mack Sennett and told him I had had this offer. I said that I would prefer to stay with him, if he would pay me $1000 a week. He came back with an offer of a three-year contract--$500 a week the first year, $1000 the second, and $3000 the third.

Pg.187 "I knew I was popular. I had seen the crowds in the street outside the theatres. But I also knew how transitory such popularity is. I had grown up in the shadow of the uncertainties of an entertainer's career. I wanted to cash in on my popularity before it ran dry. I said to Mack Sennett:

"'I'll accept your offer if you'll reverse it. Pay me $3000 a week the first year, $1000 a week the second, $500 a week the third, and I'll stay.'

"Sennett said it was an idiotic idea, and he wouldn't sign such a contract. But I meant it. I was ready to sign."

There is a shrewdness in such timidity, or near it, and Charlie is extremely shrewd. As a businessman he falls down only in matters demanding an adequate estimation of his own size. It did not seem funny to him to make out his income-tax reports on the theory that he and his half-brother, Syd, who also "acts in the pictures," were partners. Even after paying up a million dollars in back taxes and penalties, he could not quite follow the government's logic!

Here is another example of his shrewdness--or inferiority complex, I don't know which:

I came into his room one morning at the Waldorf Astoria, and found him still in bed. His face wore, or assumed when he saw me, that expression of unutterable pathos that so often and so suddenly breaks your heart on the screen.

Pg.188 "What's the matter, Charlie?" I asked. "Why are you so sad?"

He reached over and picked up a slip of paper from the bed table.

"Look at this!" he said.

I took the paper and read--in the handwriting of his valet-secretary:

"The X_____ Company offers you $877,000 for twenty-five fifteen-minute broadcasts."

I laughed. I thought his pathos was a joke. But it wasn't.

"I can't do it, you know," he said. And then, with increased mournfulness: "I need the money too! The government just relieved me of a million dollars."

Pg.188 "Why can't you do it?" I said. "You can make a speech!"

"It isn't that," he said. "You know how I love speechmaking. I can't come that close to my public. I have to remain a little remote and mysterious. They have to romanticize me. I would lose more than that at the box office if I made myself real and familiar over the radio."

To me, I must say, Charlie remains a mystery no matter how real and familiar he grows--a baffling combination of cool and high judgment, with total submersion in blind emotional drives. He loves advice; he loves a long conversation in which the best minds in the world devote themselves
Pg.189 to his problems, and feel that they are guiding an untutored and yet great creative genius. He loves it the way a duck loves a shower bath. The advice is always thoughtfully weighed and, in so far as it is really good, "accepted." Everybody goes home with a feeling that important and rather intimate decisions have been made. But if they had been made on the other side of the moon, they would have had as much effect on Charlie's course of action.

He is one of the most intelligent people I know; indeed, I often fall back on the single word "intelligence" to describe both his good looks and his enduring charm as a friend. But there seems to be some almost weird disconnection between his earnest judgments and his acts of will. He is not more neurotic, I think, than most creative artists. They do have to be easy of access to all currents of emotion--the doctor was perfectly right there. But Charlie makes less effort to swim, less effort to keep his head above these currents, than most thinking people. He not only never acquired in childhood the habit of self-discipline, but never apparently even caught on to the idea. It just doesn't occur to him that he might stand up to a strong flow of feeling, or even move against it for a time, because his mind reminds him of something else. It doesn't occur to him to feel sorry when he hasn't. I have never heard him express regret. . . . But all of this applies only to his relations with people. Toward his art he has conscience, integrity, discipline, patience,
Pg.190 persistence--every good and great quality. Here again he has to be understood as an untrained waif, a dream-endowed gamin, a delicate-minded guttersnipe--a leaf of paper with sacred writings on it blown through the streets of a London slum.

You will understand him in that way if you know him long enough. And very respectfully also--for he has great dignity--you will pity him a little, as you do his namesake on the screen. His life is filled to the brim with what most lives consist of yearning after--wealth and fame and creative play and beautiful women--but he does not know how to enjoy any one of the four.

His failure to revel in fame is, I suppose, a credit to him. He is not only impatient of it, because he really loves to wander in the streets alone, but he is distrustful of its meaning. A person of his aristocratic tastes, if noble-born, might adore the masses and drink their adulation with credulity. But Charlie knows them too well. He is, so far as I can

Pg.190 judge, sincerely and stubbornly unimpressed by numbers. If he had a choice between world-wide popularity and the praise of a few people whose judgment he respects, I believe he would veer toward the latter with the simplicity of a compass.

One day when he had been up to Croton to see me, I drove him to town in my open Ford car, A Model-T that had seen better, and also more hushed and integrated, days. I pulled it up alongside a Childs restaurant near
Pg.191 Broadway, and we went in to have some griddlecakes and milk. Although we sat way back in the room, I became aware before long that the big window was filling up with peering faces. I watched Charlie with a curious interest, for to my more omnivorous egotism this trait of his was hard to believe in. He was at first smilingly annoyed. He got up and turned his back to the window.

"In my business you have to erect fortifications before you can enjoy a girddlecake," he said.

We finished quickly, and walked over to the car. . . . I neglected to mention that that old Ford was responsive to my every mood--if I happened to feel slightly embarrassed and in a hurry to get away, she never failed to burn out a spark plug or kick loose a connection. We sat there, painfully high up from the pavement, with the crowd steadily augmenting, and the car spitting and jerking in response to "Hello, Charlie!" "Atta-boy, Charlie!" "Go to it, Charlie!" "Give her the gas, Charlie!" Charlie bore up under it with apparent good nature. But when we got away, he cursed that crowd with a venom that astonished me.

"I can't understand that," I said, "I should think you would like their affection."

"It isn't affection, it's egotism," he said. "None of those people cared a damn about me. If they did, they wouldn't embarrass me. They were thinking about themselves, feeling bigger because they had seen me and could go and brag about it."

Pg.192 After he cooled down, he told me how differently the London crowds behaved.

"When I went down to the East End to visit my old haunts," he said, "word got round, and a regular mob collected. But they always stayed as much as a hundred feet away, kind of hushed and whispering to each other. They never addressed me. They really made me feel that I was loved--but not these New Yorkers. I know them!"

As usual, he had sensed an underlying truth and delved it up, but it is a truth that most people would be willing to leave buried for the sake of their own complacence. Mark Twain had a similarly undeluded perception of men, but it never marred his childlike joy in his own popularity.

Charlie's failure to get any fun out of his money is not so healthy. It is more purely due to his deprived childhood. He is so much more keenly

Pg. 192 aware of the enormous expense of running a studio than of the infinitely more enormous income from his pictures and securities that he feels poor all the time. The whole fable of his sudden fortune is beyond the grasp of this unhappy infant, and his imagination gets hold of the size of it only on the debit side. Hence he takes no pleasure in giving, no pleasure in having, no pleasure in spending, money--a misfortune that keeps him in touch, at least, with the common man!

Pg.193 Another thing that Charlie does not know how properly to enjoy is girls. Girls occupy almost as important a place in his life as dollars, and they cause him even more anxiety. It is not because there are more of them. There honestly aren't so many. But girls unfortunately are not, like dollars, all just alike. They differ fantastically. A susceptibility to their charms, therefore, is not a steady and firm propulsion like the trade winds, in relation to which a certain trend of character can be established and the hope cherished of really getting somewhere. They are a permanent source of contrary breezes, fluctuating and sudden gusts, gales, billows, storms, typhoons and hurricanes, which tear the character all to pieces.

Anybody in a public position who tries with some force and resolution to solve the problem of happiness in love gets surrounded with a lot of scandal which has no relation to any reality but the famished lusts of the scandalmongers. Charlie is certainly not easy to live with, not any easier than Lord Byron or a kaleidoscope. It requires, as I have shown, a large initial act of understanding to be, or continue to be, his friend. Some of his girl friends have had this understanding, and some haven't. Some haven't had any understanding at all. But they have all gone in with their eyes open, and the opinion that there is something abnormal or monstrously heartless in his behavior toward women is an invention of the public, not a private fact. The private fact that explains Charlie's ten-
Pg.194 dency toward matrimonial disaster is a very simple and very old one--namely, that love in people of poetic imagination is blind, but if these people also possess intellect, love opens its eyes after a while, often quite suddenly, and sees the object of his attachment.

I once asked Charlie about one of his celebrated loves whom I had never met, and he answered:

"I thought she was divinely natural and real--I found she was only gawky and crude."

It was said in the manner of a person who has bought a fountain pen at the five-and-ten-cent store, and thrown it away when he looked it over. But that is the ruthlessness of a mind with a taste for knowing, however late, the essential truth. He did not need to tell me that the experience had been, in its lifetime, tinged with Eternity, as they incurably and always are.

There are few mismated wives who could not make a monkey out of a man by dragging out in the divorce court all the worst incidents they could

Pg.194 remember--and then some. There are few mismated husbands who could not reciprocate, if they chose to. We are discussing the ways in which Charlie differs from others.

He is, to express it very simply, incurably romantic. He is as susceptible to feminine charms as Tom Moore or Robert Burns, and as given to lavish idealizations of the vessel in whom they reside. He has a
Pg.195 veritable genius for lyrical raptures about girls. At the same time, and deeper, he has the need for a woman friend and companion--a companion not of his senses only, but his mind. It is not inconceivable that he might by chance find such a companion in the object of one of these raptures, and have the good sense to know it after the rapture subsides. But that is a gamble, the old romantic gamble, with the odds on the side of ironical Fate. The classical approach, the approach of George to Martha Washington, to take a remote example, itemizing her qualities and status, and choosing her for a life companion on the grounds of her fitness for the job, could never occur to Charlie. He belongs to a different age and cult of living. He can not mold his personal life as he molds a picture, bringing its central problem to "the noetic mind" for analysis. In real life he skips that delectable phase altogether. It just isn't in him to use his brains about women.

And the situation is complicated, if I am not mistaken, by the fact that he knows this. He senses the total process before it begins, and watches it unfold with a sad, helpless, abstract understanding that must be very trying to the victims of his adoration.

Charlie was in love, when very young and for a long time after, with a beautiful girl named Hetty who played in the theater where he first went on the stage. He came to America--he will admit in some moods--because Hetty was already booked to come. But he did not look her up
Pg.196 when she came. He just thought about her. He could not believe she loved him--he was not egotistical enough. He let her slip out of his ken because of his diffidence--so the story goes. And when he went to London years after, still conscious of Hetty, still cherishing a dim yet tender "perhaps" in his breast, he learned that she had died. He brought home her photograph.

"It was nothing," he said when shyly showing me the photograph. "She was a fetish. I knew nothing about girls then." By which I knew that Hetty was one of the momentous things in his life.

Still, I have a hunch that excess of self-protection, as well as lack of self-confidence, played its part in this sad story. He knew that he loved Hetty too much. He knew even then that she was a "fetish." He was afraid of her actual self. He was afraid if he won the girl, he would lose the romance. That is not a new kind of fear in the world.

And that hyperprudence, a kind of timorous canny clinging to what he's got, is the reason Charlie does not even enjoy his creative art to the full, or exploit to the full his unparalleled chance to enjoy it.

Pg.196 His studio is as still as a cemetery more than half the time. It is not because he lacks energy or invention, or the funds, to fill it with a riot of experimental miracles. He lacks freehearted abandon. A good shot of generosity and recklessness--right into the blood stream--would make him one of the great comic poets of the world.

Pg.197 People who think Charlie Chaplin was wise to resist the lure of the sound track, pantomime being, they say, his natural art, are merely unacquainted with him. He is quite as instinctive and brilliant an actor in speech as in gesture. And he is an actor of infinite versatility. It is hard to think up a character that Charlie cannot portray with startling realism on a moment's notice. It is hard to think up a character he has not portrayed. That is why he is such a magician among directors, a magician who can make--with all respect to certain transitory celebrities--a silk purse out of a sow's ear. Charlie has a life work ahead of him before he will have given the public an honest half of the gifts, poetic and intellectual as well as comic and dramatic, with which he entertains a friend on a quiet evening. He is composing now a new musical score for his favorite picture, The Gold Rush--composing it on the violin and piano and pipe organ, all of which he plays as though by instinct. The music will be original and good, an exquisite and spectacular accomplishment, but still and all--only a sample. I may be greedy, but I find it something else than wise that this thinker and poet and actor, the most various as well as the subtlest dramatic genius of our time, should go down to posterity dressed casually in Fatty Arbuckle's pants, Ford Sterling's old shoes, and a property coat that was picked up on the way from the dressing room, when somebody told him to hurry up and get on the set. That, he solemnly assures me, is how the famouse character that
Pg.198 captured the world was born--a fact which does not, of course, make it any less superlative a work of art, but makes you realize how little of what he might do he has done.

Timidity and tightness, not wisdom, is what made Charlie stick to pantomime. He couldn't let go of what he had in his hand and take a chance on something new. The same thing made him do the talking job only halfway when he did do it. The one pervasive defect in The Great Dictator, as I saw it, was that neither as the little barber nor as Hitler--except in the mock-German speeches--did Charlie do any character acting with his voice. When you put on a make-up like that, you've got to talk your part as well as act it. In a charade or a drama game in the evening, Charlie would be the last one to dream of coming out in a fantastic costume, and then speaking in his own all too highly cultured British accent. Even in a fireside conversation, unfolding his fancies without any costume--anywhere, indeed, where the public is not involved--his voice goes into each part as automatically as his hands and arms. But having arrived at the pinnacle of success as a pantomimist, having also beaten all Hollywood at the box office, he had not the heart to take a new step. It might be a step down! And so he didn't take it for a long, long time, and when he did take it he took it halfheartedly.

Pg.198 If it is true, as Alexander Woollcott hazards, that with his one little mute creation on the screen, Charlie Chaplin is "the foremost
Pg.199 artist of the world," it is not extravagant to say that, if he would gather a great gang around him, and let himself go, intellectually as well as poetically and financially, in that elegantly appointed idle studio of his, forgetting the box office, casting loose from the Motion-Picture Industry altogether, he might be one of the foremost artists of history. He might rival Moliere and Aristophanes--and have a grand good time besides. But he won't.

How much this is Charlie's fault, and how much Hollywood's or America's, or the twentieth century's, I do not know. I only know that I have seen him do things when discoursing about what might be done in the modern cinema, if it were not for the "cost of production," the "ignorance of the public," the "risks of experimentation," the "censorship," or some other "if" that ought not permanently to paralyze the foremost artist of the world, which, if presented on the screen, would startle men's eyes, and their minds too, as much as his first appearance did.

I do not mean that Chaplin has a "message" that he is holding back. He hasn't any message. Neither, for that matter, had Shakespeare. He has an audacity of invention, a breadth of speculative intelligence, a depth of meditation, and a versatility, or rather universatility, in the pure art of acting, of which his screen comedies convey no more than a hint.

I am afraid we are all implicated in this, Charlie, and Hollywood, and the twentieth century, and America--above all, America. For Charlie
Pg.200 Chaplin is essentially an American humorist. Notwithstanding those early years in London, where he struggled up out of poverty by learning to tap dance and do an act, it was in the rough, democratic, money-mad and sentimentally friendly atmosphere of an American studio that he developed the art and imagined the character that made him famous.

"Of course, I am essentially American," he said to me, not long ago. "I feel American, and I don't feel British--that's the chief thing."

A chiefer thing is that the distinguishing merits of his art are those of American humor--a more robust flight of the imagination and a more complete surrender to the mood of play than English humor ever ventured. His faults, too--that ever-present prudent thought of "the public," that automatic deference to considerations about dollars, which is the true summary of the "ifs" mentioned above--we must confess to be our own. Only in our shrewd and pecuniary America, where Mark Twain had to go back to King Arthur's court to find a safe target for the shafts of his furious laughter, and where Ring Lardner, through sheer lack of social courage turned a heart-broken sensitivity into contempt, could such a wealth of comic and poetic and intellectual genius be content to express itself in one little, no matter how inimitable, figure on the screen.

DECEMBER 16. -- It's 7.45 PM and we are on stage five of station KFWB in Hollywood. Several hundred people are jammed into the seats and the aisles. The announcer speaks :

"Ladies and gentlemen, once again it becomes my pleasure to present one of Robert Arden's famous round table discussions. Our guests tonight are John Garfield, Walter Duranty, Irwin Shaw, Sir Cedric Hardwicke, William Wyler and Charlie Chaplin. And here now is Robert Arden, your foreign correspondent :

ROBERT ARDEN: The theme of our round-table discussion for tonight is "America at war" and one of the more important questions seems to be : How shall we fight this war ? You first, Mr. WYLER

WILLIE WYLER: Of course, there's only one obvious answer : Fight to win it. Greedy, dirty, any way we can (there's a [illegible] of astonishment and then thunderous applause from the audience)

WALTER DURANTY : I say, fight in the air and with steel. Steel is the sinew of modern warfare. And we produce more steel than any other three countries put together. And also NOT with a great expeditionary force. NOT the old idea of a great expeditionary force.

IRWIN SHAW : From what's happening on Wake Island, it seems as though the way to fight the war is to enlist two or three more Marines. (laughs and applause) No, earn-

estly, I believe we can safely leave the war to the professionals. I believe in professionals. The way to win the war, for us, is to keep our eyes on the peace to come because that'll keep us buyoed up and keep us going.

JOHN GARFIELD: I agree about the professionals. But I don't believe any war's won without the PEOPLE. I think the people win the war....their money...their morale...their men....To supplement that, there are five million Chinese troops who need arms. We have to get arms there quickly (applause)

SIR CEDRIC : Bob, if I'd know how to win a war strategically I wouldn't be a professional actor. But I think America is very, very fortunate in one thing. It had its Dunkerque and got it over. And that Dunkerque, it seems to me, has done exactly what it did to England. It pulled it together in such a way and gave us such a shock that it made it really fight as though people were, as they are in fact, defending their homes. The greatest fighters in the war, so far, have been those countries which havebeen defending their homes, like Russia, Greece and Finland, when she was fighting.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN : Well, I believe we should be very realistic and for what's happend on the Russian Front, I think we should do all in our power to support

that front until the Russians (applause) until the Russians reach Berlin! (applause)

A VOICE : They seem to beon their way already.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN: Yes, it strikes me that the egg is already broken. If we can break through that front, if we can force ammunition, I don't care what it is, I even believe in an expeditionary force. But we should help the Russians out in order that we can reach Berlin. If we take care of Berlin, I believe that Japan is something that will ... something that out of its own volition will collapse.

ROBERT ARDEN: Mr. Duranty, you are more familiar with Russia than anyone else I can think of. What's your opinion on the present status ?

WALTER DURANTY: I think that Hitler is now beginning to find what Napoleon found in Russia. That is to say it's a very large and extremely cold country in the winter. And from which it is not quite so easy to get away from as it was to go into.

IRWIN SHAW : I don't want to voice an opinion. Lay opinions are proven false about twenty minutes after the person who voiced the opinion stepped down. I think however that we are doing all we can on all fronts.

ROBERT ARDEN: You are certain, then, that we are doing all we can in the circumstances ?

IRWIN SHAW : I live in that hope.

ROBERT ARDEN: A little while ago, Willie Wyler said something about the surprise , more than fear, that was felt in the United States over the bombing of Pearl Harbor. What rules, do you think, should be applied to this most unruly of all wars ? Should we organize within first ?

JOHN GARFIELD : Russia must be supported and Lybia,too. We're fighting more of a sea war than a land war at present. It took an attack on Pearl Harbor to make us realize the danger we are in. Many people knew that six or seven years ago. But we closed our eyes to it.

ROBERT ARDEN: Just a moment, John. That reminds me that Mr. Chaplin told me a story ....what did happen to you, Mr. Chaplin, in Japan. If I remember right, there was some bombing in which you figured as a victim, or at least as a selected victim ?

CHARLI CHAPLIN : Yes.....but I don't think that pertains much to the present situation...I think that was made by a bunch of fanatics ,.... who did assassinate the prime minister of Japan whom I was staying with as a guest....and they wanted to assassinate me because they had an idea that I was an American citizen and that that would bring America and Japan into conflict. (Garfield and audeience snicker) It was just a question of fate. Had I gone to that ball, I(d probably have been assassinated and gone down in history for ever. (Gar-

field's guffaw is louder than the laughter by the audience)

ROBERT ROBDEN : Very recently we have had a lot of rumors. Many commentators on the air spoke about this particular feeling of fear. It is my belief that it had its origin somewhere in America and I personally think that it is foreign-sponsored and foreign-instigated propaganda, namely that Russia is going to conclude a separete peace. You have lived in the USSR. You speak the language very well. You know the people and their leaders. What do you think ofthat, Walter ?

WALTER DURANTY: If there is a separate peace, it may be concluded in Berlin.But not before then. There 's such a wall of blood between Russia and Germany that cannot be overcome. Special bulletins I receive from Moscow tell of the most appalling atrocities ....the Germans apparently are behaving worse there, if that is possible, than they did in Poland. I don't believe Russia will conclude a separate peace. I'm convinced that Russia will be at war with Japan before long, and bomb their flimsy cities. But they're waiting, getting ready to do it effectively. Pearl Harbor will be avenged in Tokyo, perhaps not only by Americans but by Russians. (applause)

IRWIN SHAW : There 's been a malicious and hysterical feeling against Russia in this country for so many years

that I think this is afine time to scotch it, once and for all.

JOHN GARFIELD: Anybody that fights Hitler, is on our side. That is the important thing. Republicanism, socialism, communism....any kind of ism...the point is you GOT TO BEAT FASCISM (applause)

ROBERT ARDEN: That was not the point, John. There seems to be a question of fear and misunderstanding of the Russian people.

JOHN GARFIELD: It was a crime for so many people to waste their energies on communism when fascism is looming. It is like fighting a mosquito when there's a rattle snake around you.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN: If we want to consolidate our forces and be united...Great Britain, America and Russia...we can't afford to have a snobbish attitude about Russia. If there's any fear...THEY'LL have it that we're using them for our own advantage. We should try to understand the Russians. Then we shall have a unified front....

WILLIE WYLER: They certainly deserve our support not only for the time being ....while things are good...while they make 'em good. We don't have to adopt their way of government...but we need not be snobbish and fight them while they're fighting on our side

SIR CEDRIC : It looks very much to me like a regular part of the Nazi propaganda program...the starting of such rumors...their first object has always been to divide allies.

ANNCR.: We now pause shortly for station identification. During the first portion of ROBERT ARDEN'S round-table discussion of current events you have been listening to IRWIN SHAW, author of "BURY THE DEAD" and "LABOR FOR THE WIND", WALTER DURANTY famous correspondent and author, William Wyler, famed motion picture director who has, among others, "LITTEL FOXES", "DEAD END" and the Academy Award winner "JEZEBEL" to his credit, JOHN GARFIELD, whom I think needs no introduction, SIR CEDRIC HARD-WICKE, likewise and certainly CHARLIE CHAPLIN.

(The second record of this roundtable session was broken in transit. With great effeort I have been able to obtain the following fragmentary excerpts :)

To the question "How long do you think the war will last?"

WYLER: I don't know.

DURANTY: Much depends upon China. But I think it will be over next year.

CHAPLIN: The axis will collapse like a house of cards.

GARFIELD: Next year. But we must crush them with all our might.

To the question, "Is an attack on Siberia likely?"

DURANTY: No. Emphatically no.

To the question "What is Britain's strength in the Pacific?"

CHAPLIN: The defenses of Singapore are quite modern. I do not believe Japan will be able to take it.

To the question of "What do you think of Petain?"

GARFIELD: I wouldn't believe anything anytime that Petain says. (terrific outburst of applause)

DURANTY: Defends the integrity of France.

CHAPLIN: The French are waiting.

SIR CEDRIC: They haven't surrendered their fleet or North Africa. The proof of the pudding is in the eating.

GARFIELD: The French have no alternative as a people. But I wouldn't trust a man like Petain.

CHAPLIN: This is my own opinion. It may be wishful thinking. But I think at the right time he'll act in the interestst of France and the interests of the French people, I am sure, are the interests of the allies.

WYLER: The interests of the French people....unfortunately my home is in France. I was born and raised there. And I love them. But the people like Petain and the people who are running the government at the present time, and who are cooperating with Hitler, they are just as bad as Hitler. They are fascists. (applause) Whether they are French, whether they are American, whether they are Germans it does not matter. They are fascists. There is

no tanionality in them. There is no nationality in Fascism. (applause)

CHAPLIN: Well, if you had somebody...had you by the throat and simply said.....er,er,..now are you going to give up.....listen I'd like to borrow ten dollars.....I mean...ha,ha,ha....

SHAW: Except that France is being held by the throat because of the machinations of just those people who are running France today. (applause) That is something we must not forget. Not merely because of what it teaches us about France, but what it teaches us about our country today.

CHAPLIN: Yes...I don't hold any brief for Petain. But.. but at the same time we don't really understand their situation from here....we are very far away. And they are in a predicament. There is no doubt about that. And let us hope for the best. So far they haven't given up their navy. They had to permit the Japanese to get into Indo-China But, of course, I don't pretend to understand the situation. And if they are Nazis, then of course I'm one to vote that we defeat them.

ARDEN: Isn't it a rather strange coincidence that just a few days after America enters the war, that Petain should all of a sudden come out with a statement which, of course, has not been confirmed except by the news services, that he is not going to hand the French Fleet over to Hitler.

GARFIELD: That statement may come from Hitler. I don't know. I wouldn't trust those people (laughs and applause) I mean, if we was going to understand these people that we deal with, they don't play according to rules. If we want to beat those people, we cannot afford to play according to rules either. (applause)

kn

WYLER: That's right.

SHAW: Still, it does no harm to listen.

GARFIELD: OH! I'll always listen, I'm sure. I want to say about the expeditionary force ...what I thought you meant is, for instance, I just...came back from British Guiana and Trinidad, about a mo...six weeks ago.. and I want to put a strong plug in about the United States Army. I don't know whether .....

ARDEN: I wanted to give you a cue, in a minute. But since you've taken it yourself...(laughs)

GARFIELD: I was afraid I wouldn't get a chance, to talk about the Caribbean bases. You know...you remember the bases that we got from England....I was just there..Porto Rico, Antigua, St.Croix, Trinidad and all those bases which are the outer defenses of the Panama Canal on the Paci-..on the Atlantic side. Now there used to be rumors about six or seven months ago, that the morale in the Army was very low. And, er...that was before the war, of

course and I went and landed in these different places and jungle, where the heat was 150mdegrees and where the boys from the Brooklyn, the Bronx, and Southern California and Washington and Oregon and Pasadena (laughter) were digging...er...were digging...landing places in the middle of the jungle. It was very, very difficult for me at first, to believe...but it was there....Because from the air, all you would see , was rectangular space in the heart of the jungle of Venezuela. Before we landed outside of Georgetown, Br. Guyana, and here...when we landed, we met these boys who had very good food. The food was shipped right out of Brooklyn. Every week there was a big boat of food from Brooklyn.Salami, spaghetti, maccaroni.... everything (laughs)

ARDEN: After this trip, of course, I shan't call you Johnnie any longer. I'll call you Mr. Garfield.

GARFIELD: Oh !

ARDEN: WEll, Mr. Garfield....

GARFIELD: No. Please call me Johnnie.

ARDEN: Mr. GARFIELD don't you think you have given more than sufficient plugs to Brooklyn ?

GARFIELD : No. (laughter) No, seriously (laughter)

ARDEN: YOU know, Los Angeles is a pretty big little town, too.

GARFIELD: I said California,too. There were a lot of boys

(laughter)as a matter of fact, I met a jockey there who used to ride Santa Anita....he was a sergeant at one of the bases. But really, seriously, the boys are doing a magnificent job and under conditions they never thought, in a million years, they would be put up against. Under heat, mosquitoes, and gnats....a really...really...a wonderful job. It was really marvellous. And all they ask of the actors was to come down there, once a month, and do a show for them. Which we're gonna do. But what they want of the people is maybe occasionally to send them a newspaper or two, or some records, or some old radios and stuff like that. In other words, they want a reminder that the people know that they are there....it was very important.

ARDEN: Have you any ideas how that can be done?

GARFIELD: Yes. I have. The Screen Actors Guild is giving its next big affair and donating all the money to the Caribbean bases.

ARDEN: THat's not what I mean, Johnnie. Suppose there's someone in the audience who wants to send a newspaper or a radio. How can they send it ?

GARFIELD: Just address it to the U.S.Army, Caribbean base. They'll distribute it to the boys.....

ARDEN: well friends, if there's anyone wishing to send anything, you know now how it's done. Now let's take another question. Do you, gentlemen, think

that Turkey would put up a real defense in case of a Nazi aggression ?

SHAW : I'm sure she would, if the aggression came. The Turks have been famous as great warriors for a long, long time. They have fought successfully under the worst conditions, many times. They would do it again.

CHAPLIN: I'd like to hear Mr. Duranty on that.

DURANTY: The trouble with Turkey is that they haven't enough planes and they haven't enough tanks. And modern warfare, is modern warfare. Turkey couldn't stand up against Germany for two weeks, in my opinion. If Germany made the kind of attack that she made, for instance, on Poland, or on France or on Russia.

GARFIELD: How do you account then for the Chinese people holding out against Japan for five years ?

DURANTY: That isnot Germany.

GARFIELD: Hm.

CHAPLIN: Yes....

DURANTY: That's not a pleasant thing to say. But you see, they got this blitzkrieg going....I saw what happened, you see, and it's a very different story. Also, China is an enormous country and they do get back into the mountains...and don't forget the Japanese did conquer a large , a very large part of China. It's only the extraordinary stub-

bornness of the Chinese people, getting back into their mountains, that's enabled them to continue the battle....the war.

SHAW : Don't you think that the English and the Americans and the Russians had some sort of plan....the moment Germany did attack Turkey, They'd send in troops, supplies.....

DURANTY: NOW is something there. We've troops in Iraq and we've got troops in Iran and we've got this net.... I was thinking...I was in Turkey...let me see.... in November and December and they were extremely anxious then....and Kemal told them, whatever you do, this war is coming, ...before he died, its was almost the last thing he said....this war is coming. Try and stay out of it....but if you have to go into it.....don't make the mistake you made before.....of going in on the side of the Germans. Whatever you do, don't do that...no matter what they promise you. But try and stay out of it. Because, you see, this war is won by steel.....There is one steel plant in Turkey which probably produces about as much as one of the very smaller subsidiaries of any real great steel corporation.

ARDEN: By the way, did you touch upon that Turkish situation in your latest book, Walter ?

DURANTY: I have very little about that in my book. Because

my book was mainly devoted to Russia. You see, I was trying to explain what had occurred in Russia, what this process of trials and these treason cases and then finally the purge..... My thesis was, perhaps wrongly, but I think it makes a thesis, that this was a fight against the fifth column. That the Germans, as far back as 1933, were attempting...as far back as as '34 '35 and those years '36 and '37, to create the kind of thing in Russia which they did so un - happily and successfully created in France.

A. : I would like to ask this question now. It was just handed to me : "Why should anyone be upset because Russia has not declared war on Japan? Isn't it true that the paramount thing in this war, to win decisively, is to kill off Hitler's manpower ?"

GARFIELD : I think we all agree on that, hm?

WYLER : We ought to, if we don't want to be beaten.

SIR CEDRIC: I don't think Hitler would be very much annoyed.... or he'd be very pleased if Russia declared war, because he wants to relieve the pressure on his front.

CHAPLIN : Yes....simply divert....yes

SIR CEDRIC: That probably behind the whole thing he prompted Japan into this war because he wanted a diversion

on that front. I think Russia is being very clever not to start one.

CHAPLIN : ...precisely...yes....

ARDEN : Here's another question : "What do you think will the eventual change, if any, be after the this war is over ?"

GARFIELD : You mean the peace, hm?

ARDEN : I'll admit that I sprang this question rather surprisingly at all of you (laughs) but I see my good friend Garfield has an answer all ready.

GARFIELD : Well, I KNOW, as long as we have a man like Roosevelt in the White House, it won't be a Versailles peace. (applause)

CHAPLIN : Very good.

GARFIELD : Another thing I know. That this peace will be a peace of the people. Because for the first time in history of the world I think that the war was brought to the backdoor of the people, in other words, they will have to be involved in the peace also. You can't disregard that very important phase of the peace. Of course, there'll be an awful lot of finagling going around....there's no doubt about it.... and a lot of people will finagle one thing or another. But I think eventually...I don't know... I can't predict what kind of a world we're gonnahav ...but I do know...it'll be an anti-fascist world. And that's the kind of world I want to live in.

ARDEN : Now, to give credit where credit is due, John Garfield is at present working on "Tortilla Flats" at M.G.M. with Hedy Lamarr as his co-star. (laughs) Now Irwin Shaw.

SHAW : I, unfortunately, am not working on Tortilla Flats with Hedy Lamarr as my co-star.

ARDEN : But, as I understand it, you're working for RKO's most recent acquisition, the genius from Broadway, Mr. Jed Harris....

SHAW : No Hedy Lamarr, he. (laughter)

ARDEN : You are working on "Project No.1." Isn't that the secret name of the script ?

SHAW : Yes.

ARDEN : Now to Mr. Duranty.

DURANTY : Writing books...reading magazine stories. I wrote a book called "The Kremlin and the people" which tells all about Russia. You may not agree with it, but it tells all about...and now I am working on another book called "search for a key" which will tell youa all about life, if I ever get it finished.

ARDEN : Mr. Wyler, what do you think about that coming peace ?

WYLER : I wanted to ask Mr. Garfield, exactly what he meant when he said there won't be a Versailles Peace. Because to my mind there's been a great misunderstanding about the Versailles Peace. I was in Europe at the time and I'd like to know what

all the people who think that Germany had been treated so badly after the war and that she was the poor, suffering nation, the underdog who was being killed by everyone....I want to know what was done to them in comparison with what they did to the world and are doing again!

GARFIELD : I agree with you. But when you set up certain conditions for a nation.....

WYLER : And they'll do it again and again and if it isn't the Kaiser it's Hitler ... and if it isn't Hitler it will be someone else in twenty years from now. They'll have a warlord at their head because they want one (applause) that is....

GARFIELD : ...but if you set up conditions for a nation....

ARDEN : Mr. Garfield, I'm sorry but we'll have to let the statement go as is. I'll just add that Mr. Wyler is at present directing "Mrs.Miniver" at M. G.M. with Greer Garson. And now to Sir Cedric.

SIR CEDRIC: I think the great problem, when hostilities cease, is to restore some sort of order in the world. I think the war will be succeeded by civil war in a great many countries and it seems to me there's a very very big task awaiting the armies of both England and America in restoring it.... Russia too....in restoring some sort of order on the continent. I don't think that this is peace that's going to end with a Treaty of Versailles

by any means.

ARDEN : And now, Sir Cedric Hardwicke, who, by the way is now working in "The Ghost of Frankenstein"... brr...(laughter)

SIR CEDRIC: I was going to say that the monster I've been working with today seems, compared to the war, a pleasant pastime.

ARDEN : And now a final word from Mr. Chaplin.

CHAPLIN : About peace...well, of course...I...I...I.. I think that everybody..everything is a question of conduct. Our civilization and so forth....even if the other people fight badly and fight unfairly I think we should try and set a great example. Because that is the foundation of our civilization. And if we lose our heads, I think I much prefer to trust organization, law and order and the proper method of procedure. Decency...let's have decency throughout the world and let's...let's turn within ourselves...and I think that's where we should start from, ourselves...and at the...(applause)

ANNCR.: This brings to a close another of Robert Arden's famous roundtables. Mr. Arden's guests tonight were the outstanding motion picture director WILLIAM WYLER, The widely followed and popular war-correspondent, WALTER DURANTY; one of America's youngest authors and playwrights IRWIN SHAW and

Three of our best-known actors, SIR CEDRIC HARDWICKE, JOHN GARFIELD and CHARLIE CHAPLIN. There'll be another Robert Arden rouddtable in the near future. In the meantime listen each night at 7.45 to Robert Arden, Your Foreign Correspondent, over these stations.

ARDEN : Good evening, ladies and gentlemen. The subject we've selected for tonight's discussion is UNITY. The kind of unity we must have to bring this war to a successful conclusion. I am going to ask Sir Cedric first to voice his opinion.

SIR CEDRIC: I think its a very great compliment, Bob, that you ask me first...but it seems to me that the question answers itself. Unless you have unity, you can't possibly win the war.

ARDEN : Now Cedric, when you say 'unity' just what do you have in mind ? Unity of action, purpose and thought ?

SIR CEDRIC: First you must have unity of purpose and then you must have unity of action. If I were able to describe to you what the appropriate action would be, I'd be a military expert which is the last thing in the world...I am....really

(laughter)

CHAPLIN : Don't be so modest.

ARDEN : Mr. Chaplin, I understand you only recently returned from the east.....

CHAPLIN : Yes.

ARDEN : Well, then I think you are perhaps better qualified than anyone else at this table here to tell us your impressions. Do you think we have unity in the United States ?

CHAPLIN : I don't think we do. By no means. We have a great deal of prejudiced...which I think we know, if we are very fair-minded. We know that this prejudice comes from the bugaboo of communism. You find all your scare-sisters and columnists... that every...accusing and...and laying everything and all the fear of disunity to communism. We are...the public are getting confused on this issue and as we know, the communists...and in the pact...that was announced by the Anglo-Soviet-American alliance on June the 11th...not only made a program for the crushing of the Hitler.... of Hitler and his hordes...but also outlined ... outlined a program for...for.. to regenerate the world afterwards. Now, Russia is for that and the pacts that she has made.....the Anglo-Russian pact, is to the effect that each country shall have...shall det-....shall have the right to determine its own economic policy and its own... er,er...political system...now Russia is in full agreement with that and so is every communist. And every communist in this country has subordinated his interest for the purpose and the sole purpose of victory. (applause)

ARDEN : Dr. Ludwig, you were perhaps one of the most widely-known and widely-read observers of the European scene, especially Germany.The Germany

before Hitler and the Germany during Hitler. I would like to ask you a very important question. From your own observation of conditions prevailing here in the United States, would you say that there are any characteristics that would point to a similarity of conditions as they existed in Europe before the advent of Hitler ?

DR. LUDWIG: We are here because they are not European. We are happy that you are un-European here.

ARDEN : In other words, you don't think there are any conditions here that would contain the same danger signals as those in Europe before the advent of Hitler ?

DR. LUDWIG: I am a guest in America...much too clever to give any critics on American situations. I can only know what we know about Europe. But first I want to tell you why all that Mr. Chaplin said was so excellent. Because he's not an expert but he's a poet. The experts ruined our situation. Ask that one of the great poets of this our time....

ARDEN : What do you mean by 'a great poet'?

DR. LUDWIG: Because to be a great actor is not very difficult. But to be an actor who as poet ..who acts his own story, we had not since Moliere. I take the occasion to say it here to him again (appl.)

CHAPLIN : Isn't that sweet....

ARDEN : Well, that's wonderful, but you haven't answered my question. Is there anything else you want to say except that you respect the hospitality of the United States too much to voice voice any criticism. However I want to make it clear that it isn't criticism I want. I want a statement of facts whether you see any dangersignals, any conditions that point to any danger to the democratic institutions of this country, to its security ?

DR. LUDWIG: That is criticism on America and propose myself to say all you want on Europe....

ARDEN : We,, allright. Then what....

DR. LUDWIG: I am invited in this country....

ARDEN : What kind of conditions would you say led to the advent of Hitler ?

DR. LUDWIG: OH! Two or three differents.

ARDEN : For instance ?

DR. LUDWIG: First Richard Wagner.....

(Roundtable guests and public burst out in laughter)

Second, the disunity of the victors after the great war.

ARDEN : Well, now there we have a definite clue. You say an existing disunity. That is exactly what I wanted to hear.

DR. LUDWIG: Yes. If you speak on the unity of the allies, I

would say one of the greatest aims would be to make disunity between our enemies. That's Italy and Germany, of course, sec-.....

ARDEN : Do you think that can be achieved ?

Dr.LUDWIG: Tomorrow....In six months the Italian story is over.It was never so easy to predict than in this war...because you have to know only the psychology of the...of the nations. If you don't read communist and you don't ask the stars, then you can exactly know what will happen.

CHAPLIN : Hm.

ARDEN : Mr. Bruce, do you agree with this view voiced by Dr. Ludwig, namely that Italy can be knocked out in six months ?

BRUCE : I wouldn't know about that...er...about Italy and whether she can be knocked out at all...I think the RAF, going as they are, it might be less time than that. But as regards the question of unity, if I may say, I'm a British subject but I want to be careful what I say..I've just come back from Texas, where I went right through and I think that the feeling amongst the poorer people in this country is absolutely magnificent. But there is far too much, I felt, criticism of everything. Criticism of your president, criticism of the army, try to criticize England, Australia and

and India and I feel this, that we're together now, we're United Nations and I think that criticism is a very dangerous thing. And unless we know what we're talking about, the wisest thing we can all do is to not criticize but back up our leaders and keep our mouths shut. (applause)

CHAPLIN : But you do know there is criticism. You know that these columnists are trying to divide the country. There are certain columnists in this country and I'm going to speak...because if this is a free country and if you...and if this democracy advocates free speech then I'm one that's going to speak my mind, even although I am a guest in this country. Because I believe unless...if your democracy is so frail that you cannot be criticized then I don't think it's worth fighting for. And we know there are certain factions in this country that are trying to confuse the people. As you say, the people are allright. They're hundred percent. and so are the boys that are fighting in Africa there, and they don't question, they don't haggle they are giving full cooperation with their life... and they are shedding their blood and they are dying without question and yet we haggle over whether 25.000 dollars a year is Communism or not (appl.)

I certainly think, that ifthat is Communism, there's a lot of people in the United States that'll vote for it. Because believe me, the people...whoever think that it is terr-..horrible for people to live on 25.000 dollars a year, just don't know how the other half live. They know very well there are certain factions... I just made a speech in Chicago and I happened to say that, while people are anti-communist, I am going to be communistic. I'm going to be pro-communist in other words. I'm neither a Communist and I'M not..I'm not anything. But when I see the people are deliberately trying to divide this country...they've used the bugaboo....Hitler used the bugaboo of Communism in order, he thought he could get the allies to go on his side to fight against Russia...but we didn't fall for that. No. And then, had he have succeeded in that, then he would have used imperialism to defeat...er,er.... England. But we never fell for that either. And had he succeeded there, then he'd have used capitalism to defeat America. His whole idea is to divide and conquer (applause) And there are still Nazi agents in this country and watch out for them, I say. Because I tell you that the Commun-

ists and everybody must be... we must have a unity and only by the strength of that unity can we win this war. We must have the full strength, from the capitalist to the communist and they must.... they must subordinate their interests for at least the duration of the war, in order we shall achieve victory and it's not going to be an easy task.

ARDEN : Mr. Loyd, may we have a word from you on the question of unity ?

LOYD : Well, the question of unity....first of all, of course, everyone realizes we must have unity to win. Now, the matter of criticism...well, I think personally, it's a very healthy thing. It's a part of the American way of life. We are fighting a war, we are sending our boys and I'm saying OUR boys, because in 1921 I foreswore allegiance to King George to become an American citizen. I did that because I felt this form of government was the finest. We are sending our boys out with the promise that they are fighting to keep our way of life. I hope that, in spite of the criticism, no matter what commentators...er..er...broadcasters may say or what the new Congress may do, I'm sure it's getting into all our hearts and into all our souls, and I'm sure it's in the minds of all those men

who're going back into Congress that this country must be kept alive for our way of life, the way of life we've known it, democracy.... just imagine what it means. With democracy, those people way back in history, took a wilderness and because they could think for themselves and speak out with no fear of man, they turned a wilderness into a beautiful garden, into which we of the other countries, could come and be men without fear of any man. And if that goes out of this country, I don't want to go on living. That is all I want to say. (applause)

ARDEN : Now we interrupt a moment for station identification.

ANNCR. : You are listening to Robert Arden's roundtable discussion of current events with Sir Cedric Hardwicke, Frank Loyd, Nigel Bruce, Dr. Emil Ludwig and Charlie Chaplin coming to you from studio 5 in Warner Brothers' Hollywood studios.

ARDEN : Dr. Ludwig, as I understand it,you are now preparing a new book on Beethoven. In this book you are going to discuss a great deal of the pre-Hitler conditions in Germany...

DR.LUDWIG : pre-, pre-,pre-Hitler...yes...three times.

ARDEN : Three times pre-Hitler Germany. I'd like to ask you a question which is being put to me at least

a hundred times each week, over the telephone, in person and by mail. What do you believe, are the chances of a collapse of the Hitler regime before the allies can crush it by military power?

DR.LUDWIG :The collapse comes exactly as in 1918..because it's a collapse of nerves. The German nerves are not English nerves. The English is stubborn --- excuse me, gentlemen, you are English (laughter) the English is stubborn. I say that with the greatest compliment because without stubbornness, you could not held out, you understand. He's educated since 300 years forself-responsibility. To think himself, for himself. The German likes to die for his fatherland but not to think for his fatherland. He had never some special responsibility and if he is in his town, without uniform and without his boss who says : Eins, Zwei, Drei, wrong - right... then he's lost...becausethere's no boss. How could he be an educated personality today, after 300 years of lacking of liberty....When he had 14 years liberty, he was unhappy. Mr. Hitler is absolutely right when he speaks against the popularity of the Republic which we founded...my friends and we wrote a book and my friends were even ministers. Nobody was happy. He's happy because there is a boss.... and now in the big bombing of the English the boss

is not there. He's a great soldier...an excellent soldier. He's obedient and don't like to think. But if he's without uniform, he's lost. That is one of the reasons because you will have a quicker breakdown of nerves in '43 than in 1918....Second, you know that there's the greatest difference between the generals and the Nazis. You will have a breakdown of Germany when Germany is in Africa and Asia and yet in Berlin it will be breakdown just as in April...in August and then October 1918.

ARDEN : Do you agree with that opinion, Mr. Bruce ? I saw you made some notes there.

BRUCE : I was just thinkingthat we're all talking about Germany and I'm not in a position to discuss Germany as much as Dr. Ludwig. But I feel this, that both my friend Cedric Hardwicke and myself fought against the Germans, we must realize that the German army is possibly the greatest army of all times And the German army was not beaten in this last war it was beaten because of internal trouble. I want... I think we should realize that we're not only fighting Germany but that we're fighting Japan. And I've just finished reading reports from Tokyo by a man, by your ambassador Grew who was ten years in Germany and ten years in Japan. He says,in his opinion it's quite possiblethat Germany will give way as they

did in the last war. Internally. He says that's quite a possibility and it might even be, as Dr. Ludwig says, in 1943. But he says Japan will never give way internally. Never. The danger about the Japanese is that they the best trained troops in the world...they live on practically nothing except rice and if they'reasked to cut that in half...they can live on that. It's a religious war with them. And that is a very, very serious problem which you got to all face. - Forgive me for digressing for a moment from Germany. But we are at war with both those nations and I think that we may hope for an internal disruption in the next year or 18 months. But I don't think we can hope for it, or expect it in Japan, if one is to believe, and I think we can believe, that book which everybody who's listening to me, should read. Because it's a very true and frightening book.

ARDEN : I'd like to summarize what has occurred so far. It seems that everyone of us is agreed on the fact that we need unity of thinking and action to win this war. Dr. Ludwig predicts the collapse of Nazi-Germany in 1943. Now, based upon these opinions, I'd like to go into some of the questions from our audience here in the studio.

The first question reads as follows : "How about Fascism in the United States ?"

CHAPLIN : Well, undoubtedly I think there is a certain amount of Fascism in the United States. It's easily recognizable, if we're honest about it.I've seen it in some of the press. I've seen it, as I said before, in the columnists...amongst certain of the columnists. Undoubtedly there are certain factions in this country who think they can make a good deal with Hitler and there are certain factions in this country who fear democracy and who fear the people and who fear the peoples' desire to make a better world after the war.

ARDEN : How about Fascism in Great Britain, Sir Cedric?

SIR CEDRIC: Well, it's some time since I was there. But I don't think in Great Britain they are thinking about anything else but defeating Hitler. I've had very interesting letters recently from England and I find that there they have complete unity of purpose. I think where we all have been a little confused tonight, I was thinking while sitting here, listening, is that you can have criticism of how to achieve something, but where the criticism becomes dangerous is criticism of whether or not you're going out to achieve it. And I think that is a very serious point, which

should be considered in the light of what we been discussing. In England there's no criticism at all, as I understand it, of what sort of government is going to be in the future...neither is there any criticism at all of whether or not to make a deal with Hitler. But there is criticism, occasionally and healthy criticism of the way in which it is to be accomplished and that, I think, is the true criticism of democracy.

ARDEN : Would you like to add something, Mr. Bruce ?

BRUCE : No. I've talked enough. Thank you.

CHAPLIN : Well, of course, the...the experts are the people to decide how it's to be achieved. And after all, all we can do, as laymen, is to be unified in thought. The fact of this war is we are not going to win it only by munitions...and by soldiers alone. It has to be courage and heart. And unity. And enthusiasm. And one whole purpose in mind. Let the generals do the strategy. But we must be morally unified.

SIR CEDRIC: Well, I wasn't referring so much to strategy. But if results are not being achieved, perhaps and some of the experts are not quite right -- - I find that sometimes I'm bewildered by reading the outpourings of the experts on this war ....

CHAPLIN : Yes. That's perfectly true. But nevertheless in all wars there's confusion. I think the nations and all governments muddle through. I don't think there's any such a thing as...as...as a perfect, efficient government anywhere.

BRUCE : Maybe, if Mr. Chaplin has read the Beveridge Plan, he'll , I hope, feel that England is going a step in the right direction.

ARDEN : We all hope that steps in the right direction will finally bring us closer to the goal. For the time being we're just trying to decide what steps to take.

CHAPLIN : I'm not interested in the post-war, so long as each country has the right to determine its own kind of government.

BRUCE : Very good....(applause)

CHAPLIN : I'm not interested any further.....

ARDEN : Here's another interesting question which I am going to hand to Dr. Ludwig. "Do you think that Hitler is going to sue for peace ?"

DR.LUDWIG : Of course he will try. I hope nobody will follow him because the great danger here is on the day after the murder...after the death of Mr. Hitler which we will see...he will be murdered by his own people. That was always so in history that any conqueror is, on the end, finished by the

hands of HIS people. And that is the great danger because then, in America and perhaps also in England, will be people who think that general von Thoma, who's now in England, is a better man. He's not. He's not and Mr. Goering is much too fat to be a leader....that is Falstaff on the scene...That'simpossible. But even if he is slim, like Mr. Thoma, he is not an honorable man. The great danger is that anybody could think here, and I speak with very important Americans, who think "well, the Reichswehr is un-political". He's highly political and without the military caste Mr. Hitler was nothing. They made him. So -- on what I'm most astonished is the fact that in America they write every day a line 'The Nazis are to be beaten' instead of saying THE GERMANS. It's not the Nazis with which you have war.....

CHAPLIN : hear, hear.....(applause)

ARDEN : Dr. Ludwig, I'd like to take this opportunity to start a little private argument. A little while ago you made the following statement: The Germans have been a nation used to being bossed around for about 300 years. Then after the last world war, when they had liberty, or some semblance of liberty for about 14 years, they were miserable.

DR. LUDWIG : YES.

ARDEN : Nowlet us suppose, we are going to crush the Nazis very shortly. What then has to happen in order to prevent the German nation from being miserable again after 14 years and then creating another, a new Hitler ?

DR.LUDWIG : Three conditions. I wrote it twenty times and if you want, I say it the twenty-first time. First, a great occupation army which takes out of the hand of the Germans who are passionate soldiers, any weapon. That is to say, also the policemen. Second, fifty or twohundred educators. Not to educate the boys, because the boys would laugh about them..they speak German as I speak now colorful English. People who supervise the teachers. Because...we were there in '14....you don't know perhaps the gentlemen at my right didn't know it all....we were there. The Republic was betrayed in the beginning...in '20. I received, in '20, a letter and there was an article in the Voelkische Beobachter and you know that this is now Mr. Hitler's....in '20...if I don't leave Muen---Munich tomorrow they will kill me. I was very innocent, a private man and wrote some articles in favor of liberty and the Republic. The Republic was boycotted in the beginning and the great murders were, my good friend Rathenau, you know...and others....were in '22 and not by Mr. Hitler. So

if you make it better now, you must take education out of the hand of them, or supervise them in European way. Third, you cannot leave them to government. There is no liberal Germany. There is in Germany or protectorate or communistic Germany. I have nothing against both forms. But don't believe that some of our good emigrants here....we have the power...I am a Swiss citizen, I don't speak for me- but there are excellent people here...they have no background in Germany. In Germany you can govern only five or ten years with a strong hand. This strong hand may be, of course, helped by great heroes behind the barbed wire. That are the great heroes of today. There is Mr. Niemoeller and others but you cannot think that you make a new Reichstag and new free elections and then say the Germans are good people, they were misled. They like the whole story.Nobody in the world, no president was elected in such a democratic way than Mr. Hitler. He was the head of the strongest party...the president, just like the King in England, took him as the head of the strongest party. He had 52 percents of majority. Then he made three plebiscites and the whole German nation, 99 percent., were in favor. You can say that some 10 percent. did it by fear. But not 99 percent. Everybody was delighted because there was a boss. They were terribly shocked in '18 where

there is not a boss and everybody had to think himself. We never think himself. We think on philosophy and music and poetry but there are the Junkers to think for us. Why have I to think ? They told it to me. So you cannot educate, you cannot make a lymph...do you say so ? ...vaccinate

CHAPLIN : yes..

DR.LUDWIG : you cannot make a democratic lymph here to vaccinate them. That's not in 5 minutes. That's possible under the strong occupation army and if you say it is too expensive, then I tell you that the occupation army for months costs much less than one day of the war today.

SIR CEDRIC :H.G.Wells put it nicely too.....(applause).... when he said that Nazism was one fit in a case of epilepsy.

CHAPLIN : Ha,ha...a case of epilepsy....

ARDEN : In other words, one can summarize your opinion, Dr. Ludwig, in this way : First you insist on the maintenance of a strong occupational force in Germany after the war. Secondly, to begin an educational campaign under allied supervision

DR.LUDWIG : Yes.

ARDEN: That finishes this portion . I'm sorry that I can't pick that argument with you, Dr. Ludwig but I happen to agree with you on all you said.

DR.LUDWIG : Only because you have....

CHAPLIN : Don't you think that that might encourage militarism all over again? Isn't it a good excuse for other militaristic people throughout Europe?

DR.LUDWIG : Everybody will be terribly tired after this war.

CHAPLIN : Well, don't you think that Germany itself...do you really think that it's absolutely compulsory... necessary....to have an army of occupation?

BRUCE : What are you going to do, Charlie? Trust them all over again...like we did the last time? (laughter)

CHAPLIN : Don't you think they have been bled white..just as much as Russia is being bled white and as we will be bled white before we get through with this war? And, as you say, everybody will be very, very tired and satiated...but nevertheless I think it's very dangerous to keep....

DR.LUDWIG : But if you're not going to do it, what else will you do? There is a military spirit in them..... idealismus in this sense. They have the idea of vengeance. In 300 years they were beaten only twice After the second time everybody said 'the next time we'll make it better' Allez-oop - just like that. How can you think that they will not repeat it? You were betrayed once, how can you have the intention of being betrayed another time ?

CHAPLIN : Of course, I have a feeling that if ever Russia gets into Berlin, we won't have to bother about any...(applause)..I think you'll find every German citizen in Russia, building up Stalingrad.

DR.LUDWIG : Berlingrad !

ARDEN : Here's another question, gentlemen. It leads us from Berlingrad to Darlangrad. It says :' Can we and should we trust Darlan?' That is something on which my learned friend Sir Cedric Hardwicke would like to have a say, I'm sure.

SIR CEDRIC: I've never met Darlan. But his record is not one, how shall I say, that leads one to trust anybody. But I think for that we shall have to wait for history to tell us. There may be a good deal more behind this Darlan business than we know.

ARDEN : What do you make of the proclamation in which Darlan stated he has no political ambitions; that the moment France is free again and the people can determine for themselves what kind of government they want, that he would retire into private life?

SIR CEDRIC: Well...I think there's a slight suspicion that he hopes the French people will want him.

DR.LUDWIG: Every dictator said first 'I have no political ambitions.' From Caesar to Hitler. (laughter and applause)

ARDEN :Well, that seems to finish the question of Darlan.

DR.LUDWIG : Finish with Darlan?

CHAPLIN : The only thing is....

BRUCE : I wish we had....

ARDEN : There is a question before me which seems quite interesting. "Won't prohibition interfere with our liberty?" I don't quite get the meaning but it sounds intriguing.

SIR CEDRIC: Don't look at me, Bob.

ARDEN : Is there anyone willing to tackle it ?

SIR CEDRIC: Why do you look at me? (laughter)

DR.LUDWIG : Why didn't you bring here some wine?

ARDEN : You look so prohibitive, if I may say.

LOYD : Well, it did..it did take away a liberty from a lot of people in the last prohibition era. Because they were selling liquor and a whole lot of them went out...if that's the term liberty. I think another reason that the people of this country will speak for themselves is, no sooner they realized that prohibition was a horrible mistake, they changed it. And they did it through this form of government.

CHAPLIN : Which happened to be the democratic government,too.

ARDEN : Here's another interesting question. "What are the chances of the four freedoms being realized all over the globe?"

CHAPLIN : Well...you want me to speak on that?

ARDEN : Go ahead.

CHAPLIN : I don't think I have much to say other than we know very well the Soviet and Russia have a 20-year alliance. And it's more or less based on the fact, the mere fact that they want to..to...post-war collaboration for the purpose of re-establishing the world. I suppose they will inject the four freedoms. Freedom of fear, and the freedom of speech and of want, which to me is the most important one. And I think England has made a gesture in that direction. As you said...Bruce..I think it's..

BRUCE : Call me Nigel, Charlie (laughter)

ARDEN : Did you say 'Johnnie' ?

BRUCE : Charlie. About these alliances though, quite seriously, Charlie...these twenty-year alliances..do you put much trust in alliances ? I don't.

CHAPLIN : Well...I...I...

BRUCE : Russia had an alliance with Germany not very long ago.....

CHAPLIN : I know. And Germany broke it. It wasn't Russia. And also..but...I... Russia of all nations...all nations are humbug, more or less. I mean, you can, as you say...all nations are opportunists. I'm speaking personally. This is perhaps off the record and on the air, but nevertheless it's very personal. And..er,er..but of all those nations Russia has carried out her obligations and her

pacts...and has kept to them more than perhaps any other nation (applause)

ARDEN : Speaking of carrying out obligations, here's a question which fits right into that pattern. "Do you consider the engagements between the forces of the United Nations and Rommel in the North African Desert a fulfillment of the pledge given by president Roosevelt and prime minister Churchill to foreign minister Molotov for a second front in 1942 ?" In other words, the question seems to be 'is our African invasion a second front or not ?'

CHAPLIN : I think I would leave that up to Mr.Stalin to say.

SIR CEDRIC: Mr.Stalin already said....

BRUCE : And to general Montgomery...

CHAPLIN : Hm?

BRUCE : And to general Mont gomery..

CHAPLIN : Well, I meant to say if it's not helping Mr. Stalin, who has three million Nazis on his neck, I mean if he's dissatisfied, then I say it is not a secondfront. On the other hand, if he's satisfied then I think that we here in America should be satisfied and hope that it is a second front.

BRUCE : I should like to disagree with my friend Charlie Chaplin over the statement that he thinks Russia has fulfilled her obligations more than any other

nation.

CHAPLIN : Yes.

BRUCE : I'd want to know why they fulfilled them any more than Great Britain? With the exception of the Czechs, in which Great Britain undoubtedly let down the Czechs, they had no signed agreement which France had. You must remember that Great Britain went to war because Poland was attacked. And Russia at one time had actually an alliance with Germany. Great Britain had been at war for three and a half years. They have...backed up every promise they made to every nation just... in my opinion....just as much as Russia. And I'd like to be...have it pointed out in what way Russia fulfilled her obligations any more than my country. Thank you, gentlemen.

CHAPLIN :Yes. I think it's on the records that they have fulfilled all their obligations and they have lived up to their pacts. Of course, we won't go back into past history because we want unity. (applause) WE're talking about the integrity of nations. They're all pretty near the cow's tail... pardon me...

ARDEN : I'd like to ask you a rather personal question, off the record, if I may, Mr. Chaplin.

CHAPLIN : Yes.

ARDEN : Is there any intention on your part to embark

upon a diplomatic career ?

CHAPLIN : Not in the least. (laughter) I am only interested in justice and trying to debunking the humbug.

DR.LUDWIG: I would protest in the name of Europe if you become a diplomat. (howls from the audience)

CHAPLIN : I would say...

DR.LUDWIG: We would lose the greatest actor and we have actors enough about in the diplomacy.

CHAPLIN : I'm afraid I'm....I'm afraid I'm very undiplomatic. I've been accused of being a Communist. Just because I want unity.

DR.LUDWIG: Communists have the most excellent diplomats today I know that.

CHAPLIN : I've been trying to say that Dr....

ARDEN : Since it has been said now, I'd like to bring these two questions before you. One of them for Dr. Ludwig, and the other one I'll try to formulate in such a manner that each one of you will have an opportunity to voice his opinion and venture a prediction which I shall note carefully so that we can see, next year, how close you came. Now, Dr. Ludwig, 'Is Hitler insane?'

DR.LUDWIG: He's a very clever insane.

ARDEN : In other words you think he is insane ?

DR.LUDWIG: There are very genial insane men. He's not genial. But insane he is in anything.

ARDEN : Insane he is. Allright. Now I'll start taking down notes in order as the answers are being given. 'When will the war end?'

DR.LUDWIG: What war?

BRUCE : Which war? Germany or Japan?

CHAPLIN : The distinction was very good.

ARDEN : Let us split the question. When will the war in Europe and in the Pacific be over? I'll call the roll the way we are seated around the table. Sir Cedric, you are first.

SIR CEDRIC: First of all, I'm not very clear what you mean by the war. Do you mean the cessation of hostilities? They may cease at any moment. My personal feeling is that Germany will collapse certainly before the end of 1943.

DR.LUDWIG: Very good.

ARDEN : 1943. How about the Pacific war ?

SIR CEDRIC: The Pacific will be a little more difficult. But it seems to me that with the combined forces of America, Great Britain and Soviet Union, Japan won't be able to stand up very long, because the entire air-power alone is something that is almost impossible to fight off.

CHAPLIN : You've forgotten onefactor, Sir Cedric, that is China. (applause)

SIR CEDRIC : I would have included China, but China has already been fighting Japan alone. I meant that the other forces would be released from combat elsewhere. That's why I didn't include China.

CHAPLIN : I think China would like to finish that job herself.

SIR CEDRIC : She has that privilege.

ARDEN : Well, give us a date when you think the Pacific war will end. after the European war is over.

SIR CEDRIC : I would say eighteen months...that would bring it up to the middle of 1945.

ARDEN : Now Dr. Ludwig.

DR.LUDWIG : I don't know anything about Japan. I was never there and every child in America knows more about that. But I know Europe very well and I can assur that you can quote me as a very bad historian that the European war, that's to say, cessation of.....

ARDEN : hostilities...

DR. LUDWIG : hostilities is not over in '43. First Italy , then Germany. Both by psychological reasons.

ARDEN : Right. Now Mr. Bruce.

BRUCE : I say that Germany in the beginning of 1944. And that Japan...it just depends whether Russia allow the allies to have Vladivostock. Russia is not yet at war with Japan. If Russia allow the

the allies to have Vladivostock, two years later 1946. The end of 1946.

ARDEN : The end of '46. Mr Loyd.

LOYD : Well, as regards Germany and Italy, well, I do not think we can take Italy into consideration any more because that's Germany. We know if it was up to the Italian people we wouldn't be at war with them today. It's just because they are controlled by the Germans, definitely from a military standpoint and from a policing standpoint...they're still more or less in the ring. Germany, I hope...I hope she does collapse very soon. Er..er..I feel it would be a very bad idea for any of us to listen too closely to stories of internal trouble in Germany.....

GUESTS : That's true...hear,hear....

LOYD : they're very clever...they're very clever in sending out that sort of propaganda. I think we must say, let's forget the date. Let's go out and try to do the job as quickly as possible. Regarding Japan, I think the date or the year of finishing that job depends mostly on how soon we get to cleaning them out from where they've gotten in. I think the sooner we start it, the better and the longer we delay, the longer it's going to take to get them out.

(applause)

ARDEN : Thank you. Now, Mr. Chaplin.

CHAPLIN : Well, I have no idea when the war will terminate.. I don't know...we mustn't be too optimistic. Even this North African affair....we have a long pull of about 3000 miles as against 60 miles by water and coming through that shoe of Italy...and being fed by Central Europe right down to the very toe and then he crosses that body of water and I...I wouldn't be at all surprised if we don't have to wait two or three months before we can clear them out of Tunisia. Then, as to the war itself, we have latest news from Russia that is not particularly cheerful...I think that however we might... we might have to....we might have to go two or three more years before we can defeat Germany. I think the question of Japan is a simple one. Give all the munition to the Chinese and they'll do the job themselves.

ARDEN : That's all the time we have so I want to thank you one and all for being my guests tonight.

ANNCR: You've just heard a roundtable discussion of current events presented by Robert Arden, Your Foreign Correspondent, whose analysis of foreign affairs is heard exclusively over these stations each weekday, Monday through Friday, at 7.45 PM.

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

(b)(7)(c)

2016/501

[redacted] District Enforcement Officer
Los Angeles

October 23, 1952

E. DeWitt Marshall, Attache
Mexico City

JOAN BARRY aka MARY LOUISE GRIBBLE

This refers to your telephone call of October 17, 1952. I have to date been unable to verify subject's arrival at Ciudad Obregon, Sonora. No reply has been received to my telegram to you dated October 21 in which further information was requested. A Mary J. Gribble arrived Mexico City on AAL's flight 153 on October 19, having boarded this flight at El Paso and departing the United States at San Antonio, Texas. This person was unaccompanied. She was admitted to Mexico on Form FM-5 (Tourist permit) No. 1068597, as MARY IMELDA MATTHEWS GRIEBELL, age 47, born Jersey City, New Jersey, presently residing at 3727-73rd Street, Jackson Heights, New York. This form was issued by the Mexican tourist office in New York City on October 1, 1952.

RECEIVED
OCT 28 1952
INVESTIGATION DIVISION

At 12:26 a.m. on October 20, 46 minutes after arrival of AAL's flight 153 of the 19th, a MARY GRIBBLE checked into the Del Prado Hotel. The hotel registry signature is apparently the same as that appearing on the tourist card mentioned above. This person was unaccompanied; checked out of the Del Prado on October 20, leaving no forwarding address and making no return reservation. This person has not as yet been located at any other Mexico City hotel.

Subject has not departed Mexico City by air since she checked out of the Del Prado October 20. She has not applied at the British or Cuban Embassies for a visa to visit either of those countries; however, visas are not required for temporary pleasure visits to either.

You will be advised if subject departs Mexico via air for the United States or another country. In the meantime, further attempt will be made to again locate her here. Any information you are able to furnish regarding friends, relatives or acquaintances subject may have here may be helpful.

CC: Raymond F. Farrell, Assistant Commissioner, Investigations Division, Central Office

EDM/ac

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

G-25
(Rev. 12-28-50)

ROUTE SLIP

(Fold here)

Date 10/21/52

To M [redacted]

(b)(7)(c)

Room No.

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

Remarks

Just in case the Chaplin file does not reflect it, I am hereby calling your attention to the testimony of John Huber and Senator Cain concerning Chaplin in the attached Senate Hearing on S. 1832.

at N.Y.

Please return attached Hearings and cards when they have served their purpose.

(b)(7)(c) [redacted]

file reflects memo to this effect dated 11/30/51

(Fold here for return)

From W. H. Morse

Division

Room No.

GPO-83-23315

775

Investigation requested at:

Interviewed:

Background:

Can testify:

Congress of the United States

House of Representatives

Washington, D. C.

October 17, 1952

To: Hon. James P. McGranery
The Attorney General

Re: Ukrainian American Veterans
Post No. 6

Sir:

The attached communication is sent for your consideration. Please investigate the statements contained therein and forward me the necessary information for reply, returning the enclosed correspondence with your answer.

INVESTIGATION DIVISION OCT 22 1952 RECEIVED

A-5653092 CONF.

Yours truly,

Peter W. Rodino

PETER W. RODINO, JR. M. C.

GPO 16—61536-1

BU. OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
OCT 20 1952
RECORDS BRANCH
BU. OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

RECEIVED OCT 21 1952 OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

U.A.V.
Ukrainian American Veterans Post No. 6
506-508 Eighteenth Avenue
Newark, N. J.
****

Commander
JAMES MELNYCHUK
BIgelow 2-3306

Senior Vice-Commander
VICTOR ROMANITION

Junior Vice-Commander
LEO ZOLTO

Adjutant
PETER GRENTUS

Finance Officer
WILLIAM DUDAK

Judge Advocate
WALTER WYGERA

Public Relations Off.
MICHAEL LYTWYN

Chaplin
PETER JACENTY

Trustees
MICHAEL ZALEPSKY
NICHOLAS ZUKOWSKY
MICHAEL POPACA

Past Commanders
MICHAEL GWIAZDA
LEO KOROPATNICK
JAMES MELNYCHUK
MICHAEL ZALEPSKY

Honorary Members
WALTER URBAN
PAUL WOWCHUK

October 10, 1952

The Honorable Peter W. Rodino, Jr.
The House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

The Ukrainian-American Veterans Post of Greater Newark, wish at this time to quote Abraham Lincoln-- "With Public Opinion Nothing Can Fail; Without It, Nothing Can Succeed."

The purpose of this correspondence is to let you know that the Newark Post of the Ukrainian-American Veterans, after a lengthy discussion of a recent order given by Attorney General McGranery to immigration authorities, regards to the re-entry of Charles Chaplin, during a regular meeting on September 22, 1952, have taken the stand that in view of the fact that he, Charles Chaplin, after being a resident of these United States of America for forty years in which time he was able to amass a sizable fortune, became involved in paternal disputes in our courts and has been known to have been a supporter of various left wing organizations, if it is possible be forever barred from re-entering into these United States.

We certainly feel that ten years is a sufficient length of time in which anyone should be allowed to stay, and if in that time a person hasn't decided America is the place and his land of opportunity, he then should be compelled to leave these shores.

We, that is America, have shown to the world an example of freedom and democracy in action by opening our doors to thousands of displaced persons during the years after World War II. That act of ours was a small investment which no doubt will pay big dividends. The pledging of allegiance to America and the taking out of citizenship papers is a sure sign of thanks for the opportunity that has been extended to the fortunate peoples that have been allowed entry. It gave them a chance to see freedom of religion, of speech and of press in real practice. A person inclined toward a business of his own had also an

COPY

opportunity to see what free enterprise really means, Charles Chaplin took the freedom and opportunity offered by America for granted and showed no signs of ever becoming an American citizen. People of that caliber are not wanted nor needed here in America. We request that you use the full power of your office to keep him out of America if that is possible and if not, to revamp the present immigration laws, so that the future may not bring out another case of another Charles Chaplin.

Thanking you and hoping that you continue using the powers of your office doing the good that you have been. We would like to have an expression of your feelings regarding this matter. LIBERTY--Let's Keep It.

Very truly yours,

/s/ James M. Melnychuk

James Melnychuk
Commander

Peter Grentus
Adjutant

/s/ Peter Grentus

C O P Y

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

[redacted]

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

56279/628

TO : File

(b)(7)(c)

DATE: October 21, 1952

[redacted]

DECLASSIFIED

SUBJECT: Use of Witness John Louis Leech

In view of the interest of the Board of Immigration Appeals in this matter, as indicated in Mr [redacted] memorandum to Mr. [redacted] dated October 3, 1952, I have today, pursuant to appointment, discussed this entire matter at great length with Mr. [redacted] also was in Mr. [redacted] office for the conference.

Both Mr. [redacted] felt that the FBI investigation and the letter to Congressman Celler from Assistant Attorney General Murray dated August 13, 1952, constitute a complete clearance of the witness Leech and that the Service should be permitted to resume using him as a witness in warrant hearings. I advised them that Mr. Farrell and Mr [redacted] understand that the FBI is itself using Mr. Leech. I advised them also that we should probably wish to use Mr. Leech if we give Charlie Chaplin a hearing if and when he seeks to return to the United States. They were also of the view that the Board of Immigration Appeals should be instructed not to reopen any further cases (in addition to the one which Mr. [redacted] states the Board has already reopened), and that it should be indicated to the Board that the clearance of the witness ought to be quite adequate to result in the affirmance, by the Board, of its original order.

There was also discussion of how these issues should be resolved, and by whom. We agreed that the matter should be presented to the Deputy Attorney General, and Mr [redacted] arranged for all three of us to see him immediately.

The matter was then presented to Mr. [redacted] who apparently had some previous knowledge of the matter. Mr [redacted] said he considered the problems involved to be not too difficult. As to the Board of Immigration Appeals, he stated that the Department would instruct it not to reopen any further cases. As to the one case already reopened, Mr [redacted] stated that the Board would be permitted to reconsider that case, since he thought it unwise for an agency of the Government, to change its rulings too frequently. However, he indicated, without so stating, that he too feels that there should be no change of the Board's original order. As [redacted] ess by the

(b)(7)(c)

[redacted] 10-31-83

[redacted]

(b)(7)(c)

FBI, Mr [redacted] directed Mr. [redacted] to inquire whether the FBI is in fact using the witness, and, if so, how and to what extent.

Mr. [redacted] asked whether it would be possible for the Service to continue to go along, as we have during the past year, using the witness only for consultation and not as a witness. I told him that I thought this would be possible, although we of course wish to use him, since the Internal Security Act of 1950 has now eliminated the necessity of using witnesses to establish the proscribed character of the Communist Party, the principal use of Mr. Leech and other such witnesses now being for purposes of identification and testimony as to membership and association. I also pointed out to Mr. [redacted] that we hope to use Mr. Leech for any hearing which may be given Charlie Chaplin. Mr. [redacted] stated that he fears that we should be faced with objections by the alien's attorney each time we attempt to use Mr. Leech as a witness and that we shall probably have further difficulty with Congress if we do so. Accordingly, he asks that we not use Mr. Leech as a witness routinely but stated that if in any particular case we have no other witness whom we can effectively use for the purpose, we let him (Mr. [redacted] know so that he can then advise with us as to whether the witness should be used in that particular proceeding.

As to the Charlie Chaplin situation, Mr. [redacted] stated that he feels sure, in view of the widespread public interest, it will be necessary for the Service to give Mr. Chaplin an open hearing. He raised the question as to whether we might not be affording Mr. Chaplin and his attorneys "a diversionary tactic" by using Leech. He pointed out that Chaplin's attorneys will almost certainly know of the action of Congress with reference to Leech and may attempt to discredit the Government's case against Chaplin. I of course told Mr. [redacted] we will give this possibility our full consideration.

Mr. [redacted] stated that he would bring this matter to the attention of the Attorney General as a matter of information.

(b)(7)(c)

DECLASSIFIED

[redacted] 10-21-83

Associate Commissioner, Enforcement Date

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

A-5653092 T

OCT 24 1952

Dear Mr. Rodino:

This will acknowledge receipt of your communication of October 17, 1952 addressed to the Attorney General and the enclosure thereto, which consisted of a letter addressed to you under date of October 10, 1952 by the Ukrainian American Veterans Post No. 6 of Newark, New Jersey, in which the view of the Ukrainian American Veterans Post No. 6 is expressed as of opposing forever the reentry of Charles Chaplin into the United States on the basis of his forty years residence, his involvement in paternal disputes, and his support of various left-wing organizations.

Mr. Chaplin was admitted to the United States for permanent residence on October 10, 1912. As you may be aware, the Nationality Laws do not impose an obligation upon any alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence to become a citizen of the United States after any period of residence.

In the event Mr. Chaplin should apply for readmission to the United States he will be examined, as all aliens are, to determine his eligibility for admission to the United States. It will at that time be incumbent upon him, as it is upon every alien applying for admission, to establish that he is not a member of any excludable classes set forth in the various laws regulating immigration.

As requested, enclosure to your communication of October 17, 1952 is returned herewith.

Sincerely,

Acting Commissioner

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
OCT 2 1952
SIGNED AND FORWARDED

Enclosure

Honorable Peter W. Rodino, Jr.
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

CC: District Director, Los Angeles, California
Your 1600-41933. For your information.

CGB:emp

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

EXTRACTS FROM DIVORCE COMPLAINT OF LILLITA LOUISE CHAPLIN vs. CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

Superior Court caseD-52298
Complaint filed January 10, 1927.

Paragraph 3 of the Complaint alleges plaintiff and defendant married at Empalme, Son., Mexico, November 25, 1924; separation occurred November 30, 1926; two children issued from said marriage to-wit, Charles Spencer Chaplin,Jr., and Sidney Earl Chaplin.

Paragraph 5 of the Complaint specifies certain acts of cruel and inhuman treatment of plaintiff by defendant.

Subsection 1 alleges certain remarks by defendant to the plaintiff to the effect "This marriage wont last long, etc."

Subdivision Paragraph 5: alleges that during the month of May 1924, plaintiff and defendant became engaged to be married; that at said time plaintiff was a virtuous and inexperienced girl about two months past the age of 16 years; that thereafter and during said engagement, defendant seduced plaintiff under promise of marriage; that as a result of said seduction plaintiff became and was pregnant and with child at the time of said marriage; that upon discovery by the defendant of said delicate condition of plaintiff, defendant delayed consummation of said promise of marriage for so long a time in an effort to induce plaintiff to prevent the birth of said child by submitting herself to a criminal operation, and so conducted himself with reference thereto that plaintiff's said physical condition became and was publicly and generally known at the time of said marriage by reason of the great and wide publicity given to all of the facts and circumstances surrounding said marriage; that plaintiff at all of the times aforesaid refused to consent and concede to defendant's said wishes and demands with reference to the performance of said operation solely for the reason that the same was and would have been in her judgment and belief a great social lack and moral wrong, and on account thereof contrary, repugnant, and abhorent to her instincts of motherhood and to her sense of duty of maternal protection and preservation. The above mentioned subsection also includes allegations by the plaintiff that the defendant accused her of being a gold digger and a blackmailer, and charged her with forcing him to enter into said marriage relation for the purpose of "holding him up" and "of getting money out of him". Defendant also alleged according to plaintiff's complaint that plaintiff had discredited him, ruined his career, and was standing in the way of his professional success; that on many and diverse occasions he had told her that the relation of marriage militated against his success; that she knew he wanted to defer said marriage; "that if she had not been selfish and had loved him she would have gotten rid of said baby as many other women had done for him."

Subdivision 3, Paragraph 5: The plaintiff alleges that the defendant at no time during their cohabitation entered or maintained with plaintiff the normal and ordinary social relations and matrimonial intercourse usually existing between man and wife. In this connection plaintiff alleges with respect to the sexual relations heretofore existing between said parties that the defendant's attitude, conduct and manifestation of interest therein have been abnormal, unnatural, perverted, degenerate, and indecent as shown by the following particulars, to-wit: that throughout the entire married life of said parties, and at times too numerous for plaintiff to particularly specify, defendant has solicited, urged and demanded that plaintiff submit to, perform, and commit such acts and things for the gratification of defendant's said abnormal, unnatural, perverted, degenerate sexual desires as to be too revolting, indecent, and immoral to set forth in detail in this complaint; that the aforesaid open solicitations and demands were the culmination of a course of conduct in respect thereto on defendant's part which commenced shortly after said marriage and which included his reading to plaintiff from books on such subjects, conversing with her thereon and recounting to her in detail his personal experiences with five prominent moving picture women involving such practices. Plaintiff further alleges in this connection that approximately six months before the separation of said parties, defendant was home in the afternoon shortly before dinner and continued his solicitations and demands that plaintiff commit the act of sex perversions defined by Section 288(a) of the Penal Code of the State of California. Further that approximately four months before said separation defendant named a girl of their acquaintance and told plaintiff that he had heard things about said girl which caused him to believe that she might be willing to commit acts of sexual perversion, and asked plaintiff to invite her up to the house sometime telling plaintiff that "they could have some fun with her."

SubDivision 5, Paragraph 5: That during the cohabitation of plaintiff and defendant, defendant has told plaintiff on occasions too numerous to specify with any particularity and certainty that he did not believe in the custom of marriage or in the marriage relation; that he could not tolerate the conventional restraint which that imposed and that he believed it proper and right for a woman to bear children to a man out of wedlock; that he has likewise ridiculed and scoffed at plaintiff's adherence to and belief in conventional moral and social standards with reference to marriage; the relation of sexes, and the bringing of children into the world; and has made light of the moral statutory laws in reference thereto.

Subdivision 6, Paragraph 5: That during the entire aforesaid married life of said parties, defendant has openly, both publicly and privately associated with other women to plaintiff's great humiliation and distress, and to her exclusion and neglect; that defendant has maintained and continued such associations under a claim of right to do so; and that reports of information of such associations continuously reach plaintiff.

Subdivision 8, Paragraph 5: That defendant on innumerable occasions has abused, condemned, reproached, and upbraided plaintiff both for the conception and birth of their two children, and has likewise charged her on account of her refusal to prevent the latter with ruining his career and with the lack of proper consideration and affection for him. In this connection plaintiff more specifically alleges that as soon as defendant found that the second baby had been conceived, he insisted that plaintiff take illegal and immoral steps to prevent its birth, saying that he didn't want any more children; that plaintiff refused to do as defendant demanded and he accused her of being selfish, telling her at said time that other women had done that much for him without any hesitation; and that one moving picture actress had had such an operation performed twice for him.

The balance of the complaint deals with defendant's alleged threats against plaintiff; and also mentions that defendant owns and possesses a revolver with which he threatened the plaintiff, and alleges with respect to defendant's property that certain properties were held in trust for the defendant by T. Kono and Alfred Reeves and the Chaplin Studios.

FINDINGS OF FACT AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW WITH RESPECT TO THE ABOVE COMPLAINT:

The Court finds it true the allegations contained in Paragraph 1 of plaintiff's complaint, relating to plaintiff's residence; finds as true the allegations contained in Paragraph 2 of plaintiff's complaint, specifying the use of the term "defendant" will refer to Charles Spencer Chaplin; finds as true the allegation contained in Paragraph 4 of the plaintiff's complaint alleging in general terms cruel and inhuman treatment; finds as untrue the following portions of Paragraph 5, subdivision 1, concerning defendant's remarks to friends to the fact that the marriage would not last; subdivision 2, concerning defendant's alleged seduction of the plaintiff prior to marriage; subdivision 3, relating to abnormal and unnatural sex relations; subdivision 4, relating to paternal interest in the children by the defendant, and further alleging unnatural sex acts with others; and other findings relating to alleged property distribution included in the above synopsis of the Complaint.

NOTE: Interlocutory Judgment was entered August 23, 1927.
Final " " " Aug. 24, 1928 Book 664 pg 339

This is an excerpt from a court record of the Superior Court of the State of California in and for the County of Los Angeles. It is the record from Department No. 23 of that court, with the Honorable Clarence L. Kincaid, Judge, presiding. It is the case in which Carol Ann Berry, an infant, represented by her guardian Ad Litem, A. H. Risse, is plaintiff, vs Charles Spencer Chaplin, defendent. Number of case (1) SOB. X-238,936.

Attornies for the plaintiff are: Joseph Scott, Esq., A. H. Risse. The address of these gentlemen then was 357 S. Hill Street, Los Angeles 13, California, Telephone TRinity 5361.

Attornies for the defendent are: Messrs. Wright and Millikan, by Charles E. Millikan, Esq. and S. Earl Wright, Esq., whose address was then 111 W. 7th Street, Los Angeles 14, California, Telephone TRinity 3361.

The excerpt is from Volumn No. 2.

Court Reporters were: William Lienhard (2) SOB. and Ward E. McConnell.

The date on which the following testimony in the beforementioned Court was given was Thrusday, April 12, 1945. Testimony begins on Page 473, Line 7.

This testimony is the testimony of Charles Chaplin being questioned on cross-examination by Mr. Joseph Scott, Esq., Attorney for the plaintiff.

BY MR. SCOTT:

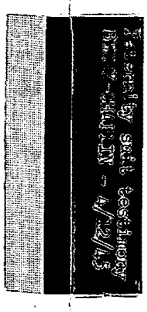
Q You have had sexual relations with Miss Berry, haven't you?
A I have.

Q When was the last time?
A That I don't remember.

Q You have no recollection of it at all?
A No.

Q Well, with reference to the visit that she made at your home on the 23rd of December, how long before that was the last time you had sexual relations with her?
A I know it was before she went with - she studied with Max Rinehart.

Q Well, that doesn't give me any information, Mr. Chaplin.
A Well, I can't give you any definite -



SOB.

Q Well, the best you know how, how many months or weeks was it?
A Well, that must have been from that time over a year.

Q More than a year?
A Must have been. Let me see, from the time - it was from the time - and you can find that out, at least it is recorded, from the time she went to Max Rienhart's, started studying at Max Rienhart's School for Acting. I think we ~~had~~ have a record of that. I don't know whether my Attorney has it. (3) SOB

MR. MILLIKAN: We can get that date.

MR. CHAPLIN: The date can be gotten for you.

MR. SCOTT:

Q Why do you fix it with reference to Max Rienhart?
A Because I do - it is just I know definitely from there that there was never any such thing because from then on she started to act so crazy.

Q You testified in the United States District Court, did you not, in regard to this matter?
A Yes.

Q And would your recollection be better then than it is now at this instant?
A I do not know.

Q You don't know whether it would be? (4) SOB
A No, I don't. It is not an ~~easier~~ easy matter to sit here and just (snapping fingers) like this know dates. I ~~had~~ have no memory for dates, I don't even (5) SOB know my own telephone number, so I get very confused when it comes to a question of dates.

Q Now, in the last trial of this case before Judge Willis, I am reading from Page 115, calling your attention to Page 115 - have you got glasses?
A Yes.

Q Do you remember being cross-examined by me in that trial?
A Yes I certainly do.

Q You haven't forgotten that?
A I should say not.

Q Alright. Now, Page 115, at line 13, cross-examination by Mr. Scott: (reading) "Q. In the light of your recollection now, what in your opinion was the approximate date of your having intimate realtions with Miss Berry the last time?"
"A. I know that ceased around February."
A Maybe.

SOB.
810

Q Did you so testify?
A I did.

Q That means February of the same year, does it not?
A That I don't know, I don't know.

Q You don't know about that?
A No. February? I suppose - give me the date of the time she was at Max Rienhart's?

Q February, 1942.
A Whenever it was, it was associated with Max Rienhart's school.

Q I am talking about February, you mean February, 1942?
A '42, '42, '42 - I don't know, I am completely confused now. I suppose so, yes, I suppose so.

(6) Q Now, you say you saw Miss Berry before the gun episode in December, you saw her ~~then~~ again that month, did you?
S.O.B. A Yes, I did. Was it that month - wait a moment - yes, yes, yes.

Q Do you remember having your deposition taken in September, 1943, taken out at your Studio with Mr. Irwin directing the examination?
A Yes.

Q Do you remember that?
A Yes.

MR. SCOTT: I will call Counsel's attention to Page 26 of this transcript.

MR. MILLIKEN: I have no copy, Mr. Scott. Go right ahead.

QUESTION BY MR. SCOTT: Reading now from Page 26, at line 8, (Reading) "MR. IRWIN: I was aware of that meeting. Pardon me, that isn't what I am referring to. You recall the occasion of Miss Berry's unfortunate incarceration in the Beverly Hills jail right around New Years of this year?"
"A. Yes."

WITNESS: Yes.

Q (Continuing reading) "Q. With reference to that date how long prior to New Years and her incarceration had you last seen her?" And then didn't you reply: "I didn't see her after the time she broke in with the gun, but on the night of her arrest believe she came up to my house, I was told she had been there." Did you so testify?
A Yes.

Q Then: (Continuing reading) "Q. Where have you see her?" "A. I was told she came into my house, but I did not see her because I was dining at Chasen's."

A That is right.

Corrections on certification numbered 1 to 6 inclusive were made by me on October 10, 1952 to correspond with the original.
I certify that I have compared this copy with the original and that it is a true, correct and exact copy.

[redacted]

(b)(7)(c)

S.P.B.

This is an excerpt from the record of testimony in the Superior Court of the State of California in and for the County of Los Angeles, Department No. 28 with the Honorable Henry M. Willis, Judge, presiding. It is the case of Carol Ann Berry, an infant, by her guardian Ad Litem, A. H. Risse, plaintiff, vs Charles Spencer Chaplin, defendent. Number of case B-238,936.

D① S.O.B.

Appearances of Counsel are as follows:

For the Plaintiff: Joseph Scott, Esq.
For the Defendent: Wright & Millikan by: Charles E. Millikan, Esq.

Official Court Reporters: Ward E. McConnell, and C. M. Stewart.

Date of which the following testimony was given was Tuesday, December 19, 1944.

Excerpt No. 1 begins on Page 69, line 2, of the beforementioned record.

BY MR. SCOTT:

Q State your name.
A Charles Chaplin.

Q How old are you?
A 55.

Q Do you know Joan Berry?
A I do.

Q When did you first meet her?
A Somewhere in 1941, I think.

Q Calling your attention to the Fall of 1942, do you remember being in New York during that period of time?
A What date?

Q Fall of 1942; November or December.
A Yes, October, I think, wasn't it?

Q When was the first time that you saw Joan Berry after you left New York and came back to California?
A I arrived back in California on October 30, I believe, and I think about seven or eight days later.

Q Do you remember seeing Joan Berry at the Players with King Vidor on September 10, 1942?
A I do not.

S.O.B.

Q You never remember being there at the time you were with King Vidor?
A I do not.

- - - -

Excerpt given in the aforementioned court on the same date December 19, 1944.

The Attorney for the Plaintiff, Mr. Joseph Scott continues the questioning of the witness, Charles Chaplin, on Page 79 of the beforementioned record beginning with Line 4.

Q When did you have sexual relations with Miss Berry last? (2) S.O.B.
A I don't know. I think way off somewhere in February.

Q February of that year?
A I don't know for sure, but I know I ceased having any intimate relations with her - -

Q I am talking about sexual relations with her?
A That is what I mean. You will pardon me but the word is very harsh.

Q Very harsh word.
A Yes.

Q Very, very harsh.
A Yes.

MR.SCOTT: I am sorry that I hurt your feelings.
A That is all right. I am used to it.

THE COURT: I will have to ask the audience to restrain themselves from all forms of expression, whether funny or sad. Keep your faces pretty straight. Don't let me hear any noise from the audience or we will take steps.

QUESTION BY MR. SCOTT:

Q Now, fitting your vocabulary and calling it intimate relations, the last time you had intimate relations with Miss Berry, you think was February of that year?
A I don't know. I know I ceased having anything of that kind because - -

Q I am asking you the time.
A Yes.

Q Can you fix it in any definite way?
A No, I cannot.

S.O.B.

Q Then it was a long time before December 23rd, the night of the gun play?
A Yes.

Q A long time before that?
A Yes, a long time. I am not definite - I cannot be definite, but around the Max Rinehart's period, when she was going to school there and studying the drama.

Q Then lets go back to this gun play. As I understand it, you say she went into the next room that night and you went downstairs and you never saw her anymore that night?
A No, I did not.

- - - - -

The next excerpt was taken from the beforementioned transcript of the hearing in the beforementioned Superior Court of the State of California in and for the County of Los Angeles, before the Honarable Henry M. Willis, Judge, presiding. (3) S.O.B. The case No. is N-238,936. The date upon which the following testimony was given was December 20, 1944. In this excerpt Mr. Charles Chaplin is being questioned by Mr. Joseph Scott. The testimony in the excerpt commences on Page 113, Line 15.

BY MR. SCOTT:

Q Mr. Chaplin, do you recall being on the witness stand in a recent case in the United States Court, with the United States District Attorney cross-examining you?
A Yes.

Q And I will say to Counsel I am reading from Page 1175 of the transcript, at Line 21.

MR. MILLIKAN: May I look over your shoulder?

MR. SCOTT: Yes, sir. As far as Mr. Millikan is concerned, your Honor, I repeat, and I want him to understand, and I want the jury to understand, I have the utmost respect and confidence in his integrity in every way. Whatever I may say otherwise which may affect his client or the issues involved here has no reflection upon him. I want that publicly understood.

QUESTION BY MR. SCOTT: (reading): "MR. CARR: I want to ask you ~~before~~ after (4) S.O.B. this - and I'm sorry I have to come back to this - I want to know as near as you can recollect the last date that you had sexual intercourse with Joan Berry."
"A. Sexual intercourse is not that important in my life."

S.O.B.

"Q. You don't remember the date?"
"A. No, I do not."
"Q. Can you approximate the date?"
"A. No, I cannot."

Q You so testified, did you not?
A I did.

Q Is that a fair statement of your recollection now?
A I so testified.

Q You testified yesterday, did you not, Mr. Chaplin, the last time you had sexual intercourse - pardon me, intimate relations with her -
A Yes.

Q - was last February?
MR. MILLIKAN: I am sorry, your Honor, that is not the record.

THE COURT: Not last February - February of '42.

MR. SCOTT: February of '42.

MR. MILLIKAN: That was not the testimony of the witness, if the Court please, according to my very best recollections. I think he testified that he could not remember and approximated some date.

THE COURT: He mentioned the month of February.

MR. MILLIKAN; Yes, but he didn't testify positively to it.

THE COURT: No.

MR. SCOTT: I am not saying he did.

MR. MILLIKAN: That is what your question implied.

QUESTION BY MR. SCOTT:

Q In the light of your recollection now, what in your opinion was the approximate date of your having intimate relations with Miss Berry the last time?
A I know that they ceased around February.

Q Now, how do you recollect it that way?
A Because I was very busilyengaged on my - on Shadow and Substance, and because Miss Berry was also - I think she was away.

Q Now, in the course of the examination of the jurors your learned Counsel stated that he expected to show that you did not have relations and you could not thereby be the father of this child. I think that you are willing to

(Q Continued)

admit, are you not, Mr. Chaplin, that you are sexually potent and have seminal fertility so you could produce a child if you had contact with a healthy woman?

A Yes, sir.

Q Now, lets go back to where we left off last night. You stated that you went down to the pool and you talked for about an hour and a half. Now, what did you talk about?

A We talked about - she talked, at least - that - what I am trying to do now is to recollect and try to get a logical sequence of events.

Corrections on Certification Numbers 1 to 4 inclusive, were made by me on October 10, 1952 to correspond with the original. I certify that I have compared this copy with the original and that it is a true, correct and exact copy.

(b)(7)(c)

SOB.

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Mr. Nato

RECEIVED
OCT 17 1952
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

Los Angeles, California
October 15, 1952

PERSONAL AND ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Dear Argyle:

Re: CHARLES CHAPLIN - Publicity

The Los Angeles papers carried articles as per the attached. It was the first public information to the effect that we are attempting to check the status of Chaplin and Paulette Goddard looking to an important link in Chaplin's investigation. As a result of this, it is understood that the attorneys for Chaplin thereafter got in touch with Miss Goddard, which was before her arrival in New York.

This office had requested El Paso to obtain this information and in so doing had coded the name. It was naturally not expected that this information would be released to the press, and it made the all-out investigation in the case of Chaplin more difficult than it already is. At the same time, if this policy is followed by District Directors, it could seriously affect the interest of the Government.

This, for your information.

Best regards,

(b)(7)(c)

Encl.

Argyle R. Mackey, Commissioner
Immigration and Naturalization Service
19th and East Capitol Streets, N.E.
Washington, 25, D. C.

(b)(7)(c)

RECEIVED
OCT 20 1952
SUBVERSIVE ALIEN BRANCH

RECEIVED
OCT 17 1952
INVESTIGATION DIVISION

PAULETTE'S DIVORCE FROM CHAPLIN EYED

EL PASO, Oct. 10—UP—The US Department of Justice Friday ordered immigration agents to check on Paulette Goddard's divorce from Charlie Chaplin to determine whether any moral turpitude was involved in either their marriage or divorce.

Chaplin, who recently returned to his native England for the premier of his latest motion picture "Limelight," never became a U.S. Citizen. The Justice Department ordered that the comedian be detained if and when he tries to re-enter this country.

District Immigration Officer Joseph Minton said he "assumed" the Justice Department wanted the divorce information to build up their immigration case against Chaplin.

For years before they were divorced, Chaplin refused to say whether he and Miss Goddard, one of his proteges, were married.

Miss Goddard was granted a Mexican divorce at Juarez in June, 1942 on grounds of incompatibility and separation. Chaplin did not contest the proceedings.

In her divorce petition Miss Goddard said she and Chaplin were married in June, 1936, in Canton, China. Canton is now in the hands of the Chinese Communists and it was doubtful whether marriage records there could be checked.

Minton said Communist activity and moral turpitude are both grounds on which an Alien resident can be kept from reentering the U.S.

Chaplin said in London recently that he intended to return to the United States after he and his present wife, Oona O'Neill, daughter of playwright Eugene O'Neill, completed a tour of Europe. He denied that he was a Communist.

(b)(7)(c)

RECEIVED OCT 21 1952 INVESTIGATION DIVISION

U.S.Department of Justice
El Paso, Texas

Gentlemen:

Regarding the attached clipping and feeling that; as a 100% American, I should write this comment of my personal knowledge of the libertine, Chas. Chaplin (which is an assumed name) based upon my employment at his studios when; true to his habits, threw out an underaged pretty girl that he lured months before under the promise of making her a star. Then luring Paulette Goddard into his clutches, with the "star" promise. She being a very young, underage girl at that time. He did feature her and live with her for seasons. She like the other girls before and since, was put "in the money" alright but were his almost child-concubines --all without marriage cememonies.

He held the threat over them to stick to him and if they left his roof, he wouls scandalize them by hiring other men and calling a raid, thus barring them from all other studios as scandalized winches, etc. And that would have been the case.

Later Paulette was taken over by legitimate studios for parts on acct of her beauty and being an excellent acctress. Little by little she profited financially at others' hands til they planned the so-called "marriage" to protect them both. --which never took place, of all places, China!!

This was well known to all Hollywood but few talked for; that would have ostricized them from the industery. Chaplin is a raper many times over during all his up-coming movie days and you have the punch of getting all this as I have told you.

Where much of this transpired was at his studio at that time at Sunset & LaBrea (Bvd and St.) as will be found by investigation. Probably it has been moved now but tax Office will verify that loacation in Hollywood.

RECEIVED OCT 21 1952 CONFIDENTIAL FILES

U. S. to probe Chaplin link with Paulette

EL PASO, Tex., Oct. 10.-(U.P.)-The U. S. Department of Justice today ordered immigration agents to check on Paulette Goddard's divorce from Charlie Chaplin to determine whether any moral turpitude was involved in either their marriage or divorce.

Chaplin, who recently returned to his native England for the premier of his latest motion picture "Limelight," never become a U.S. citizen. The Justice Department ordered that the comedian be detained if and when he tries to reenter this country.

District Immigration Officer Joseph Minton said he "assumed" the Justice Department wanted the divorce information to build up their immigration case against Chaplin.

For years before they were divorced, Chaplin refused to say whether he and Miss Goddard, one of his proteges, were married.

Miss Goddard was granted a Mexican divorce at Juarez in June, 1942, on grounds of incompatibility and separation. Chaplin did not contest the proceedings.

In her divorce petition Miss Goddard said she and Chaplin were married in June, 1936, in Canton, China. Canton is now in the hands of the Chinese Communists and it was doubtful whether marriage records there could be checked.

Minton said Communist activity and moral turpitude are both grounds on which an alien resident can be kept from reentering the U. S.

Chaplin said in London recently that he intended to return to the United States after he and his present wife, Oona O'Neill, daughter of Playright Eugene O'Neill, [illegible]ate a tour of Europe. He de[illegible] was a Communist.

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Cloquet Mein

(b)(6)

Oct. 24, 1952

Screen Star Praises Russ

Chaplin Lauds Stand of Soviet Troops

SAN FRANCISCO—(U.P.)—Charlie Chaplin asserted in one of his rare public addresses last night that Communism should be respected "if it makes such men as are on the Russian front."

* * *

"This is no time to be supercilious and condescending," the actor told a Russian war relief rally.

Chaplin

"People ask, 'who are these Communist? They are the people who have died by the thousands, NOT FOR OUR IDEALS, BUT BY THE THOUSANDS for their ideals. People say they are a godless race. But if they die by the thousands as they have for an ideal, they are not godless."

* * *

Chaplin said some persons asked whether Communism would "sweep the world" after the war and that his answer was, "so what?"

* * *

General McGranery,
gton, D.C.

Sir:

I don't know if this letter
ch you, but I addressed it
ington, D.C. If you receive
you kindly write me.

This is about Charlie Chaplin.
ough my old scrap book
1945 the other day and I
clipping posted in this
Charlie Chaplin, 1940 also
lipping of which I have
date but it was around
apanese bombed Pearl Harbor.
find these 2 clippings.
These show he is a Communist.

Any man that got to be a
wealthy man and lived here 40 years
and does not appreciate all he got
in the U.S.A. should be deported forever.

NOVENA NOTES

1940

$50,000 was contributed to the Communist Party of Mexico by Charlie Chaplin, according to his secretary, Jim Tully, in *Esquire*.

SER

L.B.

Yours truly,

Mrs C. Schoen

RECEIVED
OCT 29 1952
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

(b)(6)

828

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

[redacted]

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

No. 1600-41933-Inv.
DATE: November 3, 1952

TO : Commissioner, Washington 25, D. C.

FROM : District Director, Los Angeles 13, California

SUBJECT: Your A5 653 092 ; CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

Attention; Assistant Commissioner, Investigation Division

Information included in Investigator [redacted] report dated July 14, 1952 indicated that, according to Chaplin's former butler, EDWARD CHANEY, WILLIAM C. BULLITT, former Ambassador to the Soviet Union, was a frequent guest of CHAPLIN, usually for breakfast during either the summer of 1942 or 1943.

Other information available to this office indicates that, while he was an Ambassador to Russia, BULLITT had a rather sympathetic attitude toward the Soviet Union, but since then he has become militantly anti-Communist.

Considering BULLITT'S former official position, it is assumed the conversation between him and CHAPLIN included a discussion of the Soviet Union, and it could be expected that CHAPLIN made significant expressions of his views on that country, the Communist movement and related subjects, regarding which BULLITT could now testify.

When BULLITT was in Los Angeles October 27 and 28, 1952, efforts were made to arrange an interview, but these efforts failed. A letter received from him today, dated October 30, states in part: "I am leaving Seattle tonight for Tokyo, where I shall be the guest of Ambassador Robert Murphy at the American Embassy. If you have a representative in Tokyo, I shall be glad to give him any information that I can. If you have no representative there and will transmit your question to the Ambassador, I shall be glad to reply." This letter was on the letterhead of the "Bullitt Company, 1411 Fourth Avenue, Seattle." It will be noted that the letter does not state when BULLITT will return to the United States; however, when checking out of the Ambassador Hotel, Los Angeles, October 28, 1952, BULLITT gave as his forwarding address 2447 Kalorama Road, Washington, D.C., and it is probable that he will visit your city upon his return from the Orient.

It is suggested that the Central Office may wish to have BULLITT interviewed, either through the State Department or upon his return to the United States, in order that his sworn statement may be obtained, if he is found to possess evidence of CHAPLIN'S membership in, affiliation or sympathy with the Communist movement, or of CHAPLIN'S moral turpitude, absences from the United States or other grounds for possible exclusion.

(b)(7)(c)

VIA AIRMAIL

[redacted]

Date

DECLASSIFIED

Carded 11/5/52

RECEIVED NOV 5 1952 SUBVERSIVE BRANCH

11/5/52 Write file no action per Notes instruction

829

(1) Agency Sending Correspondence:	(2) Agency Reference:	(3) Agency Subject or Title	(4) This Fanfold No.:
FBI	100-17090	CHAPLIN, Charles Spencer	920

(5) Classification of Correspondence: UNCLASS.	CONFID.	SECRET	TOP SECRET	(6) Date of Agency Transmittal:	(9) Copies of Transmittal Communication: NO. RECEIVED	NO. MADE BY INS
	X			10/31/52	2	

(7) Summary:	(8) Relating INS File Nos.:	(10) Copies of Enclosures to Transmittal Communication: NO. RECEIVED	NO. MADE BY INS
Reference to INS letter dated 10/1/52	A-5653092		

(11) To:	(12) To:	(13) To:
Mr. [redacted]	District Director, Los Angeles, Calif.	
Date: 11/4/52 (b)(7)(c)	Date: 11/5/52	Date:
For: A-5653092	For: information and file 1600-41933	For:
From: Conf. Files	From: Investigations Div., Central Office	From:

(14) Disposition (*Place or places where filed and date filed*) (*If space insufficient, show "Continued," and continue on reverse, from bottom up*):

COPIES OF TRANSMITTAL COMMUNICATION:

1 copy filed in A-5653092 (temp) at C.O. on 11/5/52

COPIES OF ENCLOSURES:

Form INV-52
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE
(6-12-52)

16—66919-1

(See reverse side for instructions)

830

SECURITY INFORMATION CONTROL RECORD
(For Intelligence Information Received From Other Agencies)

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

1600-41933 INV

TO : Commissioner, Washington 25, D. C. DATE: October 31, 1952

FROM: District Director, Los Angeles 13, California

SUBJECT: Your A-5 653 092; CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

ATTENTION: Assistant Commissioner, Investigation Division

It has been ascertained that CHAPLIN contributed an article to the February 1, 1944, issue of New Masses regarding his recollections of the late ART YOUNG. This issue was mostly a memorial to YOUNG who had helped to found Masses (predecessor of New Masses) in 1911 and who was an artist for that publication and a personal friend of ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN, WILLIAM GROPPER, ELLA REEVE BLOOR, CORLISS LAMONT and others.

A copy of CHAPLIN's article is attached. It is suggested that this article, plus the others in this publication which show the political activities and Communist affiliations of ART YOUNG, would be of evidenciary value in exclusion proceedings. Accordingly, it is requested that the Central Office obtain an original and a photo-offset copy of the entire February 1, 1944, issue.

In addition, it is requested that this office be furnished any available information regarding the Communist Party membership or affiliation of YOUNG.

DECLASSIFIED

[redacted]

Enc.

(b)(7)(c)

VIA AIRMAIL

RECEIVED
NOV 3 1952
CONFIDENTIAL FILES

[redacted]

Date

[redacted]

CHARLES CHAPLIN

"Don't you remember me?" said a bright and vigorous gray-haired man standing in the wings backstage at Carnegie Hall. It was about a year ago at a meeting for a second front, and I had just finished my speech and come from the stage into the wings. A crowd was milling about us, so I was somewhat bewildered. "Art Young", he said quickly. Involuntarily I threw my arms about him - a natural response, I think, of anyone who knew him. Art - whom I hadn't seen since 1921. As we were being pushed and buffeted, he paid me a few hurried compliments about the speech. But before I could thank him, I was propelled by the crowd through the stage door and on out into a waiting taxi - the inevitable fate of all visiting firemen - a teriffic hurry and bustle to get away in order to go no place and do nothing, which was exactly my program.

In the taxi I felt a little chagrined. Too bad I hadn't a chance to ask Art along. We could have had an interesting evening talking about the good old days when Art's immortal humor flourished in the MASSES with the rest of that brilliant, happy coterie of young poets and writers - days when BOARDMAN ROBINSON, MAX EASTMAN, CARL SANDBURG, CLAUDE McKAY, and ART would gather of an evening at the house of DUDLEY FIELD MALONE and play charades - and what performances they were! Charades that were merely an excuse for us to show our acting ability, and to invent little plays - and some of them were quite good, considering they were made up on the spur of the moment.

On one of these occasions I met Art for the first ime. I remember it quite vividly. He topped the evening off with his impersonations of some of Washington's Senators and Congressmen making speeches - using all their hackneyed phrases. His by-play of chewing tobacco during the speech and looking in vain for a spittoon, then being forced to swallow the tobacco, was a panic. Although his speeches were caricatured, they were brilliantly characteristic of the rhetoric and philosophy of whomever he imitated. These imitations revealed his creative genius - his keen perception of the artifices of oratorical technique and his gift for illuminating what was human and at the same time ridiculous in the conduct of man.

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

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

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

NOV 2 1951
INVESTIGATION DIVISION

(EXCERPT FROM "NEW MASSES" 2-1-44).

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

G-29
(Rev. 12-28-50)

ROUTE SLIP

(Fold here)

Date 10/31

To [redacted]

Room No. 2-1121 (b)(7)(c)

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

REMARKS

Whereabouts of Leighton Peatman. Records located at 4th Air Base; inactive reserves. Address:
Fourth Air Base
Hamilton Air Force Base
San Rasael, California.

Was 1st Lt. #374423
(info. from Col. Proctor, G-2

(return)

From [redacted] (b)(7)(c)

Division [illegible]

Room No. 2-1122 841

erformed by him. Form Adm. 30,
s is revised as will be noted in
rformance for each task that is a
described in performance standards,
l tasks that the employee performs.
niform performance standards which
ot on standard rating elements.

contemplates the development of
ce which will be contained on
asis of evaluation for determining
ssigned to each task.

(b)(7)(c)

10/29/52

Mr. [redacted]

Can we secure (by phone) present whereabouts of this Leighton J. Pealman who was 1st Lt. USAF Intelligence in 1942 through OSI

Carl

OCT 30 1952 - Army Ground Records will call back.

See route slip reminder

VIA RADIO

RECEIVED
1952 OCT 31 PM 5:17
MESSAGE CENTER
I & N SERVICE

NR 594 KAD237 CK 27

NEWYORK FLD 1650 OCT 31

CO Take action info is desired

ENFIN BEDUW WHETHER A FIVE SIX FIVE THREE ZERO NINE TWO SHOWS DEPARTURE AND ENTRY OF CHARLES CHAPLIN IN NINETEEN TWENTY EIGHT AND AGAIN IN NINETEEN THIRTY

[redacted]

(b)(7)(c)

1653 KAD237 WC/Q

RECEIVED
NOV - 3 1952
INVESTIGATION DIVISION

2-1150

RECEIVED
NOV - 1 1952
INVESTIGATION DIVISION

RECEIVED

1952 OCT 30 PM 4:44

MESSAGE CENTER
I & N SERVICE

NR562 KAD237 CK31

NEWYORK FLD 1625 OCT 30

CO

A 5653092

ENFIN REURLET OCTOBER TWENTY THIRD A FIVE SIX FIVE THREE ZERO NINE TWO AMERICAN EXPORT HAS NO RESERVATION DECEMBER SAILING CONSTITUTION FOR MARY LOUISE GRIBBLE SECK ALL PASSENGER DEPARTMENTS CONFIDENTIALLY ALERTED

[redacted] (b)(7)(c)

1635 D237 Q BG

advise L.A. 2-1150

[redacted] (b)(7)(c)

10/27

Rec'd 5^10 10/30/52

[redacted]

No. 1600-41933- Inv.
October 30, 1952

District Director, New York, New York

District Director, Los Angeles 13, California

Your 0300-427798; CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

Attention: Chief, Investigation Section

It has been learned that, about May 1944, LOU LEVINSON, feature page editor, Daily Worker, had just returned to New York from Hollywood, where he had been doing Party work in the Branch of which JAMES CAGNEY was a member.

Inasmuch as this office is endeavoring to develop CAGNEY as a witness in Communist cases, particularly that of CHAPLIN, you are requested to determine LEVINSON'S present status with respect to the Communist movement and, unless you deem it unwise, to interview him with the view to obtain his sworn statement setting forth his knowledge of the Communist Party, particularly his activities in the motion picture field in this District.

A copy of this memorandum is being furnished the Assistant Commissioner, Investigation Division, and you are requested to furnish that official a copy of your reply.

DECLASSIFIED

cc: Assistant Commissioner, Investigation Division
CO File A5 653 092

Carded 11/4/52

[redacted]

RECEIVED NOV 3 1952 CONFIDENTIAL FILES

[redacted] (b)(7)(c)

Ass[redacted] Enforcement

10-31-82
Date

846

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Excerpt from PEOPLE'S WORLD, 12/21/44:

LABOR AND FM

NEW YORK, Dec. 20 -- The formation of the People's Radio Foundation, Inc., a stock corporation, has been approved by the New York State Department, it was announced last week by Joseph Brodsky, member of the board of directors pro tem and legal representative of the association. The other directors, pro tem, are Rockwell Kent, Samuel Novick, Leverett Gleason, Corliss Lamont.

The PRF is set up on the basis of the creation of a community type FM station in which trade unions, people's organizations and progressive leaders in religious, civic, fraternal and community life participate and guide the policies of program and service.

The People's Radio Foundation is also coordinating the organization of similar community groups in all parts of the country where FM stations may be established locally. The general plan is that these community groups shall include representatives of labor organizations, civic bodies, churches, fraternal societies, educational institutions and other progressive organizations which contribute toward the establishment and financing of the station.

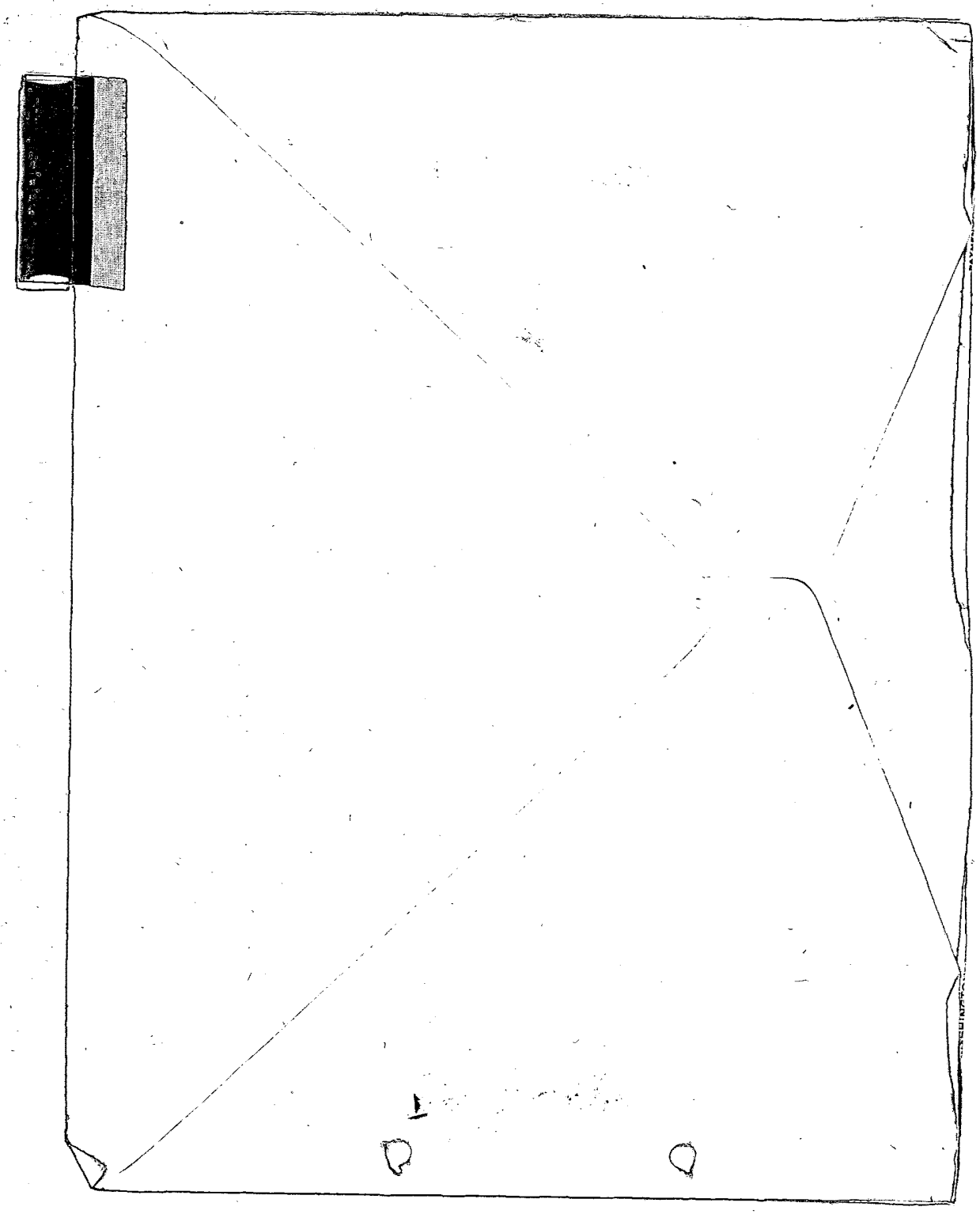
SPREADING OUT. On the basis of the PRF's community plan, activities toward establishing FM stations are progressing in Seattle, Washington; Los Angeles, California; North Canton, Ohio; Lancaster, Philadelphia, Pa.; Washington, D. C.; Buffalo, New York; Detroit, Michigan; Newark, N. J.; Chicago, Ill.; Butte, Montana, and other cities.

Following are additional charter members of the organization which has been established specifically for the purpose of operating an FM radio station in New York:

Leon Barzin, radio-musical director of Station WQXR.
Joseph Brodsky, attorney
Charles Chaplin, actor.
Charles H. Colvin, engineer.
Joseph Curran, president, National Maritime Union, CIO
Howard Fast, author.
Bernard Fein, radio engineer.
Frederick V. Field, Council for Pan American Democracy.
Leo Gallagher, attorney.
William Gropper, artist.
Mrs. Ida E. Guggenheimer, civic leader.
Leverett Gleason, editor, Reader's Scope.
A. A. Heller, educator.
Langston Hughes, author.
Albert E. Kahn, author, president of Jewish People's Fraternal Order, IWO.

INVESTIGATION DIVISION NOV 3 1952 RECEIVED

Rockwell Kent, artist, general president of International Workers Order.
Corliss Lamont, author, educator.
Dr. Robert L. Leslie, editor-publicist.
Ray Lev, concert pianist.
John T. McManus, president, New York Newspaper Guild, CIO.
Samuel Novick, president, Electronomics Corporation of America.
Arthur Osman, president, Local 65, Wholesale and Warehouse Workers Union, CIO.
Earl Robinson, composer.
Joseph P. Selly, president, American Communications Association, CIO.
Arthur Szyk, artist.
Margaret Webster, actress and producer.
Dr. Max Yergan, civic leader, executive secretary, council on African Affairs.



Translation #10347

French Newspaper ECRAN

Weekly-Artistique Information

Director: ARAGON

An Exclusive Article, CHARLES CHAPLIN

GREETINGS TO FRANCE!

CIVILIZED MEN of all nations have a debt towards France - for her liberty, her intelligence, her art.

Like one recognizes France as a second "father-land" one must still more pay respect to the art of the french film and their creators. My particularly warm affection for France is all the closer because French blood flows in my veins. I learned much from the great masters of the filmed comedies such as Max Linder, French pioneer of the comical cinema.

The long and incessant crisis of the French cinema thus affects me and causes me deep sadness and grief. The art of the french film must guard all of its integrity and all of its vitality. The people of France must save it. It is their duty towards themselves, their artists and their workers.

It is also their duty towards the whole world. I am persuaded they will know how to accomplish it. Their courageous intelligence has already permitted them to solve many crises for reasons of justice and liberty.

I would not be able to propose specific measures to diminish the bad which obliges the french cinema to restrict its activity. But I am persuaded that such measures must be found, thanks to the support of the French people. I shall hope that the blind competition of bad foreign films rapidly become weak.

The above translation from the French Language was made by the undersigned.

Date October 30, 1952

Interpreter.

Immigration and Naturalization Service
70 Columbus Ave., New York 23, N.Y.
3-1370 - 7/11/52

Translation #10347

FRENCH NEWSPAPER ECRAN

Weekly-Artistique Information

Director: ARAGON

FRANCE SALUTES CHARLOT

On the corner of a white sheet of paper, sketch a sort of black spot in the shape of a bell resting on a line, and below that three spots smaller at the three angles of an instinctive isosceles triangle. Two nauts and a rectangular line and cut clear at the outline half way around. Nothing simpler nor more familiar. As bad a designer as one may be, one gets around to making out Charlot by his hat, his eye-brows, his mustache, his bamboo cane even though one may lack talent. If you can't sketch then you will still be able to sign "CHARLOT" as he himself signs, and as he countersigned this first century of cinematography.

France was the first to recognize in Charlot, better things than a clown. This was at the same moment or, just about four years after the debut of his career, that America began to make him pay for his infatuation of the first years.

Then with Charlot a soldier, France of 1918 adopted him. Today this Charlot will be sentenced between two M.P.'s at Fontainbleau, for attacking the moral of the Atlantic Group.

His first films were called, "Making a Living," "Tango Tangie", "Caught in Cabaret" or"Mabel's Busy Day", "His musical career". It was in France that Charlot was predicted journalist, Charlot dancer, Charlot waiter in a cafe, or Charlot mover, Charlot above all. France made him popular and gave him this affectionate diminutive.

The France for which he was not afraid to speak up in 1942, begging to shorten the martyrdom of the occupied countries, America to help without waiting, efficaciously by creating a second front, the people heroically fighting for liberty of man, France who passionately followed

The above translation from the French Language was made by the undersigned.

_____ Date October 30, 1952

Interpreter.

Immigration and Naturalization Service
70 Columbus Ave., New York 23, N.Y.
3-1370 - 7/11/52

Translation #10347

the ascension of the creator of genius towards expression of human ideals, the most noble, who after her liberation welcomed the famous "Call to Man" at the end of Dictator like the voices of the American people (3 words illegible) France salutes the 63 birthday of Charlie Chaplin.

The above translation from the French Language was made by the undersigned.

J J Falus Date October 30, 1952
Interpreter.

Immigration and Naturalization Service
70 Columbus Ave., New York 23, N.Y.
3-1370 - 7/11/52

Translation 10347

From "L'Ecran Francais" (French Screen), Issue 351

CHAPLIN CRIES: "Laughter and Tears Against Hatred!"

A world exclusive. Charlie Chaplin is interviewed on his new film "Limelight" by Robert Shaw.-

In the comfortable library of a big house in Hollywood walks a small man whose slightly bent gait is known the world over. His hair is white. His open face has stayed very young. His blue eyes, clear and luminous, are smiling. There is something humble about this little man, something bashful and infinitely engaging. He is the man who has been called the universal figure of our time. He is the king of comedy and of tragedy, master of laughter and tears. He is Charlie Chaplin..... three weeks short of his 63rd birthday. His wife comes into the room.

"Oona, my wife, has given me the greatest happiness"

"Oona, my wife - She's got more sense in her little finger than I'll ever have. I am 36 years older than she, yet her maturity makes me conscious of my uncouthness. She was born as beautiful as she is sensible. My wife gave me 9 years of utmost happiness. And having found happiness in my age makes me one of the happiest men on earth." Oona returns his smile. You are witnessing one of the loveliest histories of love that can be experienced. Age here doesn't count.

"We have four adorable children, you know," (Geraldine, 7, Michael, 6, Josephine, 3, and the youngest, Victoria, 8 months) Chaplin goes on. "They are so dear to me! I'm made to have a family; it does me an awful lot of good. For a certain period of time I had been in such overstrained nervous condition that the dropping of a box of matches on the floor made me jump and shout with rage. Today I come back home after a hard day's work on my picture; the children make a lot of noise, the baby may be crying (here his expressive face appears to shrink and take on the shape of a baby's face, and Chaplin mimicks to perfection the loud wailing of a new born infant), or even the grown ups run laughing and shouting all over the house and sometimes my wife is chiding one of them - there's always noise, anyway. I just say: 'Thank God, I'm back home again.'" Makes you feel really glad that Charlie Chaplin who has given joy to so many millions of human beings has finally found true faith and happiness.

"Limelight will be entirely different from 'Monsieur Verdoux'"

His new picture... When he mentions it his eyes shone with excitement. "Do I think it is a good picture!" he replies to my question. "I believe it is one of the best I've made - and I have made 77, so far. 'Limelight' (i.e. the lights in front of the stage) will be entirely different from my last film 'Monsieur Verdoux' of five years ago. I think this new picture is funny and also sad and moving. It's the story of the theatrical world of London as I had known it in about 1912, just before the first world war. I wrote the plot, as I always do. Two weeks after arriving in Hollywood in 1914 I started to write my plots and direct my pictures. In 'Limelight' I hope to have expressed the essence of theatrical life. It is a simple but real story which may create a deep stir."

The hero of the story is Calvero, an English comedian who has had his hour of glory but who being too old when the movies came along took to drinking. The part is played by Charlie Chaplin. Teresa, the heroine, is interpreted by a young English actress, Claire Bloom. She gets sick and is reduced to a state of complete deprivation. She attempts suicide and Calvero saves her. His tender care helps her to recover. Profoundly grateful, she sets upon rehabilitating Calvero who is really a great comedian. She succeeds. On a gala evening he again proves to be a prodigious artist capable of bringing tears of laughter to the eyes of everyone by his imitations of an argumentative tramp, an excentric violinist and a ridiculous wild animal tamer. In these interpretations Charlie is once again the comedian beloved by millions of men, women and children. Originally, the filming of the picture was to be completed in thirty-six days. It took fifty days - a record filming time for a long Chaplin picture. It was made in the La Brea studios (in the heart of Hollywood) which the great comedian owns since 1918.

"Pictures cannot be mass-produced"

"I suppose my way of working is original enough," Chaplin goes on, "and some may even find it bizarre. But if pictures are to be original and human you can't make them on the same model. Out and out mechanization in the production of films is killing Hollywood. Hollywood is giving its last battle and will lose it unless they make up their minds to stop this standardization and realize that the pictures audiences will continue to go and see are not those produced like tractors in a factory. It is time I think to set upon a new direction so that money will no longer be the all mighty God of a decadent society. I have given all that is in me to the making of this new picture. You see, I take my work so much to heart that I can't help trying to do everything myself, being everywhere in the studio at the same time, interpreting each part, supervising every detail... My way of working is not always the customary. At times I insist on taking a scene fifty times before I am satisfied of its correctness. For me anyway, these methods are compensated by a work well done. I like to be pleased with my work. I am pleased with my new film. The important thing to me is not that it be a financial success, just hope it'll be a popular success. Many I believe will be those who will love this simple story where comedy and tragedy mix. In that case I shall be sufficiently rewarded. I believe in the power of laughter and tears to counteract hatred and terror. Good pictures constitute an international language; they meet the needs of people have for humor, compassion and understanding. They are the means of dispelling the wave of suspicion and fear which invades the world today. We have had too many pictures freely filled with violence, morbid sex, war, murders and intolerance. They make world-tension even more unbearable. If we could only exchange between nations and in a substantial manner pictures which do not sound like agressive propaganda but speak the plain language of simple men and women, the world may be saved from disaster."

"I will sojourn in France this spring or summer"

Chaplin speaks with increasing ardor illustrating his ideas with a thousand gripping little gestures remindful of the wretched little funny man we have seen on the screen so often. "My plans for the future after completion of Limelight? I shall go to Europe in the spring or early summer - England and France, and after that back to work. I am a maker of pictures, and will continue to make pictures as long as I can."
Now in America it has finally calmed down the campaign of slander against Chaplin waged by part of the press during his two proceedings for divorce and especially after his appeal in 1942 for a second front against Hitler. Hardly any more do the representatives ask Congress for his immediate expulsion. Chaplin certainly intends to continue living in California in spite of the rumors heralding his departure a few years ago for Europe or South America.

"With my wife and children I can be happy anywhere," he goes on. "With them, life would seem beautiful to me in a shed, with just a little isolated nook where I could work!"

And Chaplin resumes: "I persist in the unswerving integrity of my personal opinions; no pressure can make me change them. For over thirty years I have lived in a goldfish bowl constantly dependent; submissive to publicity and all sorts of pressure. I hold on to whatever I believe in, in all sincerity, and will keep up my beliefs so long as I see no valid reason to change them." And as someone was asking him what were his actual beliefs, Chaplin, smiling with that mischievous little grimace the entire world has engraved in its heart, replied: "I am an aider and abettor of peace."

Translated by Yvon SAMUEL.

The above translation from the French language was made by the undersigned.

George Oct. 30, 1952

Interpreter
Immigration & Naturalization Service

Translation 10347

WHY DO WE LOVE CHARLOT:

Chaplin will be 63 on April ..(lined out) 1952. Our country was the first to recognize Charlot's genius. To the older tributes of Colette and Alexandre Arnoux, Picasso, Jean Cotteau and Fernand Leger have wanted to add statements specially written for this anniversary.

(Jean Cocteau's write up is dated March 20, 1952, Picasso's March 31, 1952, Fernand Leger's April 2, 1952, and Colette's & Alexandre Arnoux's were written in 1931. They refer to nothing but Chaplin's artistry.------ Translator)

The above translation from the French language was made by the undersigned.

George Oct. 30 1953

Interpreter
Immigration & Naturalization Service

12 PAGES

Joseph KESSEL Gérard BAUER, de l'Académie Goncourt, Francis CARCO, de l'Académie Goncourt, Marie-Anne COMMENE, Paul CORONEL, Roland DORGELES, de l'Académie Goncourt, P. MAC ORLAN, de l'Académie Goncourt, Pierre PARAF, C.-A. PUGET, VERCORS

CONTRE L'EXECUTION DE BELOYANNIS

(VOIR PAGE 8)

LES LETTRES françaises N° 408 11e ANNÉE
Fondateur : Jacques DECOUR (fusillé par les Allemands)
Directeur : Claude MORGAN — Rédacteur en chef : Jean GANDREY-RETY

TOUS LES ARTS

L'ECRAN français

LE GRAND HEBDOMADAIRE DE LA CULTURE — 37, RUE DU LOUVRE. - PARIS-2e. - Tél. : TURBIGO 82-00. — Semaine du 3 au 10 avril 1952. — Prix : 35 fr. (Suisse 0 fr. 70. Belgique 7 fr. Italie 105 lires)

UN ARTICLE EXCLUSIF DE

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

La France salue CHARLOT

CRAYONNEZ dans un coin de page blanche une sorte de tache noire en forme de cloche reposant sur un trait et en dessous, trois taches plus petites aux trois angles d'un instinctif triangle isocèle. Deux godillots et une ligne de rectangles et ré, coupés net après l'esquisse d'un demi-tour. Rien de plus facile ni de plus familier. Aussi maladroit dessinateur fût-on, on arrive à évoquer Charlot par son chapeau, ses sourcils, ses moustaches, sa badine en bambou, avec une économie de moyens dont on ne se serait jamais pensé capable. Si vous ne savez pas dessiner, vous saurez quand même signer « Charlot », comme il signe lui-même, et comme il a contresigné ce premier siècle cinématographique.

☆

La France, la première, sut reconnaître en Charlot mieux qu'un clown. C'était au moment même où, quatre ans à peine après le début de sa carrière, l'Amérique

Salut à la France !

LES hommes civilisés de toutes les nations ont une dette envers la France ; pour son esprit de liberté, son intelligence, son art.

Comme l'on reconnaît la France pour une « deuxième patrie », on doit plus encore rendre hommage à l'art du film français et de ses créateurs. Mon affection tout particulièrement chaleureuse pour la France est d'autant plus étroite que du sang français coule dans mes veines. J'ai beaucoup appris de grands maîtres de la comédie filmée tels que Max

spécifiques pour diminuer les maux qui obligent le cinéma français à restreindre son activité. Mais je suis persuadé que de telles mesures doivent être trouvées, grâce à l'appui du peuple français. Je souhaiterais que la concurrence aveugle des mauvais films étrangers puisse rapidement s'atténuer.

ICI, à Hollywood, les difficultés commencent à atteindre les groupes professionnels mécanisés qui fabriquent des mauvais films comme une machine à saucisses fabrique les saucisses. Durant

commençait à lui faire payer son engouement des premières années.

Alors avec Charlot soldat, la France de 1918 adoptait Charlot. Aujourd'hui, ce Charlot serait condamné entre deux M.P., à Fontainebleau, pour atteinte au moral de la piétaille atlantique.

Ses premiers films s'appelaient Making a living, Tango Tangle, Caught in cabaret ou Mabels Busy Day, His musical Career. C'est en France qu'ils devinrent Charlot journaliste, Charlot danseur, Charlot garçon de café ou Charlot déménageur, des Charlot avant tout. La France populaire lui décerna ce diminutif affectueux.

La France, pour laquelle il n'a pas craint de parler haut en 1942, suppliant que l'on abrégeât le martyre des pays occupés, suppliant l'Amérique d'aider sans attendre, efficacement, par la création d'un second front, les peuples luttant héroïquement pour la liberté des hommes, la France qui a suivi avec passion l'ascension du créateur de génie vers l'expression des idéaux humains les plus nobles, qui a accueilli, après sa libération, le fameux « Appel aux Hommes » en fin du Dictateur comme la voix même du peuple américain [illegible], la France salue le soixante-troisième anniversaire de Charlie Chaplin.

Roger BOUSSINOT.

Linder, pionnier français du cinéma comique.

LA longue et incessante crise du cinéma français m'affecte donc et me cause une tristesse et un chagrin profonds. Il faut que l'art du film français garde toute son intégrité et toute sa vitalité. Les gens de France doivent le sauver. C'est leur devoir envers eux-mêmes, leurs artistes et leurs travailleurs.

C'est aussi leur devoir envers le monde tout entier. Je suis persuadé qu'ils sauront l'accomplir. Leur courageuse intelligence leur a déjà permis de résoudre bien des crises mettant en cause la Justice et la Liberté.

Je ne saurais proposer des mesures

les cinq dernières années le coût de la production des films a triplé. Et puis il y a aussi la concurrence croissante de la télévision. Des millions d'Américains ne dépenseront plus longtemps leur argent pour voir tous ces films médiocres et rabâcheurs. Je pense qu'on en produira de moins en moins.

QUE les cinéastes français, avec le soutien du peuple français restent fidèles aux principes de courage artistique et d'intégrité qui leur ont conquis leur très haut prestige dans le monde. Je salue la renaissance du Cinéma français.

Hollywood, le 21 mars 1952.

Charles Chaplin

Reproduction, même partielle, interdite, sauf accord avec la direction du journal.

Dans « Limelight », son dernier film, Charlie Chaplin restitue la silhouette familière du petit homme qui sut parler au cœur des foules : Charlot.

EN PAGE 12 :

En exclusivité mondiale : une interview de Charlie CHAPLIN et des photos inédites de son dernier film : « LIMELIGHT » et

POURQUOI NOUS AIMONS CHARLOT

par PICASSO, Jean COCTEAU, Fernand LEGER, Mme COLETTE, Alexandre ARNOUX.

Léonard de VINCI et son temps

☆ LES LIVRES ET LES HOMMES ☆

NOTRE PERE VICTOR HUGO

par **André WURMSER**

OU retrouver un vers d'Hugo, si votre mémoire défaille ? Je sais pourtant qu'il nomme quelque part un arbre si énorme qu'un cheval galope cent ans sans sortir de son ombre. La poésie française a couru soixante-sept ans sans sortir de l'ombre de Victor Hugo. La place qu'il tient dans notre vie est telle que nul ne peut, ni Aragon, ni Abraham, ni Vercors, parler de Lui sans tout à coup parler de soi, et qu'il n'est pas de livre à Lui consacré qui ne nous laisse quelque chose à dire encore — et je ne dis pas seulement l'excellent *Victor Hugo, pages illustrées* (1), d'Abry et Crouzet, à l'usage des étudiants (et des autres), mais l'anthologie ex-

numéro spécial d'*Europe*, « Victor Hugo a cent cinquante ans », aussi précieux que le meilleur livre.

« Je viens de tracer une sorte de courbe de la lecture, écrit en tête d'*Europe* Pierre Abraham, plus en verve et plus lucide que jamais. Cette courbe, ce n'est pas seulement celle d'un homme. C'est celle qui conduit toute une époque, depuis le frémissement solitaire à l'aspect de la beauté jusqu'à la conscience collective de la lutte où, alliée à la clairvoyance et au courage, participe la beauté. » Mais cette courbe qui va du frémissement solitaire à la prise de conscience, c'est aussi la courbe d'Hugo lui-même, depuis l'orgueil du : « Je veux être

[illegible] comptes rendus

André WURMSER :

VICTOR HUGO
d'Abry et Crouzet

AVEZ-VOUS LU VICTOR HUGO ?
d'Aragon

LA VIE DE VICTOR HUGO RACONTEE PAR VICTOR HUGO
de Claude Roy

VICTOR HUGO PAR LUI-MEME
de Henri Guillemin

VICTOR HUGO
de Louis Perche

VICTOR HUGO A CENT CINQUANTE ANS
(numéro spécial d'*Europe*)

■

René LACOTE :
ANTONIN

L'ÉCRAN français
35
12
N° 770

CHAPLIN PRÉCONISE : "Le rire et les larmes contre la haine !"

UNE EXCLUSIVITÉ MONDIALE

INTERVIEW DE CHARLIE CHAPLIN SUR SON NOUVEAU FILM LIMELIGHT

par Robert SHAW

DANS la confortable bibliothèque d'une grande maison de Hollywood marche un petit homme dont l'allure un peu penchée est familière au monde entier. Ses cheveux sont blancs. Son visage ouvert est resté très jeune. Ses yeux bleus, clairs et lumineux sourient.

Ce petit homme a quelque chose d'humble, de timide et d'infiniment attachant.

C'est l'homme que l'on a appelé le personnage universel de notre temps.

C'est le roi du comique et de la tragédie. Le maître du rire et des larmes.

C'est Charles Chaplin... trois semaines avant ses 63 ans.

Sa femme entre dans la pièce

« Oona, ma femme, m'a donné le plus grand bonheur »

OONA, ma femme. Elle a plus de vraie sagesse dans son petit doigt que je n'en aurai jamais. J'ai 38 ans de plus qu'elle, mais sa maturité me rend conscient de ma rudesse. Elle est née aussi sage que belle. Ma femme m'a donné neuf années du plus grand bonheur. Et d'avoir trouvé le bonheur à mon âge fait de moi un des hommes les plus heureux de la terre.

Oona lui rend son sourire. Vous êtes en présence d'une des plus belles histoires d'amour qui puissent être vécues. L'âge n'a plus ici d'importance.

Vous savez, nous avons quatre enfants adorables (1), continue Chaplin. *Ils me sont tellement chers ! Je suis fait pour avoir une famille, cela me fait un bien énorme... J'étais pendant un certain temps dans un tel état de surexcitation nerveuse que le bruit de la chute d'une boîte d'allumettes sur le parquet me faisait bondir et crier de rage. Aujourd'hui, je rentre après une journée de travail acharné sur mon nouveau film. Les enfants font beaucoup de bruit. Le bébé pleure peut-être.* (Ici, son visage expressif semble se rapetisser, prendre la forme d'une figure de bébé, et Chaplin imite à la perfection le bruyant vagissement d'un nouveau-né.) *Ou encore les plus grands courent en riant, en criant, à travers toute la maison, ou c'est ma femme qui gronde l'un d'entre eux. De toute façon, il y a toujours du bruit. Et je dis seulement : « Dieu merci, me voilà de nouveau chez moi ! »*

Vous êtes sincèrement content, pour Charlie Chaplin qui a donné tant de joie à tant de millions d'êtres humains et qui a fini par trouver pour lui la vraie confiance, le vrai bonheur.

« Limelight sera entièrement différent de Monsieur Verdoux »

SON nouveau film... En le mentionnant, ses yeux ont brillé d'excitation.

Est-ce que je pense que c'est un bon film ? répond-il à ma question. *Je crois que c'est un des meilleurs films que j'aie jamais faits — et jusqu'ici, j'en ai réalisé 77. Limelight* (2) *sera entièrement différent de mon dernier film,* Monsieur Verdoux, *qui date de cinq ans.*

Je pense que ce nouveau film est drôle. Je pense aussi qu'il est triste. Il est émouvant. C'est l'histoire des milieux de théâtre de Londres, tels que je les ai connus vers 1912, juste avant la première guerre mondiale. J'en ai écrit le scénario, comme je le fais toujours. Deux semaines après mon arrivée à Hollywood, en 1914, je commençais à écrire mes scénarios et à diriger mes films. J'espère avoir reconstitué dans Limelight l'essentiel de la vie du théâtre. C'est une histoire simple, mais réelle, qui peut avoir un profond retentissement.

Le héros de l'histoire est Calvero, un comédien anglais qui a eu son heure de gloire, mais qui, trop vieux au moment de l'avènement du cinéma, a sombré dans l'alcoolisme. Le rôle est joué par Chaplin. L'héroïne, Teresa, interprétée par une jeune actrice anglaise, Claire Bloom, tombe malade et reste démunie de tout. Calvero la sauve après une tentative de suicide. Ses soins affectueux l'aident à se rétablir. Profondément reconnaissante, elle s'attache à la réhabilitation de Calvero, qui est vraiment un grand comédien.

Elle réussit. Un soir de gala au théâtre, il se révèle à nouveau comme un prodigieux artiste, capable de faire rire aux larmes toute une salle avec ses imitations d'un clochard raisonneur, d'un violoniste excentrique et d'un dompteur de fauves grotesque. Dans ces interprétations, Charlot revient lui aussi, comme le comique aimé par des millions d'hommes, de femmes et d'enfants.

Le film devait être tourné en trente-six jours en principe. Le tournage a duré cinquante jours, ce qui est un record de brièveté pour un film de long métrage de Chaplin. Il a été réalisé aux studios de La Brea (au cœur d'Hollywood) que le grand comique possède depuis 1918.

« Les films ne peuvent être fabriqués en série »

JE suppose que mes méthodes de travail sont assez originales, dit encore Chaplin, *et peut-être même que certains les trouvent hasardeuses. Mais si vous voulez que les films aient une originalité et une humanité, vous ne pouvez les faire tous sur le même modèle.*

La méconnaissance à outrance de la production des films est en train [illegible] sa dernière bataille, et la perdra, si l'on ne se décide pas, maintenant, à abandonner cette standardisation, si l'on ne se rend pas compte que les films que les spectateurs veulent continuer à voir ne peuvent pas être produits en série comme des tracteurs dans une usine. Je pense qu'il est temps de prendre une nouvelle orientation, afin que l'argent ne soit plus le dieu tout-puissant d'une société décadente.

Pour réaliser ce nouveau film, j'ai donné le maximum de mes forces. Vous voyez, je prends tellement à cœur mon travail, que je ne peux m'empêcher d'essayer de tout faire moi-même, d'être partout à la fois dans le studio, d'interpréter chaque rôle, de superviser chaque détail...

Ma façon d'opérer n'est pas toujours ordinaire. J'insiste parfois pour tourner une scène cinquante fois s'il le faut avant d'être satisfait de sa justesse.

Pour moi, en tout cas, ces méthodes sont la récompense du travail bien fait. J'aime être content de mon travail. Je suis content de mon nouveau film. L'essentiel pour moi n'est pas qu'il soit un succès financier : j'espère seulement que ce sera un succès populaire. Je crois que seront nombreux ceux qui aimeront cette histoire simple, où se mêlent comédie et tragédie. S'il en est ainsi, je serai suffisamment récompensé.

Je crois au pouvoir du rire et des larmes comme antidote de la haine et de la terreur. De bons films constituent un langage international ; ils répondent au besoin qu'ont les hommes de l'humour, de la pitié, de la compréhension. Ils sont un moyen pour dissiper le cyclone de suspicion et de crainte qui envahit le monde aujourd'hui. Nous avons eu trop de films gratuitement emplis de violence, de sexualité morbide, de guerre, de meurtres et d'intolérance. Ils rendent encore plus insoutenable la tension mondiale.

Si seulement nous pouvions échanger entre nations, et d'une façon massive, des films qui ne parlent pas comme une propagande agressive, mais dans le langage simple des simples hommes et femmes, cela pourrait sauver le monde du désastre.

(1) Geraldine, 7 ans et demi, Michael, 6 ans, Josephine, 3 ans, et la dernière, Victoria, 8 mois.

(2) Limelight : Les Feux de la rampe.

Jean Marais et Françoise Christophe dans le film « Nez de Cuir ».

TROIS PHOTOS EXCLUSIVES DU FILM "LIMELIGHT"

En haut : Buster Keaton est le partenaire de Charles Chaplin. C'est la première fois que les deux grands comédiens paraissent ensemble dans un même film.

☆

Ci-contre : Charles Chaplin tient le rôle d'un artiste de music-hall londonien. A ses côtés, son fils Sydney et Nigel Bruce.

En bas : Claire Bloom, vedette féminine du film, dans une scène où elle converse avec Chaplin.

ce printemps ou cet été »

CHAPLIN parle avec une ardeur grandissante. Chacun de ses mots avec mille petites grimaces saisissantes qui rappellent le petit mécanisme comique que nous avons si souvent vu sur l'écran.

Mes plans pour le futur après le montage de Limelight *? Aller en Europe au printemps ou en début de l'été — Angleterre et France. Et ensuite, en Orient. Je suis un exploitateur de films. Je continuerai à réaliser des films tant que cela me sera possible.*

Aujourd'hui, en Amérique, s'est enfin calmée la campagne de calomnies contre Chaplin menée dans une partie de la presse au moment de ses deux procès en divorce et surtout après son appel, en 1942, pour un second front contre Hitler. Les représentants ne demandent plus guère, au Congrès, son expulsion immédiate. Chaplin pense certainement continuer à vivre en Californie, malgré les rumeurs annonçant, il y a quelques années, son départ pour l'Europe ou l'Amérique du Sud.

Avec ma femme et mes enfants je peux être heureux n'importe où, dit-il encore *avec eux, je ne me porterait bien dans un hangar, avec seulement un petit coin isolé où je pourrais travailler !*

Et Chaplin reprend :

J'insiste sur l'intégrité inébranlable de mes opinions personnelles : je ne me permettrai à aucune pression pour les changer. Pendant plus de trente ans, j'ai virtuellement vécu dans un bocal de poissons rouges constamment dépendant, soumis à la publicité et à toutes sortes de pressions. Quelles que soient mes opinions, en toute honnêteté, j'y tiens et je continuerai à les garder tant que je ne verrai pas de raison valable d'en changer.

Et, comme quelqu'un lui demandait quelles étaient ses opinions actuelles, Chaplin, souriant avec cette petite grimace malicieuse que le monde entier a gravé dans son cœur, répondit :

Je suis un fauteur de paix.

Traduction Yves SAMUEL.

POURQUOI NOUS AIMONS CHARLOT :

Chaplin aura 63 ans le [illegible] avril 1952. Notre pays avait, le premier, reconnu le génie de Charlot. Aux hommages plus anciens de Colette et Alexandre Arnoux, Picasso, Jean Cocteau et Fernand Léger ont tenu à ajouter des déclarations spécialement écrites pour cet anniversaire.

JEAN COCTEAU

Lorsque je regarde les anciennes bandes de Charles Chaplin, mon rire n'est plus le même. Je pense à Kafka.

Il était normal que sa grande courbe, dont *La Ruée vers l'or* est le faîte, aboutît à l'admirable *Verdoux*.

— Pourquoi, lui demandai-je un jour, es-tu triste ?

— C'est — me répondit-il — que je suis devenu riche en jouant un pauvre.

Mais s'il a rendu l'invisible visible à tous, il garde une ombre que rien ne peut compromettre.

Cette ombre enveloppera ses derniers films. Elle va écarter ceux qui lui reprochent d'y chercher refuge.

[illegible]0 mars 1952.

PICASSO

Un jour, je suis allé au cinéma. J'y ai vu un film comique je n'en avais jamais vu. C'était magnifique, et j'ai dit à tous mes amis : « Il faut aller voir ça. »

J'ai vu un deuxième film de cette sorte, puis un troisième, j'ai admiré de plus en plus. A ce moment-là, personne ne connaissait en France Charlie Chaplin. J'ai au plus tard que ces films étaient de lui.

Un jour, je suis allé avec Apollinaire dans un cinéma du côté de Montparnasse pour voir un autre film de Charlot. Nous avons d'autant plus ri qu'il avait écrit au crayon sur le rebord de notre loge : « *Ici le grand Moha s'emmerda pour satisfaire la passion morbide de son petit pour les spectacles cinématographiques...* »

J'ai admiré Charlot, avant de connaître son nom. J'ai continué de l'admirer, et de plus en plus, même lorsqu'il a été de bon goût de le critiquer. Je continue aujourd'hui. De plus en plus.

31 mars 1952.

COLETTE

de l'Académie Goncourt

Charlot émeut la sensibilité populaire par sa tristesse parce qu'il est un déshérité de la vie, et il fait rire pour la même raison. Car c'est une loi, cruelle mais rigoureuse, que, pour amuser ses semblables, l'homme soit obligé de donner le spectacle de sa propre détresse. Le bon comique ne doit jamais rire. Mais, s'il veut toucher le fond de son art, il ne doit pas se contenter non plus de faire, il faut aussi qu'il émeuve.

1931.

FERNAND LÉGER

Pendant une permission de détente, quelque chose comme 1915 ou 16, Apollinaire me dit : « Dis donc, il y a un truc étonnant au Ciné Montparnasse : un comique formidable. Ce doit être américain. » On y va et on découvre ce pitre génial appelé Charlot.

Sans aucun sous-titre, la salle se tordait. Ça, c'est l'art des grands clowns, d'être à la portée aussi bien des intellectuels que du peuple le plus pur.

C'est son sens des contrastes violents et inattendus qui est le fond constructif de ses films.

Lui-même est transformé : c'est un objet mobile en action des des événements inventés.

2 avril 1952.

ALEXANDRE ARNOUX

de l'Académie Goncourt

La grandeur de Charlot réside dans le fait qu'il est le premier artiste depuis le romantisme et bien avant, qui a su réunir ce qui a été désuni, qui a su plaire à la sensibilité populaire et au goût des artistes à la fois, comme la comédie italienne au moyen âge, comme les auteurs tragiques et comiques en Grèce.

1931.

SANS COMMENTAIRE : *Une chronique de J.-C. Tacchella*

Yves Allégret : Les champions de boxe

DÈS qu'il aura terminé La Jeune Folle, Yves Allégret réalisera à Londres un film en deux versions, française et anglaise, Battling Malone, d'après un roman de Louis Nemec.

Battling Malone évoquera la carrière d'un jeune boxeur sensation. Ce boxeur sera incarné par Henri Vidal, déjà interprète d'Yves Allegret dans La Jeune Folle.

Autre projet international : de la semaine : celui de Georges Lacombe, qui réalisera en juin, à Venise, Rome et Paris, une comédie dramatique écrite par Jacques Viot et interprétée par Roberto Benzi, le jeune chef d'orchestre qui mourra précédemment avec lui dans Prélude à la [illegible] mille Sauvage, François Arnoul, Henri Vilbert, Philippe Nicaud, Renée Cosima, Jim Gérald, Victoria Marina et Marcelle Arnold.

Yves Ciampi : Les docteurs et les guérisseurs

YVES CIAMPI, le réalisateur du Grand Patron, s'apprête à commencer, au début de mai de mai le film Je l'aimais trop (titre provisoire), qui deviendra peut-être Quand le diable s'en mêle. Sont déjà engagés : Fernand Gravey, Jean-Claude Pascal, Christiane Barry et Pierre Mondy. D'autre part, Ciampi prépare un film qui posera les problèmes des malades vis-à-vis des docteurs et des guérisseurs ; le dialogue de ce film sera de Pierre Very.

On se souvient qu'il y a quelques années, Jean Delannoy devait réaliser une Jeanne d'Arc, mais il avait dû renoncer à son projet à d'un moyen métrage, Le Verbe aimer (ex-La Double surprise), d'après Mérimée, avec Vera Norman et Christian Marquand.

Pierre Gaspard-Huit prépare deux films : une histoire anecdotique et architecturale du Palais du Luxembourg et un George Sand, d'après l'œuvre d'André Maurois.

P. S. — Nicole Courcel nous fait savoir que notre information relative au film américain Toulouse Lautrec, dont elle ne sera pas l'interprète est inexacte. Nous nous faisons un plaisir de publier cette rectification.

Ici ou ailleurs

● BUCAREST ★ En 1951, les studios d'actualités Ion Creanga ont produit 51 films ; ils en produiront 60 cette année.

● BUDAPEST ★ Marica [illegible] sera de tenir un rôle ; il s'agit d'un film policier d'Margaret Wilcox, Trent's last case, avec Margaret Lockwood.

● MOSCOU. ★ Sortie du film documentaire en couleurs d'Yvan Pyriev et Joris Ivens. Nous sommes pour la paix, consacré au Troisième Festival de la jeunesse et des étudiants à Berlin.

● ROME. ★ G.-P. Callegari tournera Ris ridalent 340, avec Rossana Brazzi, Myriam Bru, Franca Marzi. ★ Gaby Andreu sera la vedette d'un film historique. ★ Le meilleur ex scène anglo-saxon émigré Bernard Verhaus tourne l'anciulle di lusso, avec Susan Stephen, Anne-Marie Ferrero, Brunella Bova (l'héroïne de Miracle à Milan), Marina Vlady et Jacques Sernas.

En vrac.

12 PAGES

Joseph KESSEL

Gérard BAUER, de l'Académie Goncourt, Francis CARCO, de l'Académie Goncourt, Marie-Anne COMMENE, Paul CORONEL, Roland DORGELES, de l'Académie Goncourt, P. MAC ORLAN, de l'Académie Goncourt, Pierre PARAF, C.-A. PUGET, VERCORS

CONTRE L'EXECUTION DE BELOYANNIS

(VOIR PAGE 6)

LES LETTRES françaises
N° 408
11e ANNEE
Fondateur : Jacques DECOUR (fusillé par les Allemands)
Directeur : Claude MORGAN. — Rédacteur en chef : Jean GANDREY-RETY

TOUS LES ARTS

L'ECRAN français

LE GRAND HEBDOMADAIRE DE LA CULTURE — 37, RUE DU LOUVRE. - PARIS-2e. - Tél. : TURBIGO 52-00. — Semaine du 3 au 10 avril 1952. — Prix : 35 fr. (Suisse 0 fr. 70. Belgique 7 fr. Italie 105 lires)

UN ARTICLE EXCLUSIF DE

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

La France salue CHARLOT

CRAYONNEZ dans un coin de page blanche une sorte de tache noire en forme de cloche reposant sur un trait et, en dessous, trois taches plus petites aux trois angles d'un instinctif triangle isocèle. Deux godillots et une ligne de rectangles étirés coupés net après l'esquisse d'un demi-tour. Rien de plus facile ni de plus familier. Aussi maladroit dessinateur fût-on, on arrive à évoquer Charlot par son chapeau, ses sourcils, ses moustaches, sa badine en bambou, avec une économie de moyens dont on ne se serait jamais pensé capable. Si vous ne savez pas dessiner, vous saurez quand même signer « Charlot », comme il signe lui-même, et comme il a contresigné ce premier siècle cinématographique.

☆

La France, la première, sut reconnaître en Charlot mieux qu'un clown. C'était au moment même où, quatre ans à peine après le début de sa carrière, l'Amérique

Salut à la France !

LES hommes civilisés de toutes les nations ont une dette envers la France ; pour son esprit de liberté, son intelligence, son art.

Comme l'on reconnaît la France pour une « deuxième patrie », on doit plus encore rendre hommage à l'art du film français et de ses créateurs. Mon affection tout particulièrement chaleureuse pour la France est d'autant plus étroite que du sang français coule dans mes veines. J'ai beaucoup appris de grands maîtres de la comédie filmée tels que Max Linder, pionnier français du cinéma co-

spécifiques pour diminuer les maux qui obligent le cinéma français à restreindre son activité. Mais je suis persuadé que de telles mesures doivent être trouvées, grâce à l'appui du peuple français. Je souhaiterais que la concurrence aveugle des mauvais films étrangers puisse rapidement s'atténuer.

ICI, à Hollywood, les difficultés commencent à atteindre les groupes professionnels mécanisés qui fabriquent des mauvais films comme une machine à saucisses fabrique les saucisses. Durant les cinq dernières années le coût de la

commençait à lui faire payer son engouement des premières années.

Alors avec Charlot soldat, la France de 1918 adoptait Charlot. Aujourd'hui, ce Charlot serait condamné entre deux M.P., à Fontainebleau, pour atteinte au moral de la piétaille atlantique.

Ses premiers films s'appelaient Making a living, Tango Tangle, Caught in cabaret ou Mabels Busy Day, His musical Career. C'est en France qu'ils devinrent Charlot journaliste, Charlot danseur, Charlot garçon de café ou Charlot déménageur, des Charlot avant tout. La France populaire lui décerna ce diminutif affectueux.

La France, pour laquelle il n'a pas craint de parler haut en 1942, suppliant que l'on abrégeât le martyre des pays occupés, suppliant l'Amérique d'aider sans attendre, efficacement, par la création d'un second front, les peuples luttant héroïquement pour la liberté des hommes, la France qui a suivi avec passion l'ascension du créateur de génie vers l'expression des idéaux humains les plus nobles, qui a accueilli, après sa libération, le fameux « Appel aux Hommes » en fin du Dictateur comme la voix même du peuple américain [illegible] la France salue le soixante-troisième anniversaire de Charlie Chaplin.

Roger BOUSSINOT.

Linder, pionnier français du cinéma comique.

LA longue et incessante crise du cinéma français m'affecte donc et me cause une tristesse et un chagrin profonds. Il faut que l'art du film français garde toute son intégrité et toute sa vitalité. Les gens de France doivent le sauver. C'est leur devoir envers eux-mêmes, leurs artistes et leurs travailleurs.

C'est aussi leur devoir envers le monde tout entier. Je suis persuadé qu'ils sauront l'accomplir. Leur courageuse intelligence leur a déjà permis de résoudre bien des crises mettant en cause la Justice et la Liberté.

Je ne saurais proposer des mesures

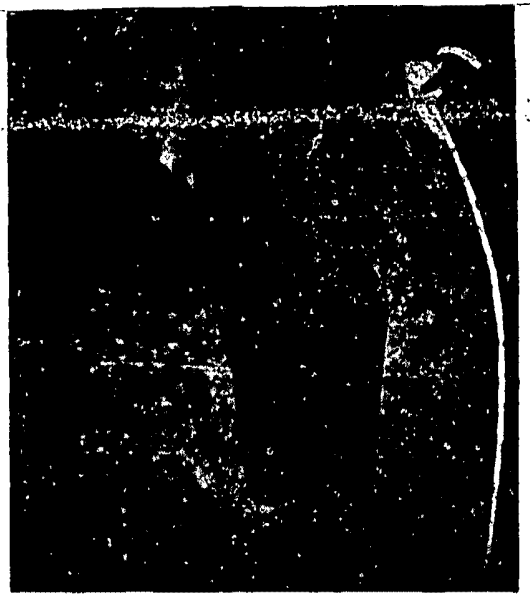
les cinq dernières années le coût de la production des films a triplé. Et puis il y a aussi la concurrence croissante de la télévision. Des millions d'Américains ne dépenseront plus longtemps leur argent pour voir tous ces films médiocres et rabâcheurs. Je pense qu'on en produira de moins en moins.

QUE les cinéastes français, avec le soutien du peuple français restent fidèles aux principes de courage artistique et d'intégrité qui leur ont conquis leur très haut prestige dans le monde. Je salue la renaissance du Cinéma français.

Hollywood, le 21 mars 1952.

Reproduction, même partielle, interdite, sauf accord avec la direction du journal.

Charlie Chaplin



Dans « Limelight », son dernier film, Charlie Chaplin restitue la silhouette familière du petit homme qui sut parler au cœur des foules : Charlot.

EN PAGE 12 :

En exclusivité mondiale : une interview de Charlie CHAPLIN et des photos inédites de son dernier film : « LIMELIGHT » et

POURQUOI NOUS AIMONS CHARLOT

par PICASSO, Jean COCTEAU, Fernand LEGER, Mme COLETTE, Alexandre ARNOUX.

Léonard de VINCI et son temps

☆ LES LIVRES ET LES HOMMES ☆

NOTRE PERE VICTOR HUGO

par **André WURMSER**

OU retrouver un vers d'Hugo, si votre mémoire défaille ? Je sais pourtant qu'il nomme quelque part un arbre si énorme qu'un cheval galope cent ans sans sortir de son ombre. La poésie française a couru soixante-sept ans sans sortir de l'ombre de Victor Hugo. La place qu'il tient dans notre vie est telle que nul ne peut, ni Aragon, ni Abraham, ni Vercors, parler de Lui sans tout à coup parler de soi, et qu'il n'est pas de livre à Lui consacré qui ne nous laisse quelque chose à dire encore — et je ne dis pas seulement l'excellent *Victor Hugo, pages illustrées* (1), d'Abry et Crouzet, à l'usage des étudiants (et des autres), mais l'anthologie ex-

numéro spécial d'*Europe*, « Victor Hugo a cent cinquante ans », aussi précieux que le meilleur livre.

« Je viens de tracer une sorte de courbe de la lecture, écrit en tête d'*Europe* Pierre Abraham, plus en verve et plus lucide que jamais. Cette courbe, ce n'est pas seulement celle d'un homme. C'est celle qui conduit toute une époque, depuis le frémissement solitaire à l'aspect de la beauté jusqu'à la conscience collective de la lutte où, alliée à la clairvoyance et au courage, participe la beauté. » Mais cette courbe qui va du frémissement solitaire à la prise de conscience, c'est aussi la courbe d'Hugo lui-même, depuis l'orgueil du : « Je veux être Chateau-

[illegible] comptes rendus

André WURMSER :

VICTOR HUGO
d'Abry et Crouzet

AVEZ-VOUS LU VICTOR HUGO ?
d'Aragon

LA VIE DE VICTOR HUGO RACONTEE PAR VICTOR HUGO
de Claude Roy

VICTOR HUGO PAR LUI-MEME
de Henri Guillemin

VICTOR HUGO
de Louis Perche

VICTOR HUGO A CENT CINQUANTE ANS
(numéro spécial d'*Europe*)

René LACOTE :

ANTONIN

L'ÉCRAN français

(12)

CHAPLIN PRÉCONISE : "Le rire et les larmes contre la haine !"

UNE EXCLUSIVITÉ MONDIALE

INTERVIEW DE CHARLIE CHAPLIN SUR SON NOUVEAU FILM LIMELIGHT

par Robert SHAW

DANS la confortable bibliothèque d'une grande maison de Hollywood marche un petit homme dont l'allure un peu penchée est familière au monde entier. Ses cheveux sont blancs. Son visage ouvert est resté très jeune. Ses yeux bleus, clairs et lumineux sourient.

Ce petit homme a quelque chose d'humble, de timide et d'infiniment attachant.

C'est l'homme que l'on a appelé le personnage universel de notre temps.

C'est le roi du comique et de la tragédie. Le maître du rire et des larmes.

C'est Charles Chaplin... trois semaines avant ses 63 ans.

Sa femme entre dans la pièce

« Oona, ma femme, m'a donné le plus grand bonheur »

OONA, ma femme. Elle a plus de vraie sagesse dans son petit doigt que je n'en aurai jamais. J'ai 34 ans de plus qu'elle, mais sa maturité me rend conscient de ma rudesse. Elle est née aussi sage que belle. Ma femme m'a donné neuf années du plus grand bonheur. Et d'avoir trouvé le bonheur à mon âge fait de moi un des hommes les plus heureux de la terre.

Oona lui rend son sourire. Vous êtes en présence d'une des plus belles histoires d'amour qui puissent être vécues. L'âge n'a plus ici d'importance.

Vous savez, nous avons quatre enfants adorables (1), continue Chaplin. *Ils me sont tellement chers ! Je suis fait pour avoir une famille, cela me fait un bien énorme... J'étais pendant un certain temps dans un tel état de surexcitation nerveuse que le bruit de la chute d'une boîte d'allumettes sur le parquet me faisait bondir et crier de rage. Aujourd'hui, je rentre après une journée de travail acharné sur mon nouveau film. Les enfants font beaucoup de bruit. Le bébé pleure peut-être.* (Ici, son visage expressif *semble se rapetisser, prendre la forme d'une figure de bébé, et Chaplin imite à la perfection le bruyant vagissement d'un nouveau-né.) Ou encore les plus grands courent en criant, en criant, à travers toute la maison, ou c'est ma femme qui gronde l'un d'entre eux. De toute façon, il y a toujours du bruit. Et je dis seulement : « Dieu merci, me voilà de nouveau chez moi ! »*

Vous êtes sincèrement content, pour Charlie Chaplin qui a donné tant de joie à tant de millions d'êtres humains et qui a fini par trouver pour lui la vraie confiance, le vrai bonheur.

« Limelight sera entièrement différent de Monsieur Verdoux »

SON nouveau film... En le mentionnant, ses yeux ont brillé d'excitation.

Est-ce que je pense que c'est un bon film ? répond-il à ma question. *Je crois que c'est un des meilleurs films que j'aie jamais faits — et jusqu'ici, j'en ai réalisé 77. Limelight* (2) *sera entièrement différent de mon dernier film,* Monsieur Verdoux, *qui date de cinq ans.*

Je pense que ce nouveau film est drôle. Je pense aussi qu'il est triste. Il est émouvant. C'est l'histoire des mineur de l'Théâtre de Londres, tels que je les ai connus vers 1912, juste avant la première guerre mondiale. J'en ai écrit le scénario, comme je le fais toujours. Deux semaines après mon arrivée à Hollywood, en 1914, je commençais à écrire mes scénarios et à diriger mes films. J'espère avoir reconstitué dans Limelight l'essentiel de la vie du théâtre. C'est une histoire simple, mais réelle, qui peut avoir un profond retentissement.

Le héros de l'histoire est Calvero, un comédien anglais qui a eu son heure de gloire, mais qui, trop vieux au moment de l'avènement du cinéma, a sombré dans l'alcoolisme. Le rôle est joué par Chaplin. L'héroïne, Teresa, interprétée par une jeune actrice anglaise, Claire Bloom, tombe malade et reste démunie de tout. Calvero la sauve après une tentative de suicide. Ses soins affectueux l'aident à se rétablir. Profondément reconnaissante, elle s'attache à la réhabilitation de Calvero, qui est vraiment un grand comédien.

Elle réussit. Un soir de gala au théâtre, il se révèle à nouveau comme un prodigieux artiste, capable de faire rire aux larmes toute une salle avec ses imitations d'un clochard raisonneur, d'un violoniste excentrique et d'un dompteur de fauves grotesque. Dans ces interprétations, Charlot revient lui aussi, comme le comique aimé par des millions d'hommes, de femmes et d'enfants.

Le film devait être tourné en trente-six jours en principe. Le tournage a duré cinquante jours, ce qui est un record de brièveté pour un film de long métrage de Chaplin. Il a été réalisé aux studios de La Brea (au cœur d'Hollywood) que le grand comique possède depuis 1918.

« Les films ne peuvent être fabriqués en série »

JE suppose que mes méthodes de travail sont assez originales, dit encore Chaplin, *et peut-être même que certains les trouvent bizarres. Mais si vous voulez que les films aient une originalité et une humanité, vous ne pouvez les faire tous sur le même modèle.*

La mécanisation à outrance de la production des films est en train de tuer Hollywood. Hollywood livre sa dernière bataille, et la perdra, si l'on ne se décide pas, maintenant, à abandonner cette standardisation, si l'on ne se rend pas compte que les films que les spectateurs veulent continuer à voir ne peuvent pas être produits en série comme des tracteurs dans une usine. Je pense qu'il est temps de prendre une nouvelle orientation, afin que l'argent ne soit plus le dieu tout-puissant d'une société décadente.

Pour réaliser ce nouveau film, j'ai donné le maximum de mes forces. Vous voyez, je prends tellement à cœur mon travail, que je ne peux m'empêcher d'essayer de tout faire moi-même, d'être partout à la fois dans le studio, d'interpréter chaque rôle, de superviser chaque détail...

Ma façon d'opérer n'est pas toujours ordinaire. J'insiste parfois pour tourner une scène cinquante fois s'il le faut avant d'être satisfait de sa justesse.

Pour moi, en tout cas, ces méthodes sont la récompense du travail bien fait. J'aime être content de mon travail. Je suis content de mon nouveau film. L'essentiel pour moi n'est pas qu'il soit un succès financier : j'espère seulement que ce sera un succès populaire. Je crois que seront nombreux ceux qui aimeront cette histoire simple, où se mêlent comédie et tragédie. S'il en est ainsi, je serai suffisamment récompensé.

Je crois au pouvoir du rire et des larmes comme antidote de la haine et de la terreur. De bons films constituent un langage international ; ils répondent au besoin qu'ont les hommes de l'humour, de la pitié, de la compréhension. Ils sont un moyen pour dissiper la vague de suspicion et de crainte qui envahit le monde aujourd'hui. Nous avons eu trop de films gratuitement emplis de violence, de sexualité morbide, de guerre, de meurtres et d'intolérance. Ils rendent encore plus insoutenable la tension mondiale.

Si seulement nous pouvions échanger entre nations, et d'une façon massive, des films qui ne parlent pas comme une propagande agressive, mais dans le langage simple des simples hommes et femmes, cela pourrait sauver le monde du désastre.

« Je ne tournerai en France

(1) Geraldine 7 ans et demi, Michael, 6 ans, Josephine, 3 ans, et la dernière, Victoria, 8 mois.

(2) Les feux de la rampe.

Jean Marais et Françoise Christophe dans le film « Nez de Cuir ».

TROIS PHOTOS EXCLUSIVES DU FILM "LIMELIGHT"

En haut : Buster Keaton est le partenaire de Charles Chaplin. C'est la première fois que les deux grands comédiens paraissent ensemble dans un même film.

☆

Ci-contre : Charles Chaplin tient le rôle d'un artiste de music-hall londonien. A ses côtés, son fils Sydney et Nigel Bruce.

En bas : Claire Bloom, vedette féminine du film, dans une scène où elle converse avec Chaplin.

ce printemps ou cet été »

CHAPLIN parle avec une ardeur grandissante, illustrant ses idées avec mille petits gestes saisissants qui rappellent le petit mécanicien comique que nous avons si souvent vu sur l'écran.

Mes plans pour le futur, après le montage de Limelight *? J'irai en Europe au printemps ou en début de l'été — Angleterre et France. Et ensuite, en septembre, je serai en réalisateur de films. Je continuerai à réaliser des films tant que cela me sera possible.*

Aujourd'hui, en Amérique, s'est enfin calmée la campagne de calomnies contre Chaplin menée dans une partie de la presse au moment de ses deux procès en divorce et surtout après son appel, en 1942, pour un second front contre Hitler. Les représentants se demandent plus guère, au Congrès, son expulsion immédiate. Chaplin pense certainement continuer à vivre en Californie, malgré les rumeurs annonçant, il y a quelques années, son départ pour l'Europe ou l'Amérique du Sud.

Avec ma femme et mes enfants je peux être heureux n'importe où, dit-il encore. *Avec eux, la vie me paraîtrait belle dans un hangar, avec seulement un petit coin isolé où je pourrais travailler !*

Et Chaplin reprend :

J'insiste sur l'intégrité inébranlable de mes opinions personnelles : je ne me soumettrai à aucune pression pour les changer. Pendant plus de trente ans, j'ai virtuellement vécu dans un bocal de poissons rouges constamment dépendant, soumis à la publicité et à toutes sortes de pressions. Quelles que soient mes opinions, en toute honnêteté, j'y tiens et je continuerai à les garder tant que je ne verrai pas de raison valable d'en changer.

Et, comme quelqu'un lui demandait quelles étaient ses opinions actuelles, Chaplin, souriant avec cette petite grimace malicieuse que le monde entier a gravé dans son cœur, répondit :

— Je suis un fauteur de paix.

Traduction Yves SAMUEL.

POURQUOI NOUS AIMONS CHARLOT :

Chaplin aura 63 ans le 16 avril 1952. Notre pays avait, le premier, reconnu le génie de Charlot. Aux hommages plus anciens de Colette et Alexandre Arnoux, Picasso, Jean Cocteau et Fernand Léger ont tenu à ajouter des déclarations spécialement écrites pour cet anniversaire.

JEAN COCTEAU

Lorsque je regarde les anciennes images de Charles Chaplin, mon rire n'est plus le même. Je pense à Kafka.

Il était normal que sa grande courbe, dont *La Ruée vers l'or* est le faîte, aboutît à l'admirable *Verdoux*.

— Pourquoi, lui demandai-je un jour, es-tu triste ?

— C'est — me répondit-il — que je suis devenu riche en jouant un pauvre.

Mais s'il a rendu l'invisible visible à tous, il garde une ombre que rien ne peut compromettre.

Cette ombre enveloppera ses derniers films. Elle va écarter ceux qui lui reprochent d'y chercher refuge.

10 mars 1952.

PICASSO

Un jour, je suis allé au cinéma. J'y ai vu un film comique je n'en avais jamais vu. C'était magnifique, et j'ai dit à tous mes amis : « Il faut aller voir ça. »

J'ai vu un deuxième film de cette sorte, puis un troisième, j'ai admiré de plus en plus. A ce moment-là, personne ne connaissait en France Charlie Chaplin. J'ai su plus tard que ces films étaient de lui.

Un jour, je suis allé avec Apollinaire dans un cinéma du côté de Montparnasse pour voir un autre film de Charlot. Nous avons d'autant plus ri qu'il avait écrit au crayon sur le rebord de notre loge : *« Ici le grand Mobs s'emmerde pour satisfaire la passion morbide de son petit pour les spectacles cinématographiques... »*

J'ai admiré Charlot avant de connaître son nom. J'ai continué de l'admirer, et de plus en plus, même lorsqu'il a été de bon goût de le critiquer. Je continue aujourd'hui. De plus en plus.

31 mars 1952.

COLETTE

de l'Académie Goncourt

Charlot émeut la sensibilité populaire par sa tristesse parce qu'il est un déshérité de la vie, et il fait rire pour la même raison. Car c'est une loi, cruelle mais rigoureuse, que, pour amuser ses semblables, l'homme soit obligé de donner le spectacle de sa propre détresse. Le bon comique ne doit jamais rire. Mais, s'il veut toucher le fond de son art, il ne doit pas se contenter non plus de faire, il faut aussi qu'il émeuve.

1931.

FERNAND LÉGER

Pendant une permission de détente, quelque chose comme 1915 ou 16, Apollinaire me dit : « Dis donc, il y a un truc étonnant au Ciné Montparnasse : un comique formidable. Ce doit être américain. » On y va et on découvre ce pitre génial appelé Charlot.

Sans aucun sous-titre, la salle se tordait. Ça, c'est l'art des grands clowns, d'être à la portée aussi bien des intellectuels que du peuple le plus pur.

C'est son sens des contrastes violents et inattendus qui est le fond constructif de ses films.

Lui-même est transformé ; c'est un objet mobile en action des des événements inventés.

2 avril 1952.

ALEXANDRE ARNOUX

de l'Académie Goncourt

La grandeur de Charlot réside dans le fait qu'il est le premier artiste depuis le romantisme et bien avant, qui a su réunir ce qui a été désuni, qui a su plaire à la sensibilité populaire et au goût des artistes à la fois, comme la comédie italienne au moyen âge, comme les auteurs tragiques et comiques en Grèce.

1931.

SANS COMMENTAIRE : *Une chronique de J.-C. Tacchella*

Yves Allégret : Les champions de boxe

DES qu'il aura terminé La Jeune Folle, Yves Allégret réalisera à Londres un film en deux versions, française et anglaise, Battling Malone, d'après un roman de Louis Hémon.

Battling Malone évoquera la carrière d'un jeune boxeur canadien. Ce boxeur sera incarné par Henri Vidal, déjà interprète d'Yves Allegret dans La Jeune Folle.

Autre projet « international » de la semaine : celui de Georges Lacombe, qui réalisera en juin, à Venise, Rome et Paris, une comédie dramatique écrite par Jacques Viot et interprétée par Roberto Benzi, le jeune chef d'orchestre qui tourna précédemment avec lui dans Prélude à la gloire.

mille Bauvage, François Arnoul, Henri Vilbert, Philippe Nicaud, Renée Cosima, Jim Gérald, Victoria Marino et Marcelle Arnold.

Yves Ciampi : Les docteurs et les guérisseurs

YVES CIAMPI, le réalisateur du Grand Patron, s'apprête à commencer, au début du mois de mai le tournage de l'animal trop (titre provisoire), qui deviendra peut-être Quand le diable s'en mêle. Sont déjà engagés : Fernand Gravey, Jean-Claude Pascal, Christiane Barry et Pierre Mondy. D'autre part, Ciampi prépare un film qui posera les problèmes des malades vis-à-vis des docteurs et des guérisseurs ; le dialogue de ce film sera de Pierre Very.

On se souvient qu'il y a quelques années, Jean Delannoy devait réaliser une Jeanne d'Arc, mais il avait dû renoncer à son projet à d'un moyen métrage, La Verbe aimer (ex-La Double surprise), d'après Mérimée, avec Vera Norman et Christian Marquand.

Pierre Gaspard-Huit prépare deux films : une Histoire anecdotique et architecturale du Palais du Luxembourg et une George Sand, d'après l'œuvre d'André Maurois.

P. S. — Nicole Courcel nous fait savoir que notre information relative au film américain Toulouse Lautrec, dont elle ne sera pas l'interprète est inexacte. Nous nous faisons un plaisir de publier cette rectification.

Ici ou ailleurs

● **BUCAREST** ★ En 1951, les studios d'actualités ion Creanga ont produit 51 films ; ils en produiront 60 cette année.

● **BUDAPEST** ★ Marika Rökk tera de tenir un rôle ; il s'agit d'un film policier d'Herbert Wilcox, Trent's last case, avec Margaret Lockwood.

● **MOSCOU.** ★ Sortie du film documentaire en couleurs d'Yvan Pyriev et Joris Ivens, Nous sommes pour la paix, consacré au Troisième Festival de la jeunesse et des étudiants à Berlin.

● **ROME.** ★ G.-P. Callegari tournera Rè étaient 100, avec Romano Brazzi, Myriam Bru, Franca Marzi. ★ Gaby Andreu sera la vedette d'un film historique. ★ Le metteur en scène anglo-saxon émigré Bernard Vorhaus tourne Fanciulle di lusso, avec Susan Stephen, Anna-Maria Ferrero, Brunella Bova (l'héroïne de Miracle à Milan), Marina Vlady et Jacques Sernas.

En vrac

FM [redacted]

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE, $300
(PMGC)

What is FM Broadcasting?

FM

FM

FM

FM

FM

FM

For all the People

BASED UPON FCC allocations it is possible to have 35 FM stations in almost every city in the United States, none of which will interfere with the other and with incomparable reception free from natural and man made distortions.

THE ONLY PRACTICAL LIMITATION to the establishment of FM stations in cities and in the smallest communities is economic, the financing of the station.

THE PRESENT AM radio networks, AM independent stations and AM network outlets are scrambling for FM station licenses. Right behind them are radio corporations, newspapers, publishers and printing houses, motion picture concerns, advertising agencies, insurance companies, industrial companies, commercial groups, churches and municipal governments.

LABOR UNIONS, LIBERAL and progressive organizations, the labor press, veteran organizations, fraternal societies and other community groups —are being left behind in the race to get in on the FM ground floor. The UAW-CIO and the Chicago Federation of Labor, AFL, so far, are the only labor organizations which have filed applications for FM licenses.

THE PEOPLE failed to get into AM broadcasting when it developed in 1923. As a result, commercial and reactionary interests have dominated radio. Democracy in radio never was realized. High prices, censorship, discriminatory restrictions kept labor and progressives off the air. FM presents a precious opportunity to correct this situation.

How to get an FM station

MAJOR ARMSTRONG has declared: "Economic conditions . . . now limit the number of stations." Mr. W. R. David of General Electric reports: "the establishment of FM stations will be governed mostly by economics."

TO SOLVE THIS PROBLEM, a group of progressive labor and fraternal leaders in New York headed by Rockwell Kent, famous artist and author; John T. McManus, President of the Newspaper Guild of New York (American Newspaper Guild), and many others, initiated an FM organizing committee which finally has become a stock corporation, PEOPLE'S RADIO FOUNDATION, INC., capitalized at $100,000, and authorized by the State of New York to issue 1000 shares of preferred stock at $100 per share; and 1000 shares of common stock with no par value.

THE PURPOSE of PEOPLE'S RADIO FOUNDATION, INC., is to establish a powerful, progressive FM radio station in New York City capable of serving the metropolitan N.Y. area with a population of 12,000,000 persons.

THE FINANCIAL STRUCTURE of the station to be established by the PRF is based upon the community character of the organization which includes individuals and representatives of organizations. The Foundation will be owned and managed co-operatively.

HUNDREDS OF INDIVIDUALS purchasing from one to several or more shares of preferred stock will make it easy to raise the necessary funds which will be supplemented by contributions. Additional funds will come from sale of commercial [illegible] when the station begins to operate.

Who Sponsors Our Radio Foundation?

SPONSORS:

Joseph Bradsky,
Charles Chaplin,
Joseph Curran,
Howard Fast,
Frederick V. Field,
William Gropper,
Mrs. Ida S. Guggenheimer,
Leverett Gleason,
A. A. Heller,
Langston Hughes,
Albert E. Kahn,

Rockwell Kent,

Corliss Lamont,
Dr. Robert L. Leslie,
Ray Lev,
John T. McManus,

Samuel Novich,

Arthur Osman,

Rev. Adam Clayton Powell,

Earl Robinson,
Joseph P. Selly,

Arthur Szyk,
Margaret Webster,
Martin Wolfson,
Dr. Max Yergan,

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE, $300

NEW YORK CITY DIVISION
of the
NATIONAL COUNCIL OF AMERICAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP, INC.

114 east 32nd street • new york 16, n. y. • murray hill 3-2080

CHAIRMAN
Mr. R. A. Resika

EXECUTIVE BOARD
Mr. Fred E. Frank
Mr. Benjamin Goldsholl
Mrs. Elsa Hoppenfeld
Mrs. Anna B. Jacquier
Mr. Abraham Kaplan
Mr. Abraham J. Kheel
Mr. V. D. Leavin
Mrs. Rose Levine
Dr. Frances Levitt
Miss Ella Marshak
Mrs. Bertha Miller
Mr. Morris Osipow
Mr. A. L. Pantell
Mrs. Rose Praeger
Mrs. Helen Rosenman
Mrs. Natalie Rubin
Mr. Morris Schneider
Mrs. Dorothy Schreibman
Mr. Irving Shapiro
Mr. William Shilling
Mr. Max Siegel
Mrs. Edith Sroog
Mr. Sol Urman
Mrs. Anne Weiss

Director, N.Y.C. Division
Mr. Bert Jahr

October 26, 1949

Dear Friend:

Daily it becomes apparent that the one durable basis for peace is American-Soviet cooperation. Only in this way will we be secure in our homes, possessions and personal lives. Peace can only be won by treating the Soviet Union as an equal. It can only be won by bringing greater understanding about Soviet life to the American people.

We in the Chelsea community feel it our responsibility to take the leadership in bringing the question of peace with the Soviet Union to our people in this area. It is appropriate, therefore, to do so at a time which brings forth a dual anniversary: the 32nd anniversary of the founding of the Soviet state on November 7, 1917; and the 16th year since the administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt established friendly relations with the USSR on November 16, 1933.

On FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1949 at 8:30 p.m. we are planning a meeting for "PEACE WITH THE SOVIET UNION" at the Cornish Arms Hotel Penthouse, 311 West 23rd Street. The speaker at that time will be REVEREND RICHARD MORFORD, Executive Director of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship. There will also be entertainment. Admission is seventy-five cents, tax included.

We know that as one desiring peace you will support such an event and bring your friends with you. A consciousness of peace must be brought, not only in large dramatic fashion, but in the daily effort within our own communities. Only in this way can we bring together a decisive people's force which will strengthen the will of the people for peace.

Yours sincerely,

Morris Osipow

Morris Osipow, Chairman
Chelsea Committee of ASF

uopwa 19-91

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

ACTING CHAIRMAN
and TREASURER
Dr. John A. Kingsbury

VICE-CHAIRMEN
William Morris, Jr.
Dr. Arthur Upham Pope

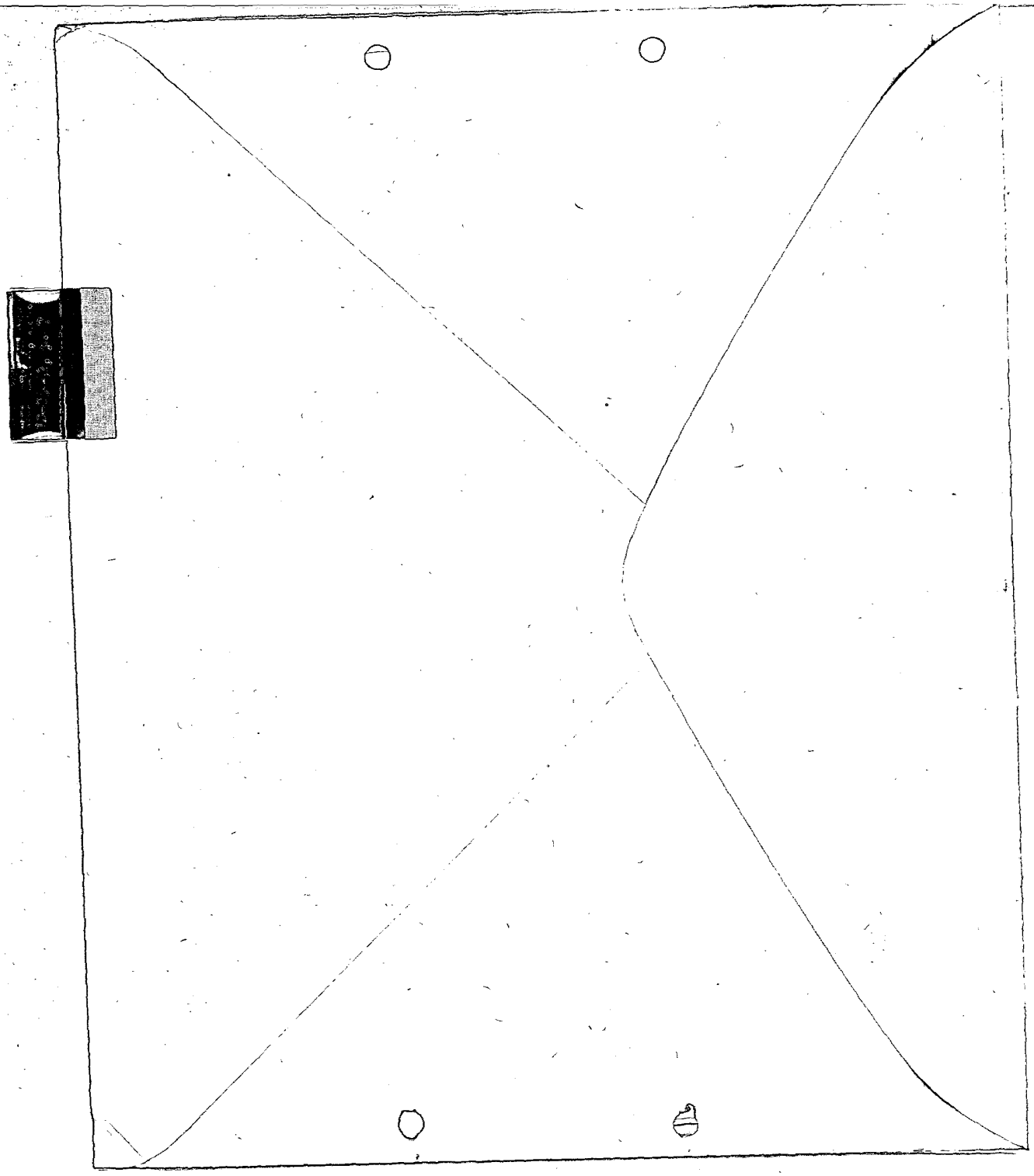
SECRETARY
Prof. Henry Pratt Fairchild

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
Richard Morford

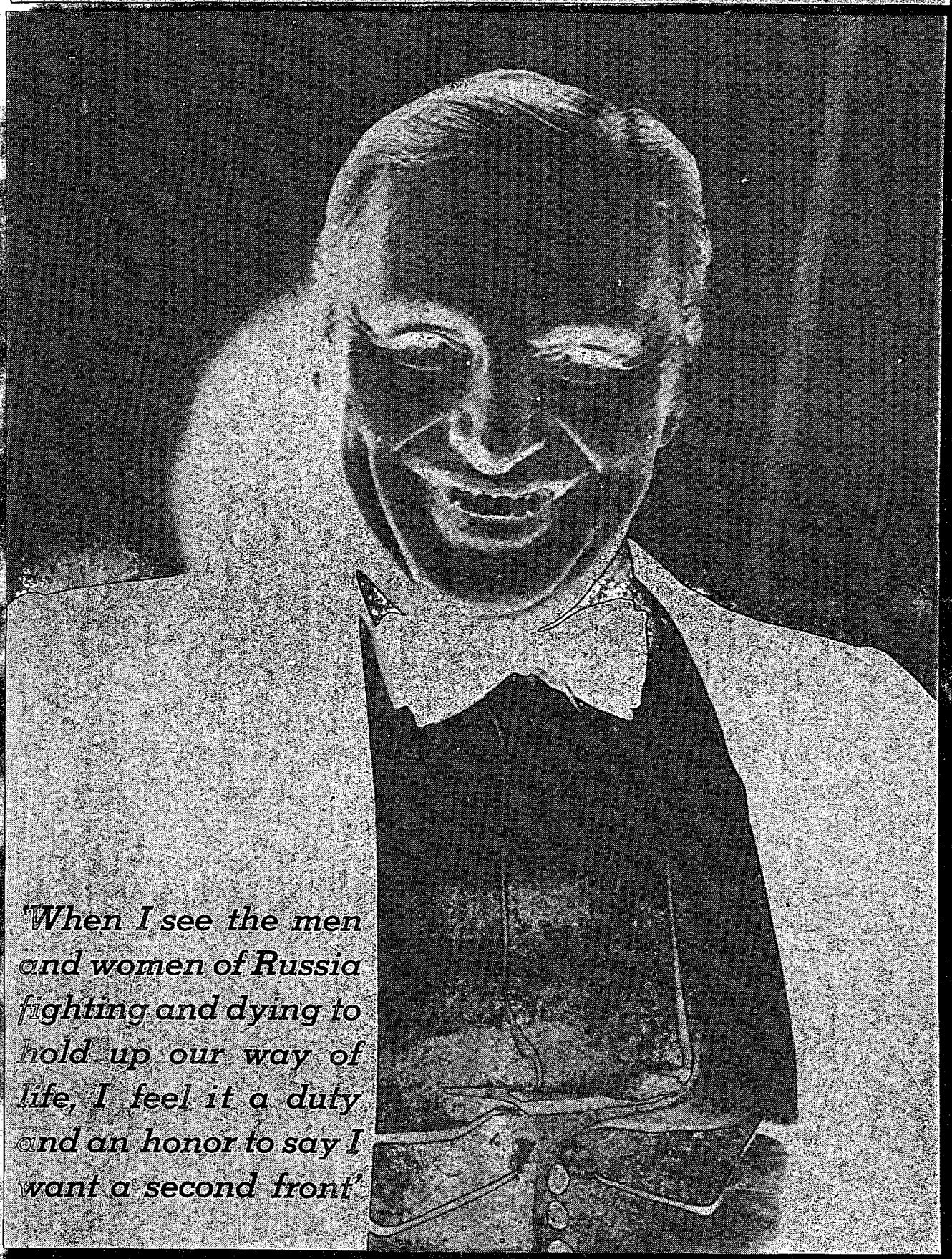
Zlatko Balokovic
Theodore Bayer
John O. Crane
Rev. John W. Darr, Jr.
Muriel Draper
B. Z. Goldberg
Shirley Graham
Dr. Harry Grundfest
Dr. W. A. Hunton
Philip J. Jaffe
Leo Krzycki
Corliss Lamont
Samuel B. Leavin
Howard McKenzie
George Marshall
Rev. Wm. Howard Melish
John Middleton
Rt. Rev. Arthur W. Moulton
Dr. Henry Noyes
Dr. Emily Pierson
R. A. Resike
Curtis Ritter
Dr. Holland Roberts
Joseph P. Selly
Edwin S. Smith
Jessica Smith
Rev. Wm. B. Spofford
Dr. Vilhjalmur Stefansson
Mary Van Kleeck
Craig Vincent
Max Weber

SPONSORS OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF AMERICAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP, INC.

Louis Adamic
George F. Addes
Maxwell Anderson
John Taylor Arms
Max Bedacht
Mrs. Alice S. Belaster
Dr. Henry Lembert Bibby
Mrs. Louis Bloch
Mrs. Anita Block
Simon Breines
Prof. E. W. Burgess
Hon. Arthur Capper
Charles Chaplin
Hon. John M. Coffee
Dr. Henry S. Coffin
Aaron Copland
Norman Corwin
Jo Davidson
Hon. Joseph E. Davies
Dr. Herbert John Davis
Hon. Hugh DeLacy
Dr. Stephen Duggan
Prof. Albert Einstein
Max Epstein
Dr. Mildred Fairchild
Dr. Robert D. Feild
Lion Feuchtwanger
Rev. Joseph F. Fletcher
Homer Folks
Dr. W. Horsley Gantt
Dean Christian Gauss
Ben Gold
Dr. Mortimer Graves
Dr. Alice Hamilton
Lillian Hellman
Mrs. Thomas N. Hepburn
Dr. Leslie Pinckney Hill
Prof. William Ernest Hocking
Dr. Walter M. Horton
Langston Hughes
Dr. Walter Huffihan
Hon. Stanley M. Isaacs
Dr. Millard H. Jencks
Prof. Howard Mumford Jones
Helen Keller
Rockwell Kent
Dorothy Kenyon
Dr. Serge Koussevitzky
Mrs. Thomas W. Lamont
William W. Lancaster
Dr. Emil Lengyel
John F. Lewis, Jr.
Prof. Robert S. Lynd
Clifford T. McAvoy
Judge Lois Mary McBride
Fritz Mahler
Dr. Thomas Mann
Frank X. Martel
Dr. Kirtley F. Mather
Lewis Merrill
Dr. George R. Minot
Mrs. Lucy Sprague Mitchell
Charles Michael Mitzell
Hon. James E. Murray
Dr. Philip C. Nash
Dr. Robert Hastings Nichols
Eugene O'Neill
Dr. Marion Edwards Park
Dr. Frederick Douglas Patterson
Bishop Malcolm E. Peabody
Prof. Ralph Barton Perry
Dr. E. C. Peters
Dr. John P. Peters
Henry W. Pope
Michael Quill
Carl Randau
Anton Refregier
Elmer Rice
Wallingford Riegger
Paul Robeson
Col. Raymond Robins
Earl Robinson
Reid Robinson
Harold J. Rome
Joseph A. Salerno
Miles M. Sherover
Raymond P. Sloan
Dr. P. A. Sorokin
Maxwell S. Stewart
Leopold Stokowski
Raymond Swing
Genevieve Tabouis
Hon. Elbert D. Thomas
R. J. Thomas
Dr. Max Thorek
S. A. Trone
Philip H. Van Gelder
R. E. Van Horn
Prof. George Vernadsky
Bishop W. J. Walls
Dr. Harry F. Ward
Leroy Waterman
Dr. Henry N. Wieman
Dr. C. C. Williams
Hon. James H. Wolfe
Dr. Max Yergan
Dean Mary Yost
Dr. J. J. Zmrhal
Leone Zugsmith



The Worker Magazine Section

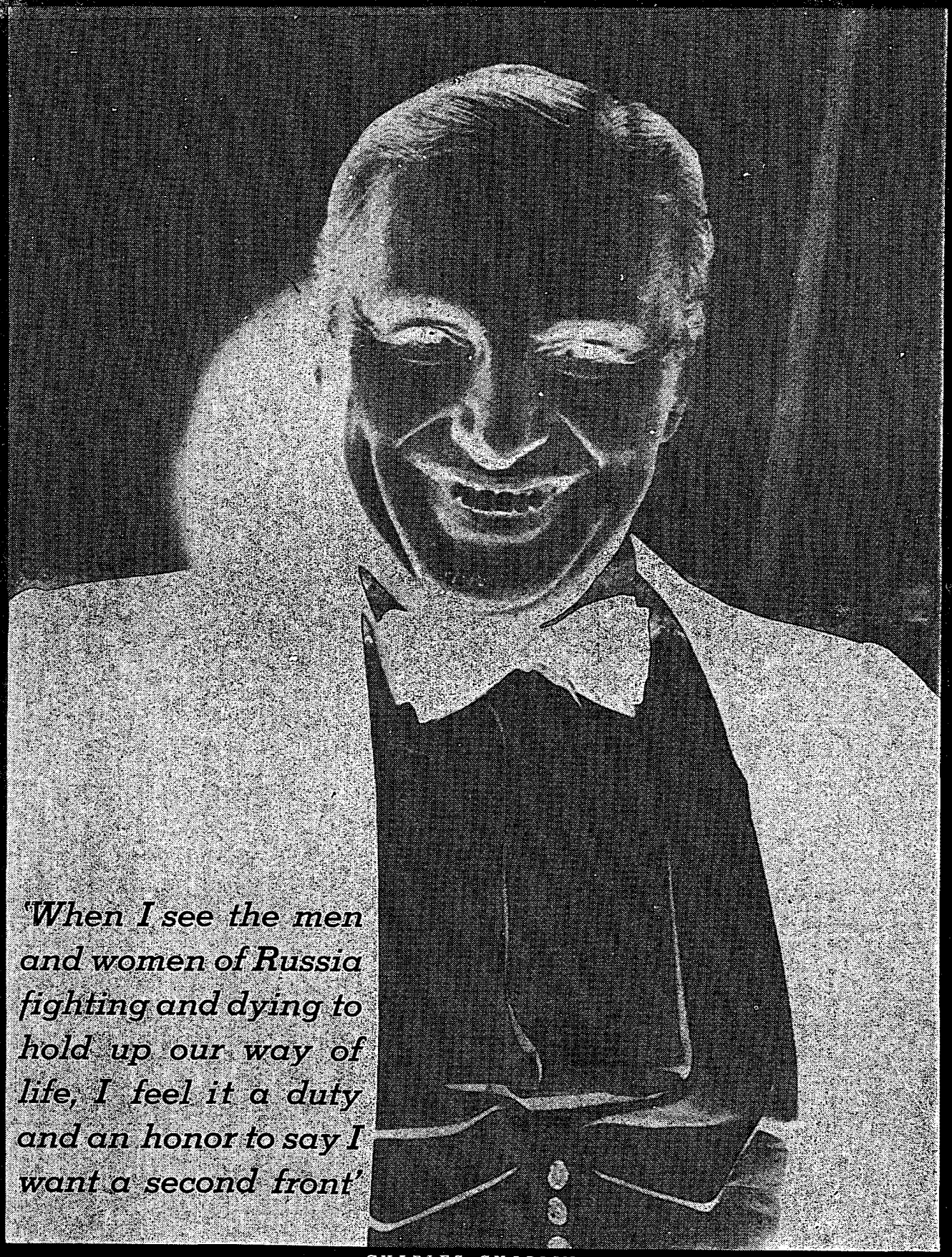


October 25, 1942

CHARLES CHAPLIN
(See Page 7)

—The Worker Photo.

The Worker Magazine Section



October 25, 1942

CHARLES CHAPLIN
(See Page 7)

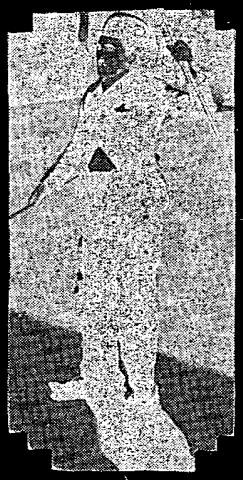
—The Worker Photo

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

He said: "No, don't try to be funny, just give it to them from the shoulder, tell them to buy a Liberty Bond, and so forth and so on." Well, I was so nervous, I must have spoken about 30 words a second. I stood up there and said: "Don't-forget-to-buy-your-Liberty-Bond — every-mother's-son-of-you — President-Wilson-and-so-forth-and-so-on."

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

In my estimation, he is one of the greatest Presidents of the United States, a man who will take his place with Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln—yes, a man who has achieved more progress, direct progress, for the little people than any other President, barring Lincoln, who freed the slaves; yes, a man who released Browder. I noticed there were one or two comfortable people shocked at that. But I am not shocked at an act of mercy, I am thankful for it.

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

I NOTICE that the persona non grata has been lifted from the Italians. I would like to say that I hope that it will be lifted soon from Harry Bridges. I spoke to Harry Bridges in California. He is for the war effort 100 per cent. Some people still have an idea that Harry Bridges used to lead his men into strikes. I want to tell you this—his men led him!

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

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

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

And then they say, what if Communism spreads out all over the world?

So what? I can live on $25,000 a year. Nice work, if you can get it.

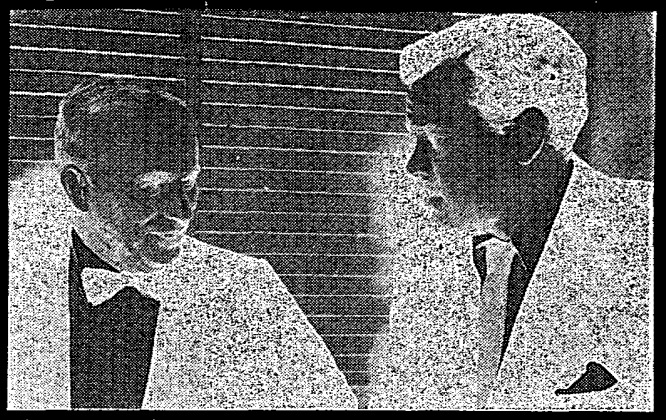
Who knows what is going to happen after the war? We haven't won it yet. We may lose it. But this I know: You can't stop human progress. No, Mr. Hitler, you can't stop it, however you try. You can't stop the human mind from working and improving. If you want to try to stop the little people from progressing, then you must tear down your telegraph poles, tear down your schools, blow them up, destroy the laboratories and libraries, and leave no trace of them. When I think of Robert Ingersoll, a grand old man, I remember that he said: "To teach the alphabet is to inaugurate revolution." Think it over.

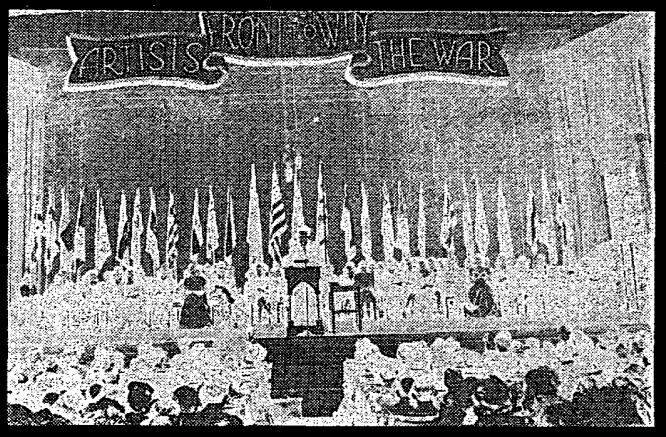
NO, WE DON'T know what we are going to get after this war but I am not concerned, nor is any other decent person who knows we must crush fascism before anything else good can happen, and who is not greedy or avaricious. But this I know: We are not going to go back to the rugged days of individualism,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

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

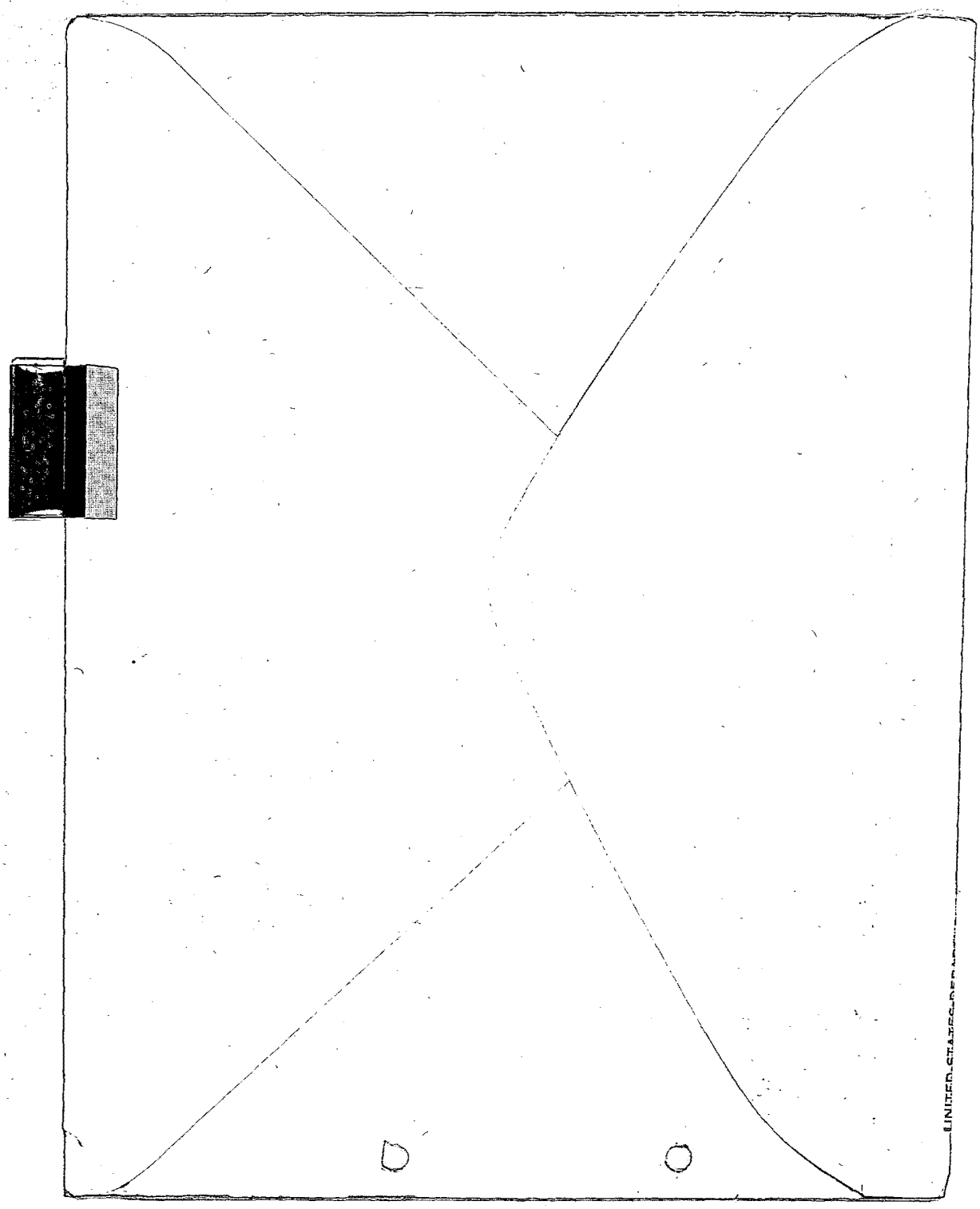
WHILE I am here, I want to pay tribute to our dead, who have sacrificed their lives for the Four Freedoms. And I want to pay tribute to the three million Russian dead who have sacrificed their lives holding the fort of freedom while we, their allies, have been getting ready. I want to thank the millions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

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





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


UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE

Willkie Says It Again
—Editorial, P. 8

Daily Worker

NATIONAL UNITY FOR VICTORY OVER NAZISM—FASCISM

☆ 1 STAR EDITION

Vol. XIX, No. 243 — 28 — NEW YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1942 — Entered as second-class matter May 6, 1938 at the Post Office of New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. — (8 Pages) Price 5 Cents

NAZIS INTENSIFY CAUCASUS DRIVE

MOSCOW, Oct. 15 (UP).—The German army, stalled at Stalingrad and its casualty roll there swelled by 4,000 more dead, has swung its main weight into intensified fighting in the Caucasus in a desperate race against the Russian winter, Soviet field reports said tonight.

Soviet dispatches said the Germans were striking with renewed vigor on the Black Sea coast southeast of Novorossisk and across the mountains south of the Kuban River toward Tuapse, strategic port 80 miles below Novorossisk.

Stepped-up invasion drives in the east Caucasus were aimed from the Mozdok area toward Grozny, in the heart of the oil fields 55 miles to the southeast, and toward Ordzhonikidze, terminus of the Georgian military highway over the Caucasian mountains 50 miles south.

LOSE FOUR BATTALIONS

A report from Ordzhonikidze acknowledged that a German column had thrust into the northern Ossetian plateau. The extent of the indicated advance was unclear, since the plateau sprawls down the Caucasus within a few miles of Mozdok.

Meanwhile another violent flare-up in the battle for Stalingrad was said to have cost the German siege army about four battalions totaling 4,000 men as Red Army troops and artillerymen beat off attacks and improved their own positions slightly.

A series of daring commando-like raids by Soviet sailors on the Black Sea coast was reported by Red Fleet, the Soviet navy journal. It said they were wrecking Rumanian communications along the coast, blowing up fuel and munition dumps and wiping out considerable Axis cavalry.

The dispatch also reported that

People Want Allies to Strike Now—Chaplin

By Louise Mitchell

"I speak for the little man in America, in Britain and in the Allied countries, when I plead for the second front," Charles Chaplin, world-famous movie idol, said yesterday in a press interview at the Waldorf-Astoria. "I know little about politics. I am just going on the recommendations of Stalin and the magnificent Russian people. It is our obligation to open a second front, as we promised. I feel it is my duty to speak out. I feel it in my conscience to help the Allied cause. That is why I am in New York to plead a second front," the white-haired comedian who has moved millions to laughter and tears, said firmly.

2ND FRONT RALLY

Chaplin will be the principal speaker at Carnegie Hall tonight at a second front rally sponsored by the Artists' Front to Win the War. Orson Welles will preside.

Chaplin dismissed the dirty Daily News' attack on him for his appearance at the rally by waving his nimble hands and saying it was hardly worth an answer.

Calling Ed Sullivan, Hollywood gossip writer, a "provincial" columnist, who was having a case of hysterics, the actor said that Sullivan "wanted to run the war his way."

Chaplin was the "old Charlie" as he relaxed in his chair, playing with his hands and tapping his feet.

Calling himself a "citizen of the world," Chaplin explained that the rank and file, the public, wanted action. They wanted the war over

Will Act Against Lynchers, Says Gov. Johnson

Sharp protests to Governor Paul B. Johnson of Mississippi against the hanging of Ernest Green and Charles Lang, two 14-year-old boys, from a bridge by a lynch mob near Quitman, Miss., on Oct. 12 brought a promise of action against the lynchers by the governor.

Governor Johnson's promise to act was in reply to a wire to Congressman Vito Marcantonio, president of the International Labor Defense, who had demanded immediate prosecution, with death penalty for the guilty.

Governor Johnson wired back:

"Vito Marcantonio, President,
International Labor Defense,
New York, N. Y.

"Your telegram reference to lynching of two Negro boys in Clarke County has been received. I was just as shocked and as deeply outraged by the news of this incident as any man in the

Welles States U. S. Policy on China

After Interview with Under Secretary of State, Browder Retracts Charges Against State Dept. Officials

Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Communist Party, at his office at 35 E. 12th St., New York City, made the following statement to the press yesterday:

EARL BROWDER

In The Worker of October 4, I made charges that persons whom I designated as "reactionary officials in the State Department" were encouraging the maintenance of a situation in China harmful to the war effort of our country and its allies. I spoke of strained relations between Kuomintang and Communists, resulting in the immobilization of large numbers of the best troops of that country.

Upon the invitation of Mr. Sumner Welles, the Under Secretary of State, I visited him in his office on October 12, in company with Mr. Robert Minor, and heard from him, and from Mr. Lauchlin Currie, Administrative Assistant to the President, a detailed refutation of my charges in this respect. The information received from Mr. Welles and Mr. Currie convinced me that my charges had been made on the basis of incomplete information. I believe it is established that no responsible official of the State Department is contributing to disunity in China, and that the policy of the U. S. Government is being exerted in the opposite direction.

I am therefore more than happy to retract those charges without reservation.

What I had thought of as a heavy door that needed pushing open proved to be but a curtain of lack of information. Since many persons in the U. S. and in China also are without that information which I lacked before visiting Mr. Welles, I believe our war effort will be benefitted if I make public that portion of Mr. Welles' remarks which was given to me in written form.

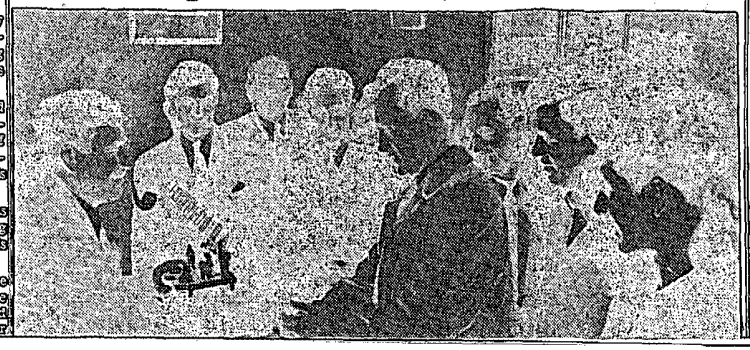
SUMNER WELLES

Mr. Welles' memorandum follows:

With regard to the specific "charge that it is on the advice of reactionary of-

(Continued on Page 2)

Fighters Tribute to a Fighter



Soviets Declare:

Must Punish Hitler Leaders for Crimes

MOSCOW, Oct. 15 (UP).—The Soviet government said today that it was in full accord with President Roosevelt's declaration that Axis warlords must be punished and demanded immediate trial by a special international tribunal for any taken prisoner by the Allies.

"The statement, signed by Foreign Commissar Vlacheslav M. Molotov, was an official reply to a joint note

18-19 Draft Ok'd

United States. It is the first lynching during my administration of three years now. I have prevented numerous lynchings by the use of my troops and would have prevented this one had I learned of danger of a lynching.

"I immediately sent my investigator to the county to make a thorough investigation.

"I expect to do everything I possibly can to see that the lynchers are prosecuted and punished for this outrageous act.

"I am opposed to mob violence just as much as you are. I agree with you that such conduct does not help our situation in a crisis like we are going through now.

PAUL B. JOHNSON
Governor of Mississippi."

Marcantonio's wire in the name of the ILD, had told the governor that:

"Lynching of two Negro children in Clarke County has shocked the nation. Only immediate, full prosecution without whitewash which has characterized action in so many previous cases, with death penalty for those responsible, can be accepted by the country. Every lynching provides fuel for Hitler. Every failure to punish lynching multiplies the aid and comfort which the enemy receives."

Marcantonio said yesterday that he would hold an emergency meeting with leaders of various organizations Sunday to discuss action to help implement the Governor's announcement.

Many organizations had wired the Governor and President Roosevelt and the Attorney General demanding strong action against the child killers.

with and millions of lives saved.

"If I have any notion of what the public wants or a feeling of the pulse of the common people, I know

(Continued on Page 2)

Allies Should Act--Sen. Brown

(Special to the Daily Worker)

COLDWATER, Mich., Oct. 15.—Starting his campaign tour for re-election, United States Senator Prentiss M. Brown told his first mass meeting today that it was his belief that the United Nations should immediately open a Second Front against Hitlerism by attacking the coast of France. Senator Brown declared that "many think as I do" but qualified his remarks with the assertion that the time and place for such an offensive he would leave to the Commander-in-Chief and Army experts.

The Senator said: "It has been said that we are losing the war. That is not true. Perhaps we have not been winning, but the only powers losing are the Axis, and the only outcome will be their complete and final destruction."

Today R. J. Thomas and George F. Addes, president and secretary-treasurer respectively of the United Automobile Workers, which has 400,000 members in Michigan, declared their complete support for Prentiss Brown and Governor Van Wagoner.

A group of American seamen, a half dozen of them torpedo survivors, yesterday presented Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Communist Party with a whale-bone desk set, handcarved by Allied seamen in Archangel. Presentation is shown above. Standing in far background smiling is Robert Minor, Assistant Secretary of the Communist Party. —Daily Worker Photo.

Amter Slaps Dewey for Hypocritical 'Liberal Stand'

By Harry Raymond
(Daily Worker Staff Correspondent)

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 15.—Israel Amter, Communist candidate for Governor, arrived here today on his westward up-state campaign swing just as Thomas E. Dewey, Republican candidate, who addressed a local meeting last night, headed East to Syracuse.

"Mr. Dewey had better hold his tongue," said Amter when asked to comment on the GOP candidate's address. "He had better hold his tongue in so far as taking credit for the Republican Party for measures recommended by liberal New Deal Governor Herbert H. Lehman."

He assailed Democratic candidate John J. Bennett, Jr., and Mr. Dewey, too, for avoiding the "central issue," the war.

Amter was met on his arrival by Monroe County Party chairman, Mario Guldoni.

The candidate had a busy day, squeezing in a press conference between meetings with Communist campaign workers. He addressed a radio audience in the evening over Station WSAY and later spoke at a second front campaign rally at Labor Lyceum.

NAILS DEWEY SPEECH

Speaking to reporters, Amter referred to Dewey's speech of last night in which Dewey declared: "Not one of our candidates is trying to ride on the coat tails of any other man."

"Whose coat tails could they ride on?" Amter asked with a smile. "Surely not the coat tails of Mr. Dewey, whom Al Smith characterized a few days ago as being 'a good district attorney in any one of the 62 counties.'"

Amter stated that Dewey, who is now campaigning in his own stronghold (the Rochester GOP claims a strong Dewey majority) "seems to be of the opinion that there are

(Continued on Page 2)

Child Lynching Is Hitlerism, Says Davis

Hitler's propagandists couldn't have done a better job in promoting disunity than the lynchers of the two Negro boys in Mississippi this week, said Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., Communist candidate for Congressman-at-Large, last night over WQXR.

"It is the Axis," he declared, "that has been dealt a trump-card to play in the crucial military contest against the United Nations. The result of the Mississippi lynching will be counted in the lives of American boys as well as of our Allies. What happened at Burma and elsewhere leaves no doubt about it. Could Hitler's propagandists have done a better job to foster disunity than was done for them in Mississippi two days ago?"

"This crime, Mr. Davis continued, actually "symbolizes a Hitler offensive in our own country. The brunt of this attack is directed against the Negro people. The full target is the nation and its war effort. Hitler's allies in our midst are stab-

(Continued on Page 2)

Exile in London embodying their declaration of last January that Axis leaders must be punished.

"The Soviet Government considers it necessary that any one of the leaders of Fascist Germany who, in the course of the war, already has fallen into the hands of the states fighting against Hitlerite Germany be brought to trial before a special international tribunal and punished with all the severity of criminal law," it said.

Declaring that "all mankind already is aware of the names and sanguinary crimes of the Hitlerite clique," the statement named specifically Adolf Hitler, Hermann Goering, Heinrich Himmler, Joachim von Ribbentrop, Rudolf Hess and Alfred Rosenberg as war criminals deserving of punishment.

AGREES WITH ROOSEVELT

"The Soviet Government is in agreement with the declaration of President Roosevelt of the United States of America made in his speech of Oct. 12, regarding the punishment of Nazi leaders who are specifically responsible for innumerable brutal acts," it said.

"The Soviet Government considers itself, as well as the governments of all states defending their independence from the Hitlerite hordes, to regard the severe punishment of these already unmasked ringleaders of the criminal Hitlerite gang as its urgent duty to the innumerable widows and orphans, relatives and kin of those innocent people who have been brutually tortured to death and murdered on the instruction of the above-named criminals."

The statement, released by the official Tass news agency, cited a

(Continued on Page 2)

By House Group

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (UP).—The House Military Affairs Committee tonight unanimously approved a bill authorizing the drafting, "without restrictions," of 18 and 19 year olds for army service.

The measure will be sent to the floor Saturday, with prospects it will be passed that night. Final Senate action on a companion bill is expected ten days hence.

The committee acquiesced to demands of the War Department and Selective Service and omitted a much-discussed provision prohibiting the 18-19-year-olds from going into active combat service until they received a year's training.

It also provided, with regard to education, that Selective Service shall have discretionary authority to defer youths during the current academic year but not after next July.

Another amendment provides that when induction of the 'teen ages begins, they also may enlist without their parents' consent.

The committee moved to meet charges of "draft favoritism" in various states by writing in an amendment providing that in any state all single men must be inducted before married men; and that all married men without children be drafted in advance of married men with children.

Army officials testified that induction of the youngsters is necessary to set up a "virile" striking

(Continued on Page 2)

a Soviet gunboat raided an enemy-held harbor, torpedoing an unspecified number of barges.

SAILORS KILL 5,000 FOE

Soviet sailors were said to be bearing the brunt of the fighting southeast of Novorossisk, where a battle was mounting daily in violence. They were credited with exterminating 5,000 Rumanians in the last week and capturing 36 field guns and much additional booty.

Red Army guards entrenched in the ruins of Stalingrad were reported by the government newspaper Izvestia to be standing "like an iron wall" amidst the collapsing buildings, refusing to budge an inch under ceaseless artillery and mortar fire.

Front dispatches said the Germans scored no lasting gains anywhere in the Volga stronghold, while in some sectors their heavy losses obliged them to abandon fortified houses into which the Soviet troops swarmed.

In the Caucasus Soviet spokesmen reported "a more serious situation" on the Mozdok front. German forces striking at the Grozny oil fields intensified their pressure, thrusting in several directions at the same time, and individual armored units wedged into Soviet lines.

An estimated 3,000 German infantrymen led by 60 tanks charged in one narrow sector hemmed between the Caucasus foothills. The battle was swaying back and forth, and at some points the Red Army managed to improve its positions, press reports said.

Only a narrow debris-littered street separated Red Army guards defending the approaches to the Volga from the German vanguard.

Senate Anti-Poll Tax Fight Gains—But Wire

By Frank Ryhlick
(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The drive to lift the burden of the poll tax from the nation's war effort gained momentum in the Senate today.

A preliminary canvass of the Senate Judiciary Committee by the National Committee to Abolish the Poll Tax, showed nine members favorable to the anti-poll tax measures, six doubtful or uncommitted and four definitely opposed.

This is encouraging, but indicates a necessity to increase the tempo of the anti-poll tax campaign. The poll taxers and their allies will be turning powerful pressure on the committee before its meeting next Monday. This pressure must be counteracted by an overwhelming response from the public.

Also, it is one thing for a Senator to say he is for the bill, and another thing for him to be present at the crucial committee meeting and fighting for it. Every member must be present next Monday.

The National Committee to Abolish the Poll Tax likewise took steps today to counteract a serious new danger to the bill. This danger rises out of the complicated parliamentary situation and was first recognized by representative Vito Marcantonio, New York Progressive.

The Senate Judiciary Committee has before it the House-approved version of the Pepper-Geyer bill, as well as the Senate measures submitted by Pepper. Both would do the same thing, but it is important that the bill passed by the

(Continued on Page 4)

Great Solomon Battle Raging

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (UP).—The greatest land, sea and air battle since the fall of Java seemed near the explosion point in the southwest Pacific tonight, with reinforced Japanese land forces challenging the American foothold in the Solomons and heavy Japanese naval units lurking close off shore.

A Navy communique making clear that the budding United Nations offensive in the southwest Pacific is hanging in the balance, said that from Monday through Wednesday U. S. airmen in a desperate but unsuccessful effort to prevent Japanese landings on vital Guadalcanal had destroyed 33 enemy planes and, with shore batteries, hit seven Japanese ships including a battleship.

Mr. Newsdealer:

Here is a facsimile of the coupon which Daily Worker readers are presenting to newsdealers. We publish it here in order to remind newsdealers that the Daily Worker will give cash for such coupons. Will give cash for such coupons through the Metropolitan News drivers who are authorized to accept them as cash by the Metropolitan News Co.

5 cents — MR. NEWSDEALER: Your dealer or agent will accept this coupon as five cents in cash toward payment for copies of the Daily Worker. Ira Wallach, Circulation Manager

To Readers:

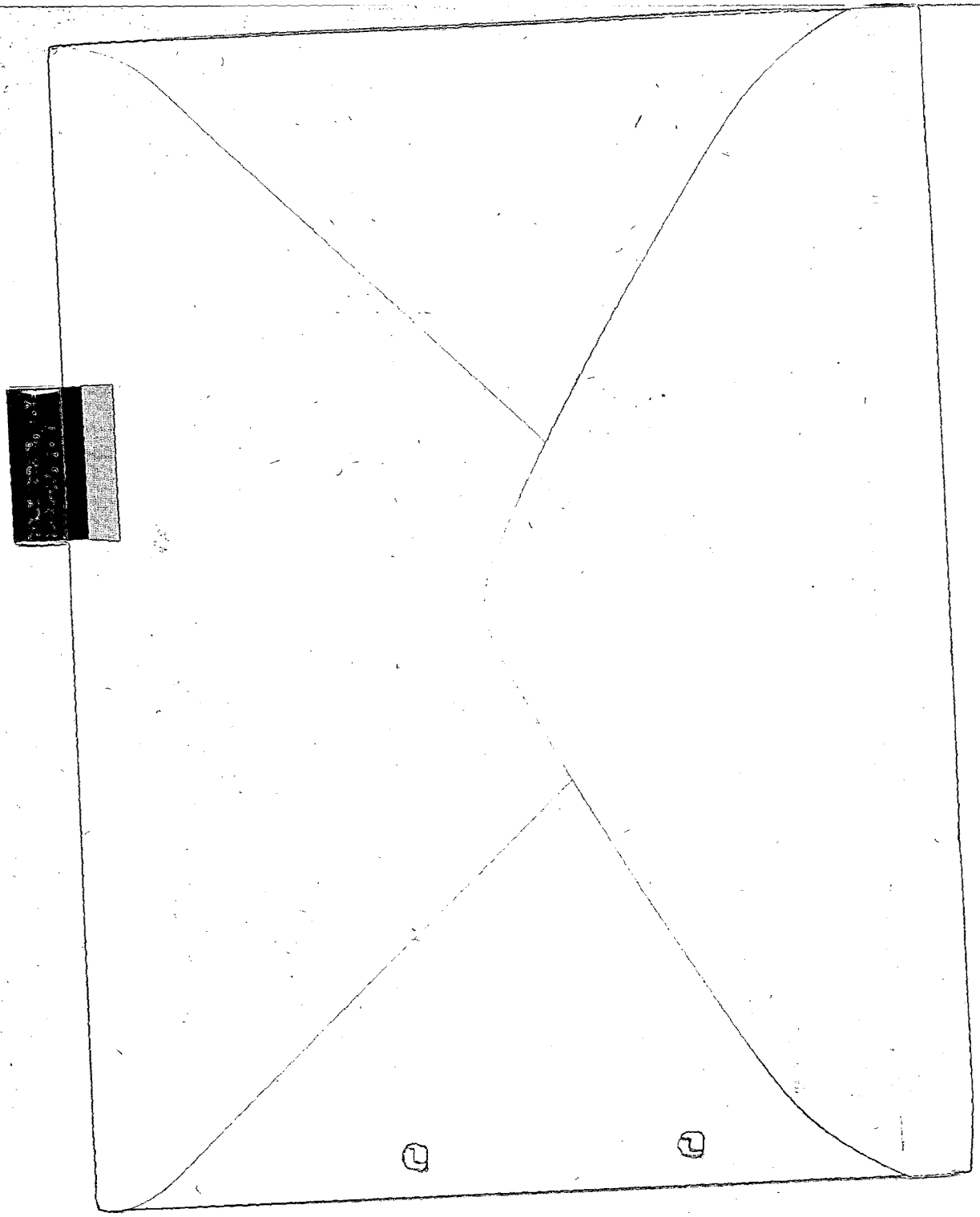
You can help your dealer by depositing complete coupon books each week. Your paper will then be available daily.

Headline High Spots . . .

A. L. P.	facing Nov. 3rd. Problems and tasks for a win-the-war campaign analyzed on Page 4 by GILBERT GREEN.
FARLEYISM	comes to Ohio. Shennanigans at Democratic Headquarters. Full story on Page 5.
JAPANESE	and American navy engagement nears in the Pacific. Reported by the VETERAN COMMANDER on Page 2.
VICTORY TAX	on whom? One of the "worst" pieces of legislation explained by the Lawyers Guild on Page 3.
RATIONING	democratically controlled. Equal representation for unions and consumers groups. Story on Page 3.

You Miss Something Every Day If You Miss the DAILY WORKER

Browder Speaks in Harlem Sunday, 4 P.M.



Why Chaplin's Masterpiece 'Verdoux' Angered Tories

By DAVID PLATT

Truman and McGranery are trying to bar Charles Chaplin from these shores not because of his allegedly "low regard for the high estate of womanhood" but because, as that anti-Negro and anti-Semitic spokesman of lynchers, John E. Rankin, once said, "by deporting him he can be kept off the American screen and his loathsome pictures can be kept from the eyes of the American people."

One of the 'loathsome' pictures for which Chaplin is being persecuted is his 1947 film 'Monsieur Verdoux.'

In many ways Chaplin's finest film and most mature statement of his outlook on life—'Verdoux' was an attempt to show that just as war is the logical extension of diplomacy, so murder is the logical extension of business in a capitalist society.

• • • • •

This masterly satire, which is worthy of a place alongside the works of Jonathan Swift, exposed the murderous nature of business-for-profit.

Verdoux is portrayed as a middle-aged, dapper, and [illegible] bank clerk, who, finding himself unemployed, after 35 years with the same outfit, during the 1930 depression, turns to the business of marrying elderly women, then murdering them for their money.

Verdoux feels that in order to make a comfortable living for his wife and children whom he loves, he is morally justified in killing a handful of individuals in a society that sends millions to their death for the sake of profits.

Verdoux goes about his grisly business with the conviction that he is behaving as decently as any other ruthless bourgeois who is in business for profit. To him "all business is ruthless business."

• • •

And so, like any other respectable businessman, he has a home in the country occupied by his wife and son whom he visits from time to time to get away from the "jungle fight." He is on amiable terms with his unsuspecting neighbors whom he entertains at dinner in the same fashion as Hitler who was once described as drinking tea and munching cakes while discussing his plans for the extermination of six million Jews.

Above all Verdoux is supremely efficient in his murderous business dealings. He leafs through telephone books and counts money with machine-gun rapidity, and when he visits his victims, he hangs up his hat in the hall, to quote one critic, "with the contained tension of a man arriving for a big business conference involving corporate mergers rather than embraces."

Finally, when he is caught, as the small gangster usually is, he observes that he was an amateur by comparison with the real mass murders, the warmakers. "A munitions manufacturer—that's the business I should have been in . . . One murder makes a villain—millions a hero."

• • •

This withering analysis of bourgeois society's murderous business relations had one fundamental flaw.

It was unduly pessimistic. It suggested that life was a hopeless mess, that it was futile to oppose the conditions Chaplin depicted so vividly in his story and in his wonderful acting.

The greatness of man in struggle against the old and the dying was missing. The Soviet author B. Byalik noted this in his profound essay on 'Gorky and Dostoyevsky' in the April, 1952 issue of Masses & Mainstream.

CHAPLIN AS 'VERDOUX'

"The trial scene (in 'Monsieur Verdoux')" Byalik wrote, "has been written as if to lend force to Dostoyevsky's words: 'Courage, man, and be proud! It is not you that is guilty! Chaplin does not draw the conclusion: 'Courage, man and be proud—fight those who are guilty!'"

The scenario, Byalik said, "contained no hint of the road taken by [illegible] in Gorky's novel, 'Mother.' 'Be humble, proud!' preached Dostoyevsky. Gorky's strongest and most pointed reply to this is to be found in his 'The Lower Depths' in Satin's remarkable words which sounded like a revolutionary challenge: 'Man—that is *splendid*—there is a proud ring in that!'"

• • •

The pessimistic conclusion in "Verdoux" was a step back from Chaplin's fight-back speech at the end of "The Great Dictator." Nevertheless, "Verdoux" satirized in a masterly way the most cherished values of bourgeois society and for holding these dangerous thoughts Chaplin and his film were [illegible] as never before in the Big Money press.

"An insult to the intelligence," said the Herald Tribune.

"Draggingly dull," said the World-Telegram.

"A joke on Chaplin," said The News.

"Paltry, hoary platitudes," says Kenyon Review.

Not only was Chaplin's art attacked, but his political beliefs, his nationality and his private life were assailed by the witch-burners and their pen hirelings.

One month after the film's premiere, in May, 1947, Republican Senator Harry P. Cain (Washington) in a statement to the Senate Judiciary Committee, demanded that Chaplin be deported, on grounds that he "almost treasonably" asked Picasso—"a self-admitted French Communist"—to head a protest committee in France against American deportation proceedings against the great German composer and anti-fascist Hans Eisler.

In Columbus, O., over 350 exhibitors called on theatre owners throughout the nation to "give serious thought to the matter of withholding screen time from the film."

The Memphis Board of Censors banned "Verdoux" as "a comedy that makes murder a joke."

The Catholic War Veterans picketed the film in a number of cities. Legionnaires were successful in pressuring *Loew's Inc., to bar* "Verdoux" *from* their circuit.

Thanks to such actions as these, the film did poorly at the box office. During its two-year run here, only 2,000 theatres booked it. The total U. S. gross was a mere $325,000. Ordinarily a Chaplin film could muster at least 12,000 bookings.

The critics and the vigilantes knifed the film here, but in France, where "Verdoux" was widely discussed and praised for its penetrating analysis of the world of the Marshall Planners, the French Association of Film Critics proposed that Chaplin be given the Nobel Peace prize because "his last three films, Modern Times, Great Dictator and Verdoux are notable contributions to peace."

• • •

There were a few who saw the greatness of "Verdoux." This [illegible] Bosley Crowther of the Times and Max Lerner, then of the newspaper PM, who called "Verdoux" "an elaborate and satiric theory of business enterprise . . . and a great work of art."

Lewis Jacobs, author of "The Rise of the American Film" hailed "Verdoux" in Cinema magazine as "a landmark."

Arnaud D'Usseau wrote profoundly about it in Masses & Mainstream.

The French moviemaker, Jean Renoir, writing in "The Screen Writer" a few years ago, noted a similarity in the careers of Chaplin and Moliere, the 17th century dramatist.

Renoir pointed out something very interesting about these two artists. He said both artists were violently attacked by the critics because they dared something new, something different and deeper.

"Moliere who was the toast of France when he was following the traditions of conventional Italian comedy, was called a mountebank and, worse when he wrote 'The School for Wives,' a hard-hitting satire on the marriage relationship.

"Chaplin made 'Verdoux' his most savage satire on bourgeois society. He was dragged through the mud . . . for undertaking the dangerous task of dissecting a system of society that produces mass misery and mass murder."

But after "The School for Wives," instead of giving in, Moliere went on hitting harder and harder, said Renoir.

Moliere's next play was "Tartuffe," which "impaled phony religion and bigotry."

"What will Chaplin's next film be?"

This question will be answered late this month when Chaplin's "Limelight" opens here.

FOUR SOVIET STUDIES ON ROLE OF EAST-WEST TRADE

Four studies by the Institute of Economics, Soviet Academy of Sciences, on the need and possibility of the resumption of normal trade relations between East and West are now available in this country in English translation. The four pamphlets, available from Imported Publications & Products, 22 E. 17 St., New York 3, at 50 cents for the set, are A. Osipov's "The Resumption and Development of International Economic Relations"; A. Smirnov's "Normalization of World Trade and the Monetary Problem"; L. Fituni's "The Soviet Union and International Economic Cooperation", and "International Trade and the Improvement of the Standard of Living in the West."

The studies document and evaluate the disastrous effect on the economies of the Marshall Plan nations of the Washington ban on trade with the Soviet Union and People's Democracies, and show how trade expansion could help improve living standards.

They show how the Soviet Union has always stood for normal trade relations with all countries, despite differences in social structure, and why the existence of socialism in the USSR and capitalism in the U.S.A., Britain and other countries is not and should not be a bar to peaceful trade relations.

AN UNPRECEDENTED FILM SPECTACLE in MAGNICOLOR
featuring The Greatest Great Stars of Russian Music and Ballet
The GRAND CONCERT
starring ULANOVA
STANLEY

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

This Is a 'Football' Headline

YOU MIGHT THINK after the basketball scandals and some of the revelations of cynical commercialism around college football that the open betting aspects of the game would be soft-pedalled, at least in public, and at least for a little while.

They don't even bother!

Here is the three-column sports page headline on the Princeton-Penn game in yesterday's World-Telegram and Sun:

"Penn-Tiger Even To Syndicate."

Yes, reader, that's the big gambling syndicate they are casually talking about. The story makes that clear with its reference to "the keen gents who set the prices. . . ."

•

'Little Olympics,' a Big Idea

WITH SOME OF the U. S. Olympic stars in attendance, a "Salute to the Olympics" sports program will take place Sunday afternoon at Van Cortlandt Park Stadium in the Bronx. The program, headed up by a large group of sports club figures, ex-champions and school athletes, *is aimed to spread the spirit of* peaceful competition and friendly visits between athletes of all [illegible] which featured the Helsinki games. On the program, [illegible] Olympics, baseball, softball, boxing, wrestling, [illegible] gymnastics, soccer. It'll be well worth seeing.

•

Mantle Best Now, Says Marion

MARTY MARION, after seeing the Series, gave it as his opinion that Mickey Mantle is not potentially the best player in baseball [illegible] is that already. Also that he should go on to break [illegible] regular season [illegible] Series will help influence the [illegible] things like Most Valuable. Interestingly, most Yanks leaned to Mickey even before the Series started. Will be something to set a new club strikeout record and win the American League "Most Valuable" accolade in the same season!

Mickey, [illegible] home to Commerce, Northern [illegible] title, who came up for the Series. [illegible] to work in the lead mines during [illegible] to keep in shape and "because I will soon have [illegible] supporting." The Mantles expect their first [illegible] The large family lost its main support when Mickey's [illegible] died suddenly this summer. The kid is not yet in the big salary bracket he undoubtedly will soon hit, and in [illegible] two other factors to consider—1. The possibility of being drafted. 2. The always present possibility of a recurrence of the now arrested osteomyelitis bone disease above his ankle, or a career-ending injury to that leg.

•

Q. & A.

WHY ARE THERE so many strikeouts in World Series play than during the regular season? asks a fan.

Possible answer—in the Series only the topnotch pitchers of the leagues' two best teams are in action. And the hitters are seeing those pitchers for the first time—at least the first time this season.

•

Scholastic Integrity at Dartmouth

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE'S "Great Issues Course" has informed us that our column on the Saturday Evening Post article about Dartmouth (and the Daily Worker) has been posted in a prominent place in the Public Affairs Laboratory alongside the pertinent parts of the Satevepost article, with the idea of letting the two exhibits speak for themselves. Attention is also called to the exhibit in the weekly class bulletins. (Our column had concluded with the query as to whether it would be used by the Great Issues Course "to expose the tailoring job done on the Daily Worker by the Saturday Evening Post.")

Fair enough.

•

Ticket Complaints from Brooklyn

WHILE THERE IS general agreement that the selling of tickets for one game only represented a distinct improvement in the Brooklyn handling of World Series tickets, here are some complaints that have been brought to our attention:

When the tickets were put on sale at Montague St., a steady stream of "insiders" were seen going in a side door and coming out with tickets. Also plainclothes cops were reported to be flashing their passes and moving to the head of the line to get tickets. And when some of the people finally got inside, they say, they were told they'd have to pay more for "decent seats"—in other words, they charge speculation right inside the office!

If true, this is hardly the way to build good will, to put it mildly.

Tells L. A. City Council Russians Proved Good Sports at Helsinki

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 9.—"The 70 nations represented at the Olympic Games in Helsinki participated in real international friendship and cooperation," said Paul Helms who went on to praise the sportsmanship of the Soviet athletes who participated.

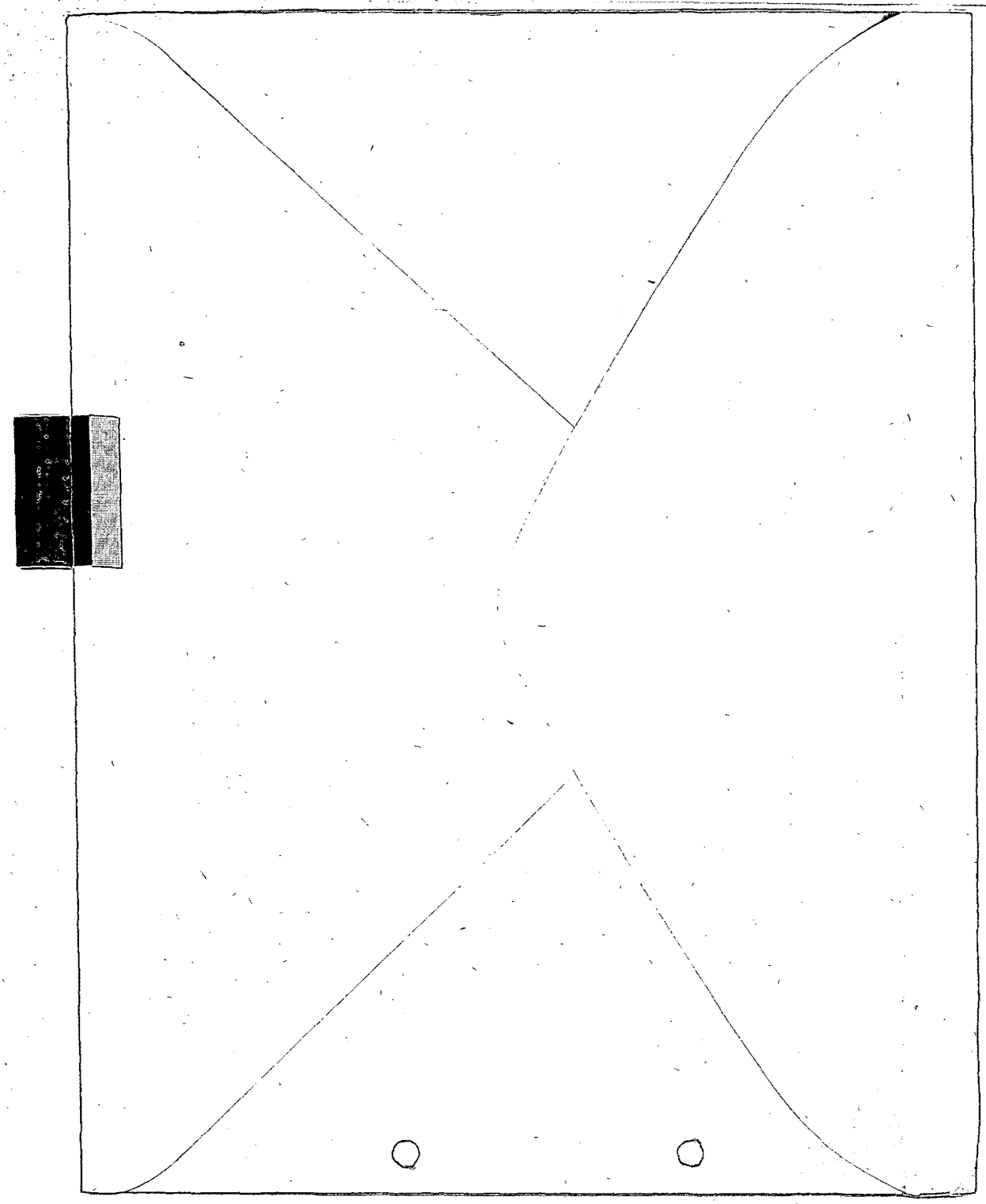
Helms was speaking before the city council after receiving an embossed transcript of a unanimously approved *motion thanking* him for his work on behalf of local athletes.

The local businessman and sports enthusiast declared, "I will say this for the Russians, they were just as good sports as our boys.

"When the Russian athletes were beaten in the steeplechase or other track events, they warmly congratulated the American victors. For instance when Bob Mathias won an event he was given a message by the Russian entry he beat."

"I don't know whether it was propaganda or not but these Russians were certainly fine sportsmen.

"Now believe me," he quickly added, "I haven't been taken in as some may think but those are the facts."



Daily Worker PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SATURDAY and SUNDAY BY THE PUBLISHERS NEW PRESS, INC., 35 East 12th Street, New York 3, N. Y., Telephone ALgonquin 4-7954 Cable Address "Dailywork" New York, N. Y.

President—Joseph Dermer; *Secretary-Treasurer*—Charles J. Hendley

CP CONGRESS IN SOVIET UNION

THE CONGRESS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY of the Soviet Union takes place while the candidates of the two Wall Street parties are each making their speeches about "the menace of Communism."

But if any American looks at what the Congress is saying and doing in the Soviet Union and contrasts it with what the two Wall Street parties stand for, he will see for himself what the truth really is. The truth is that neither old party candidate wants to end the war in Korea; neither candidate has the slightest word of opposition to the dangerous rearming of the war machines of the German and Japanese ruling cliques that tried to cut America's throat in World War II. Neither candidate, nor Truman in the White House, has the slightest plan for peace in the world, nor any hope for trade or peaceful negotiation, nor any letdown in the backbreaking taxes which come from the enormous sixty-billion dollar a year racket known as "defense."

On the other hand, the latest article of Stalin, and the opening speeches of Malenkov and Molotov, emphasize that the Soviet Union has no intention of attacking anyone. It does not need to raid markets, seize raw materials and enslave labor the way the capitalist states do. They emphasize what is obvious to the world—that if Washington is swiftly building up air bases all around the borders of the Soviet Union, forcing itself on its frightened "allies" by threatening them with economic punishment if they object, this can only be for the sake of waging war.

• • •

THE SOVIET SPOKESMEN repeat their warning to mankind that the piling up of atom bombs and armaments—the so-called "positions of strength"—can only lead to a situation where the men piling up the guns will start using them on a world scale.

The so-called "positions of strength" mean inevitable war unless the peoples of all countries insist that their governments halt this rush to war, and replace war policies by policies of negotiation, trade and cease-fire. The people's opposition has thus far stayed the hands of the atom bomb maniacs. The people can impose peace now, even though the blocking of the present war danger will not end the economic causes of the war danger.

The Soviet spokesmen—as they did in the days of the brewing Munich betrayal of the 1930s—warn all thinking people that the war danger is not only a danger of an attack by the men in the U. S. who now mouth Hitler's slogan of "liberating" the Socialist peoples by fire and massacre; it is also a dire danger of wars among the rival capitalist states themselves. This is most obvious to the nations of the men in London and Washington who armed Berlin and Tokyo and found that they had armed assassins who were reaching for their own throats. The tragedy is that these men are repeating this crime against the United States and the peoples of Western Europe once more. The result can only be national disaster if this policy which is organized and suported by Truman, Eisenhower and Stevenson is not halted by popular opposition.

• • •

WHILE THE Soviet people display tremendous confidence in their ability to stick to their inspiring job of building up higher and higher standards of peaceful living, the leaders of the old parties here rant and rave every day about their achievements in piling up instruments of mass torture and death.

We see an Eisenhower calling for a war of "liberation." We see a Nixon ranting for a future war "against Yalta enslavement." We hear a Dulles proclaiming that we "cannot tolerate" the existence of the Socialist states. We see a Truman and a Stevenson echoing all these ravings against the Soviet people, bragging of their fascist "allies" in Bonn and Tokyo, and flatly refusing to halt the killing in Korea.

• • •

BACK IN THE 1930's, evil men branded peace as "the Kremlin line" because they wanted to hurl Hitler against the USSR. Evil men are doing the same today.

Let us all—regardless of party or voting preference—denounce the men of war and armaments. Let us pile up a big vote for the cease-fire ticket of Hallinan and Mrs. Bass. Let us rouse our neighbors and shop mates of all parties to demand a cease-fire in Korea, with the POW issue to be negotiated later. Let us act to save our country if we are to avert the terrible things the sponsors of the new "anti-Communist", fascist Axis are planning for our nation.

A Battered Derby and Cane Now Subversive to Gov't

By ROB F. HALL

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—The only thing wrong with our country, if we are to believe our newest attorney general, is the presence in it of persons who happened not to have been here. And the greatest menace of all in his opinion seems to be a little fellow with a small moustache, a battered derby hat and a funny walking stick, who shuffles comically when he walks.

As I sat in Thursday on James P. McGranery's first press conference since he was named to head up the Justice Department, I found it difficult at first to comprehend the [illegible] emotionalism of his attack on Charlie Chaplin. But when he acknowledged that he had had his eye on Chaplin for many years, since long before he became attorney general, I began to understand.

James P. McGranery, for all his [illegible], has a profound dislike for the foreign born. He looks on them as unwelcome guests whom, with rare exceptions, we ought to evict at the first opportunity. The exceptions would be those who are properly grateful for our charity and who obediently kow-tow to us and all our institutions. For them, he agrees, there might be some kind of quarters in the city poorhouse, neat but not lavish.

In short, for those Americans who have not been born in this country, McGranery proposes to require a standard of conformity which is not demanded of others who are Americans by accident of birth.

McGranery confessed that he has no evidence that Chaplin has violated any of our laws—that he has done anything for which a native-born American could be punished. "There have been utterances," he said. "There have been contradictions." This gibberish eventually resolved itsel finto the bare statement that "the newspapers" had raised charges against Chaplin.

Pressed by reporters, McGranery defensively specified that Chaplin had been charged with being a member of the Communist Party, that he had violated somebody's moral code, and that "he had made statements of a leering, sneering attitude toward a country whose gracious hospitality has enriched him," to use the attorney general's exact words.

It would be useful to know what these "leering, sneering" words were, the attorney general declined to supply them.

In any event it is clear that what has enraged McGranery is the fact that Chaplin apparently has never accepted the second-class status which McGranery would like to assign to him.

It is demonstrable that Chaplin loves America as much as any native born citizen. He has lived here for 40 years and he has devoted those years to portraying us and our life as truthfully, as sympathetically, as honestly as he knew how. He could pay us no higher compliment than that of being frank with us. And if he has been enriched, he has also enriched us—the movie industry by millions of dollars and the American people by countless hours of unforgettable entertainment.

There is only one Charlie Chaplin, and it would rank as a major tragedy if McGranery were to succeed in his vendetta against him. But there is another, vaster tragedy to be inferred from McGranery's arrogant attitude toward the foreign born. He has unveiled his campaign against them with an announcement that racketeers and gangsters not born here will be deported; if naturalized, they will be stripped of their citizenship. What fraudulent nonsense to contend that organized crime in the United States is even mainly the work of foreign-born, and that by deporting foreign-born criminals we "get at the root" of all crime!

Even McGranery knows this to be false, but behind his [illegible] a darker purpose. Foreign-born "Communists," too, will be deported and wherever possible, stripped of their citizenship. If Chaplin's oblique criticism of some of our institutions makes him a "Communist" in the eyes of McGranery, what foreign-born citizen will be safe from McGranery's dragnet? The "newspapers" say Chaplin is a Communist; there are newspapers which say Eleanor Roosevelt, Owen Lattimore, Frances Bidde, Walter White, and many others are "un-American."

A native-born American may view such newspaper attacks angrily or indifferently, depending on his temperament. But a foreign-born American so attacked by the meanest Hearst sheet goes immediately onto McGranery's blacklist for deportation or denaturalization.

"Our final goal, which we approach with vigorous determination," said McGranery at his press conference, "is to restore the dignity of citizenship."

His actions against Costello, against the "Communists," against Charles Chaplin, are directed to this goal, he said.

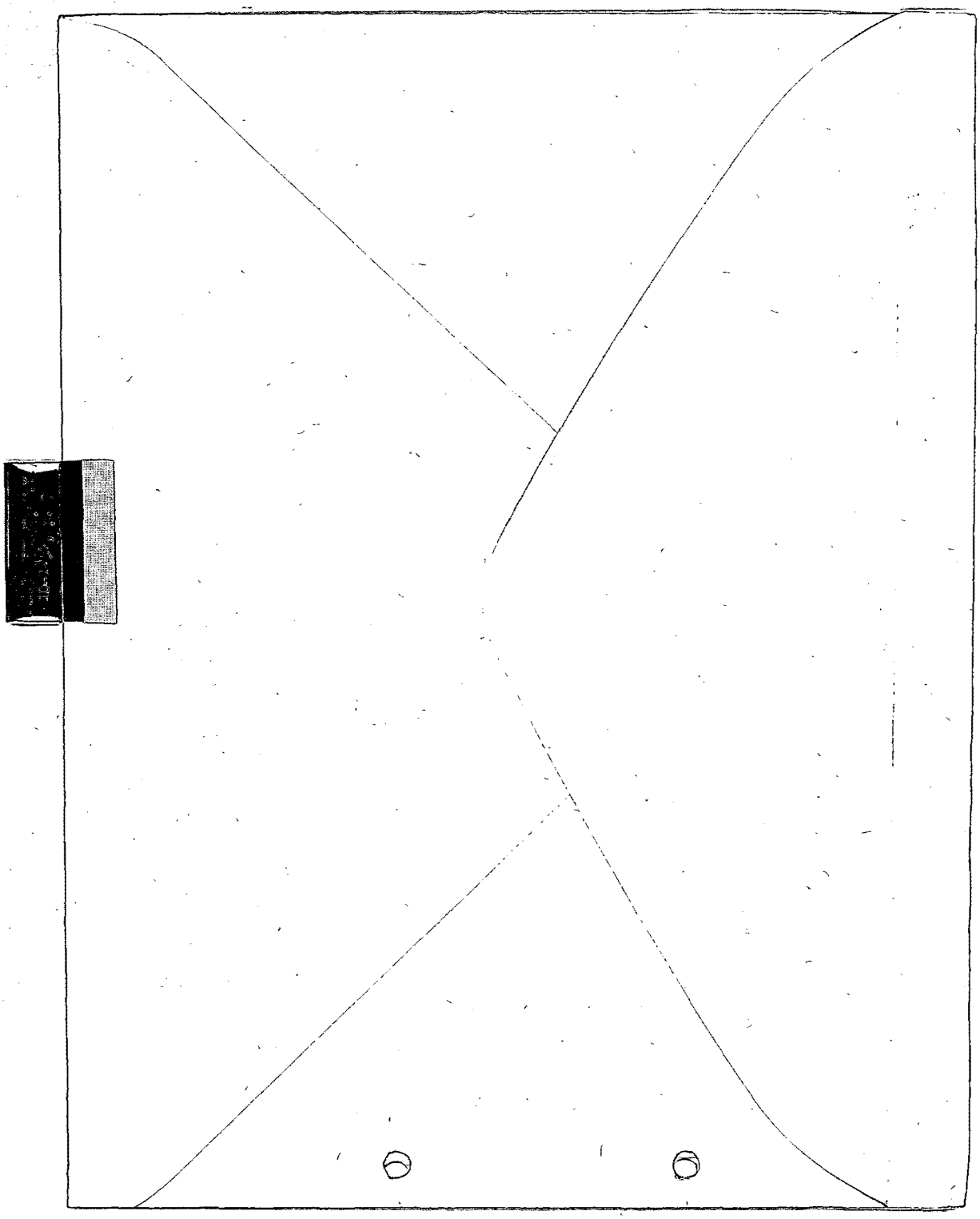
"This should be a salutary lesson for the youth of our land who are striving to determine for themselves what it means to be a citizen," said McGranery.

A strange lesson, indeed, on the meaning of citizenship! It would rewrite and distort the doctrine of equality and brotherhood. It would condemn the foreign-born to the humiliation of existing perpetually at the bottom end of a degrading caste system. It would extinguish the hope which the Chaplin Story once kindled in the hearts of exiles who sought haven at our shores.

"It was long ago noted," wrote Bosley Crowther in the New York Times on Sept. 28, "that Mr. Chaplin's 'little tramp' had particular appeal to first-generation Americans—the new immigrants—in this land. To them, the little fellow was a symbol of courage and a sort of grotesque dignity confronted with vast and alien forces which baffled but never conquered him. They felt a definite kinship . . . and while he rocked them with happy laughter, he also transmitted comfort and strength. Mr. Chaplin helped in the making of many Americans."

Back in the old Twenty-fourth ward of West Philadelphia, where McGranery used to be ward leader, there are thousands of foreign-born and first-generation Americans who feel this way about Charlie Chaplin. They are undoubtedly puzzled and disquieted by McGranery's program of persecution. Their votes were useful to the candidate; their sorrows are of no concern to the attorney general.

But somehow I think the story will not conclude on the sad note, with Charlie dejectedly shuffling off down the road until his slight figure vanishes in the setting sun. I think an aroused public opinion will defeat McGranery in the Chaplin case and, taking courage from that victory, go on to reassert the fundamental principle of equality of all Americans, native and foreign-born, with second-class status for none. And the cocky little fellow with the small moustache and the battered derby will once again, with infinite care, place a red rose in the buttonhole of his shabby coat and jaunty swing that funny little walking stick.



Why Chaplin Is Being Hounded by the Government

Chaplin's 'Great Dictator' Appealed For Peace and Human Decency

By DAVID PLATT

(Third of a series)

Charles Chaplin is being persecuted by the U. S. Government because of his steady stand for peace and friendship among nations.

One of the charges against him is that his powerful 1940 anti-fascist film, "The Great Dictator," failed to lump Stalin with Hitler as the twin menace to civilization.

Not only did Chaplin commit this unpardonable crime but he also violated all the canons of good taste against the Big Money by concluding his film with an audacious six-minute speech appealing for "a new world, a decent world that will give men a chance to work, that will give youth a future and old age a security . . . a world of reason, a world where science and progress will lead to all men's happiness. . . ."

You can understand how such an appeal, if it gained headway among the millions, could play havoc with the nerves of those whose fortunes are based on the sweat and toil and insecurity of the masses.

• • •

When "The Great Dictator" made its bow 12 years ago, the New York critical gentry found too much "grim reality" in the movie.

They felt Chaplin had "strayed too far" from the technique of the "sad little tramp and his strange, wonderful and completely funny adventures."

They said the concluding six-minute appeal to reason, to science, was "embarrassing" and out of place in the film.

"The appeal," said the Times, "is completely out of joint with that which has gone before. The effect is bewildering, and what should be the climax becomes flat and maudlin."

The N. Y. Post said the film contained "some glorious satire." Then its critic launched into a tirade against Chaplin for "making a repetitious speech urging peace upon the world . . . it is so completely out of key with all that has preceded it, that it makes you squirm. It is an artistic boner of the first water. . . ."

It was the Post critic's "boner of the first water," not Chaplin's. Since those days "The Great Dictator" has joined the ranks of the great film classics. No sensible critic will argue any longer that the final speech is irrelevant. It is generally conceded that the speech is as relevant to Chaplin's movie masterpiece as Hamlet's great soliloquies were relevant to the plot of the Shakespearian tragedy.

But in 1940 this was seen only by the Daily Worker, whose critic wrote: "Chaplin for the first time in his career, speaks directly to the people of all lands. He speaks with a fiery clarity and burning indignation in terms of the brotherhood of man and the end of all boundaries and barriers to the peace of the world. Chaplin's voice comes across with such blazing fire and force that one wonders why this man has been silent so long. 'The Great Dictator' strikes out boldly against anti-Semitism, against the persecution of all minorities . . . it closes on the note that greed and race hatred have no place in the civilized world. . . ."

• • •

Significant was the fact that many critics hit upon the same formula for their attack on the film, namely that Chaplin had turned "politician" and was therefore finished as an artist.

This was a ridiculous conclusion to come to about an artist whose superb ballet dance with a globe of the world to the strains of Wagner's Prelude to Lohengrin was a fascinating highlight of "The Great Dictator" and one of

CHARLES CHAPLIN

Chaplin's most remarkable creations.

Charlie, as Hynkel the dictator, toys with the balloon-like globe. He lifts it with his little finger, spins it, bounces, it, kicks it from behind, butts it with his head. Then he dances with it in slow motion. Suddenly the balloon bursts and the dictator bursts into tears. All of Chaplin's devastating wit and irony was brought to bear on this marvelous scene which captures the very essence of the rapacious aggressor Hynkel. This scene and others like it added up to a film that marked a high point in Chaplin's artistic development.

The critics disagreed.

"In turning to outright propaganda, Chaplin sacrifices a large measure of artistry which has distinguished his offerings as the greatest comedies the screen has ever produced," said the Herald-Tribune critic.

It mattered not that this art-for-art's sake theory was exploded more than 100 years ago by such men as Belinsky and Chernyshevsky of Russia, Marx and Engels of Germany, Balzac and Hugo of France, Dickens and Ruskin of England, Emerson and Thoreau of the U. S.

Nevertheless Danton Walker of the News hurled himself headlong into this fray, declaring inanely that Chaplin's courageous film was nothing but a "custard pie comedy based on the horror and tragedy of the European situation—two things that don't mix."

Give us back those baggy pants, that cane, that walk, the old slapsticky stuff but please—please keep away from politics — these sentiments were also expressed in the reviews in the Hearst press and in the newspaper PM.

• • •

The Daily News called the picture "communistic propaganda." Chaplin struck back at the red-baiters.

"I am no Communist," he said. "I don't know anything about those things. I'm just a human being who wants to see this country a country of real democracy and freedom from this infernal regimentation which is crawling over the rest of the world."

To the foes of U. S.-Soviet amity who blasted his failure to include Stalin in the picture, Chaplin said:

"There was no reason to include him from the standpoint I was taking. He may be a dictator, but he's not persecuting helpless people because they are Jewish or Chinese or Mohammedan or because he doesn't like the shape of their eyebrows. Had Stalin been doing such things he would have been included."

To those who accused him of providing an ending "out of character and unbelievable," Chaplin replied prophetically:

"I could have had him (the little Jewish barber) kick the stormtroopers out of his way and escape, then showed him with Paulette Goddard in the setting sun approaching America, land of freedom and hope. But if you want to get on the subject of credulity then they'd have the immigration authorities to deal with before they got into America."

Summing up the press attacks, Chaplin said:

"The critics had a groove all planned for me and I didn't fall into it. I felt I had to do something different because times are different. There are grave things happening in the world and I wanted in my way to reflect them. I don't pretend to be a propagandist but I felt I must cry out against persecution. As for the speech. I tried it out on an old seaman and it had him virtually in tears. I knew if it had that effect on him it would have the same effect on most other people."

• • •

Behind the gang-up on Chaplin and The Great Dictator was a resentment that the film could not be used for war propaganda, told the Daily Worker in 1940.

"Of course," the paper stated, "one neither expects nor gets in The Great Dictator an all-sided, anti-fascist, anti-war film, but unquestionably people who genuinely hate fascism everywhere will respond enthusiastically to this outstanding film. While these phony foes of fascism who are blind to the forces that breed fascism in their own country will quite naturally seek to belittle the film."

The Daily Worker was critical of the stereotyped vaudeville treatment of Napolini (Jack Oakie) and Madame Napolini and said Italian-Americans were justified in chalking it.

The paper pointed out that the scene between the Italian and the German fascist dictators, could have "even more hilarious and given a truer picture of the world political forces responsible for fascism and war if it had shown Chamberlain and his umbrella arriving on the same train with plans for the Munich betrayal in his portfolio."

• • •

"The Great Dictator" was one of Chaplin's most popular successes despite the lukewarm press reviews.

Variety magazine, in a special column devoted to exhibitors, told why Americans were flocking by the hundreds of thousands to see the film.

"It is because Chaplin moves his audiences to a vantage point from which they view the world scene with perspective. Most others have led their readers and listeners into the maelstrom itself with all its fearful consequences and confusion."

"The Great Dictator," because of its superb art and solid core of truth is one of the few American films whose importance grows with the years.

That its maker is now being barred from the U.S. which has been his home for more than 40 years, because of his anti-fascist convictions, shows how badly conditions have deteriorated in our country since the defeat of the fascist dictators so ably satirized in Chaplin's great film.

C. T. MacAvoy at B'klyn Forum Wednesday

Clifford T. MacAvoy will present the American Labor Party's stand on "The Political Issues of 1952" at the eighth annual Parkway Forum, Wednesday, 8:15 p.m., at P.S. 167, Eastern Parkway and Schnectady Avenue, Brooklyn.

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

About That 'Mayhem and Murder'

OUR PAPER'S Moscow correspondent, Joe Clark, caught up with the New York Times and saw what they had done to an article in a Soviet magazine on baseball. Since the Times and other papers cut loose with front page displays based on the "murder and mayhem" quotes, it will be interesting to see now how they will deal with these facts by our correspondent. (One guess.)

• • •

MOSCOW.

Dear Lester:

After seeing the mayhem done to that "Smena" baseball article in the "New York Times" I decided to take time off from writing about the 19th Communist Party Congress and devote a letter to the game I love—baseball. My only playing credentials are a few sandlot games; and, being Brooklyn born and bred, I've been a Dodger fan these past 29 years.

If the "Smena" article was off base—as it was—the "Times" correspondent was as wild as Burleigh Grimes when that spitball pitch of his had lost its cunning.

Right off the bat let me put it this way. The magazine "Smena" pitched a couple of strikes across the middle. But then it lost control and threw four balls. It was trying too hard. And mind you, what it was trying to strike out was not the game of baseball—but the professionalism and gambling "take" in the game as it is played. It pitched strikes where it documented its charges of professionalism and gambling from American publications, like the magazine "Parade."

Where "Smena" missed the plate was when it took some cases (culled from American publications) of injuries suffered in professional baseball and concluded that these were everyday events. Also where it was trying too hard was when it suggested that baseball was copied from an old Russian game called "Lapta." But in discussing this latter business we'll also see how the "Times" chumied up the story.

• • •

"SMENA" WOULD HAVE had an interesting point if it limited itself to showing the similarities between "Lapta" and baseball. The encyclopedia here describes "Lapta" as a game where you pitch a ball, try to hit it with a bat, run to a base if you connect, and the opposing side tries to tag you out before you make it to the base. Well, that would have made a good human interest item, but the authors of "Smena" went on to suggest that baseball is an imitation of "Lapta." As a Dodger fan I can't go along with that of course.

But what the "Times" did was to try to make the comparison of the two games sound ludicrous by deliberately misinterpreting a word. The word is "gorod." Literally that means city. In Russian sports parlance it means BASE just as "home" means the home plate in our lingo, and you don't eat potatoes off that plate. The "Times" correspondent translated "gorod" as city—big joke, but also not true.

But the biggest lie in the "Times" story was right in the lead and this lead became the subject of the "Times" editorial next day. Both the "Times" story and editorial quoted "Smena" as saying:

"That baseball, the American national sport, was a 'beastly battle, a bloody fight with mayhem and murder.'"

Within those single quotes is what purports to be a direct statement by "Smena" about baseball. It's nothing of the kind! It's a quote from "Smena" about "catch as catch can" wrestling, known as "ketch" in Russian. Now, where does wrestling come into the story? That's where "Smena" was making a play on words, and the "Times" correspondent knew it was a play on words, and knew that it was wrestling which was being defined in those terms, not baseball. The title of "Smena's" article was "Baseball—the Big Catch." It took the title, and put quotes around it, from the title of an article in "Parade." But "Ketch" means "catch as catch can" wrestling in Russian. So "Smena" went on to say, all our readers know how brutal that type of wrestling is, using the words which the "Times" quotes. And after that "Smena" said now it would take up the game of baseball. It discussed baseball, like it or not, AFTER the quote in which it described a form of wrestling which IS pretty brutal.

• • •

SO WHAT'S THE score now? "Smena" published some irrefutable facts about professionalism and gambling in American baseball. It also described a game played in Russia centuries ago which IS similar to baseball. But then it went on to say some pretty silly things as noted above.

And how many runs did the "Times" score? An umpire who read both "Smena" and the "Times" account would rule the "Times" was blanked out. They didn't score because in their zeal to smear the Soviet Union they lied. They tried to use the hidden ball trick. But when you compare the two articles you see they didn't even have the ball.

Nor does this take into account another part of the dirty game the "Times" played—when it mocked at how foreigners pronounce certain English words. Sure you can make names and words sound "funny" when transliterating from one language into another. But in the "Times" it wasn't funny. It was insulting to millions of Americans who were born in other lands.

And before signing off let me agree with you, Lester, that if the State Department allowed people to travel here, even the way French and other western athletes have visited the Soviet Union, the same kind of good will would be engendered as at the Olympic Games. Let the Russians play "Lapta" and let us play baseball—but let's stop playing with atomic bombs, or any kind of bombs.

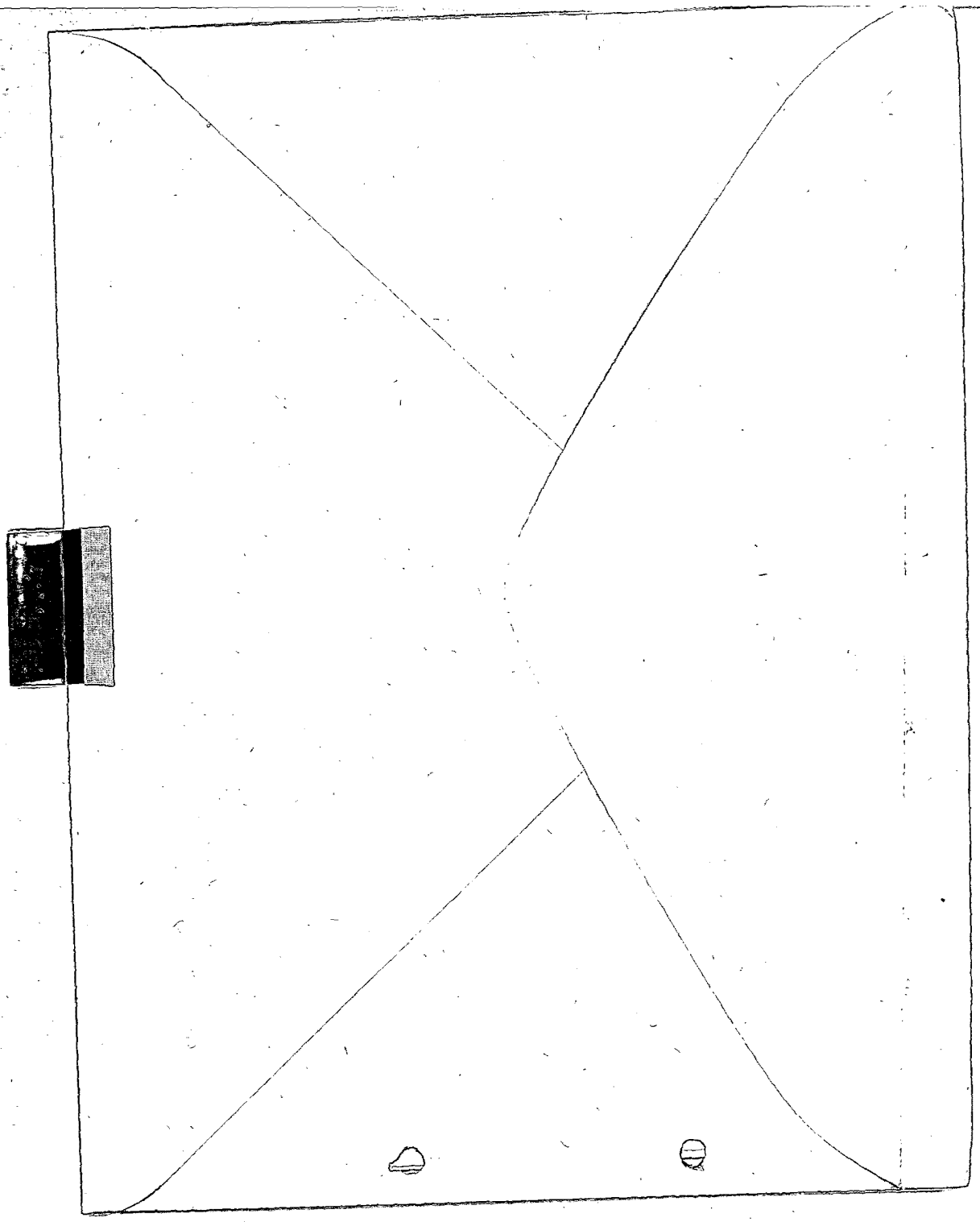
JOSEPH CLARK.

•

Department of Un-Neutrality

A LITTLE TYPOGRAPHICAL error in yesterday's column made a sentence on the World Series read. "No predictions by the Scoreboard this year. We are neutral, and who wants an unobjective pick." It should have read "We are NOT neutral." I know all about the tradition of sports writing neutrality, but most of it is humbug, the writers take sides like anybody else—and I'm from Brooklyn way back even before it became the first democratic team.

May the better team win—and may the Dodgers be the better team. How's that?



Why the Government Is Hounding Chaplin

Chaplin's Films Are Directed Against Humbug, Injustice

By DAVID PLATT

(Second of a Series)

Charles Chaplin, the movie genius whom Truman and McGranery want to bar from the U. S. because of his democratic views, has brought happiness to hundreds of millions of common people from Maine to Malaya in the 38 years his films have been in circulation.

• • •

What is it that makes Chaplin great—keeps his name and his films alive year after year?

The late movie director Sergei Eisenstein said the secret of Chaplin's greatness lies in his ability to "see things most terrible, most pitiful, most tragic through the eyes of a laughing child."

There is a great deal of truth in this statement by Eisenstein.

But Chaplin's art also stems from his extraordinary powers of observation and from deep reflection about the world we live in.

Charlie learned the art of pantomime from his mother, who was an actress of note. He says she would stay at her window hour after hour observing people on the street and reproducing with her hands and eyes the things that were taking place down below. It was in watching her that Chaplin learned not only to translate emotions with his hands and face but also to study mankind—its joys and sorrows.

• • •

Perhaps the best analysis of Chaplin's appeal to the millions comes from the actor himself.

"Did you ever notice," he wrote years ago, "what occurred when a policeman in uniform happened to slip on a greasy street and smeared himself all up? If you remember correctly you know that everybody laughed? Why? Well the policeman and his club are visible authority. When the cop makes a slip it detracts from his dignity. Even good people have a sneaking dislike for a policeman. Everybody laughs when the man in blue takes a tumble.

"Visualize," said Chaplin, "a bloated capitalist in dunkering whiskers, light trousers, spats, frock coat, silk hat—all the insignia of a millionaire. Even the most inoffensive of us has some time or other conceived the grotesque idea of pulling those millionaire whiskers—just a fleeting absurd idea.

"Now when the capitalist whiskers are pulled by an abandoned funny man like me the crowd shrieks with delight. There may be some in the audience who will think it undignified and revolutionary to pull a millionaire's whiskers but they will be a small minority. Ninety percent of the public has often wondered just what the capitalist would do if he had his whiskers pulled, and now it is as plain as day."

Chaplin went on: "You may recall the scene in 'The Adventurer' where I dropped an ice cream cone down the back of a wealthy lady. This scene always draws howls from the audience. But if I had dropped that cone down the back of, say, a scrub woman, the audience not only would not have howled but they would have sympathized with the woman."

• • •

Chaplin's immense popularity stems from his success in giving the hot foot to the wealthy class. His films hold up beautifully through the years because they are on the side of the under-dog and are directed against humbug, snobbery, social injustice, reveal poverty and hunger in the midst of plenty. These things are portrayed by a great artist who acts with every part of his body—his eyes, hands, feet, shoulders, hips. Chaplin is incapable of a wrong gesture. No musician ever had a finer sense of timing. He has been called the Nijinsky of the screen for his magnificent dance improvisations. A French critic once compared him with Shakespeare. The great comic, the critic said, has "the same bewildering and yet lucid lyricism that Shakespeare had—the same fertile and limitless fancy, the same ingenuous delight in the magnificent life."

Chaplin was the first to use pantomime to create a new technique, a new screen language. From the very start of his amazing career he had a knack for doing wonderful things with the materials of everyday life. Even his most primitive films which were usually improvised on the spot, had the kind of folk humor, tenderness, poetry that has long since gone out of Hollywood comedy. For example, in "The Vagabond" Charlie milks a cow by maneuvering its tail up and down like a pump handle; he waters trees drop by drop and draws a wooden sword against a group of tree stumps.

In "Police," he opens a stove as though it was a safe.

In "By the Sea" he does a marvelous ballet dance on a banana skin.

In "Carmen," Charlie fights a comical duel with his rival, brushing his clothes and scratching himself as he flashes his sword. Chaplin turns the duel into an alternate billiard game and wrestling match.

In "The Fireman," he extracts coffee and cream from a fire engine boiler.

In "Behind the Scenes," he gives a shampoo to a bedside rug, combing and arranging its hair like a barber.

These examples of his early art can be multiplied indefinitely.

Of course not all of these commercially produced films were funny.

"Dough and Dynamite," an early Chaplin two-reeler, was anti-labor. The hero, played by Chaplin, is a scab. The strikers are linked with sabotage.

Chaplin's "Pawnshop" contained a typical Hollywood stereotype of a Jew. The proprietor of the shop, a miserly and cheating man who hounds his employes and is always after money, is a caricature replete with skullcap. This stereotype spoiled for many the superb scenes in which Charlie operates on an alarm clock and does a masterly dance with a piece of string.

Several of Chaplin's early films—"The Fireman" and "The Rounders" particularly—as well as "City Lights" years later, contained stereotypes of the Negro.

Pro-war, anti-Negro, anti-labor, anti-Semitic and anti-people's ideas formed an integral part of American films at the very outset of movie production. It was inevitable that some of this poison would seep into the comedies of the greatest screen artist of his time, even in those of his works which were clearly on the side of the common people.

• • •

But Chaplin's art shows a steady development from the custard pie flinging comedies of 1914-17.

The artist probed ever deeper into the world we live in, giving us such keen social satires as A Dog's Life, a significant title for a war year (1918), The Idle Class, The Kid, The Pilgrim, Gold Rush (released at the height of the so-called prosperity era of the 20s, it satirized the mad pursuit of the dollar) City Lights, Modern Times, Great Dictator and Verdoux.

But Chaplin could never have become the screen's supreme satirist unless he had known and understood and himself experienced human misery. He was born and raised in the slums of London in a household that knew real poverty. His parents were music hall actors and were always in bitter want. Chaplin remembers acting for the first time at the age of five or six in London. Around that time his father died and his mother, without means of support, was forced to leave. Charlie and his brother Sydney in a poorhouse. From that time on until his screen debut in 1913 at the age of 24, Chaplin did not know one day's real freedom from hunger.

(To Be Continued)

Ted Tinsley Says

MAKING A DIPLOMAT

Among its more recent mistakes, the State Department has just published sample questions from an examination given young men and women who want to start careers as diplomats. As part of the examination, candidates must read a text and then answer oral questions based on what they have just read. The text is very clever. It confuses the candidates to such an extent that they are equipped to continue the mess in foreign policy under either a Democratic or Republican administration.

Here is one paragraph from the text:

"No official communication of the projected general mediation has been made to the Government of the United States by any one of the powers who are to participate in it; and although the Duke de Richelieu and the Russian Ambassador both, in conversation with you, admit the importance of the United States to the subject, and of the subject to the United States, yet the former abstains from all official communication to you, of what the Allies are doing in it, and the latter apologizes for the silence of his Government to us concerning it on the plea that being on punctilious terms with England, they can show no mark of confidence to us but by concert with her."

Arch Farch, my confidant in the State Department, has supplied me with list of questions and correct answers which were given the candidates who had to read this passage. Here they are:

Q. Who is the Duke deRichelieu?

A. The Duke de Richelieu is a pen name for Westbrook Pegler.

Q. The United States is important to a subject, and a subject is important to the United States. What is the subject?

A. The projected alliance between the Holy Roman Empire and Alexander the Great. In this connection it must be remembered that Metternich's stated policy envisages the construction of a canal connecting the Erie with the St. Lawrence.

Q. Who is on punctilious terms with England?

A. Ireland, ex-King Carol of Rumania, and Cecil B. DeMille.

Q. By what can they show no mark of confidence to us?

A. But by concert with her.

Q. Who will sing at the concert?

A. Margaret Truman and the Duke deRichelieu.

Republican newspapers have seized upon these State Department examinations as an example of "gobbledygook." They feel that after so many years of Democratic Gobblebygook, it's time for some Republican Gobbledygook.

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

At Ebbets Field When It Ended . . .

SOMEHOW IT HAD to be the first game and not the second. The 25,000 fans were yelling and ringing bells and generally bubbling over with the very first pitch of the twi-night game at six o'clock. There was no longer any real question about who was going to win the pennant but the crowd—and then by osmosis the Dodger players—had obviously invested their emotions and hopes in the first game as the clincher . . . no more dragging on. Let there be relaxation after this one.

When Granny Hamner hit Johnny Rutherford for a grand slam home run in the third to put the Phils ahead 4-1, and with that deadly Hammer Drews pitching for them, it didn't look so good. But the Dodgers stormed back to take a 5-4 lead in the fifth, and then it started building up to the climax.

In the eighth the Phils had two on with one out and Ed Waitkus up and Joe Black firing in the bullpen and the Phil first sacker slashed one to the right side and the doubleplay roar went up even before Robinson, Reese and Hodges had whirled beautifully through the vital play they have done more often than any other National League infielders. Only the ninth to go now. One groundout, two groundouts, the roars mounting in tentative crescendos, and finally the third out, and the place erupted.

For the Ebbets Field crowd had seen its team win the pennant right in front of its eyes—the others were clinched on the road. There was a roaring, a clanging and on the field a wild scuffling. The happy players fought their way into the dugout. It was a bigger celebration than one might have expected with the pennant almost certainly won anyhow. But this was partly a delayed reaction from last year too. . . .

The team didn't "back in." It WON the pennant. It won it with three straight scintillating performances up in Boston to break the back of the mathematical; this night against a tough, scrappy team in a hard ballgame with a pitcher who had given them fits all year.

Down below thousands had rushed to line the long runway leading from the dugout to the clubhouse. They were packed solid and cheering every Dodger as he ran by.

•

IN THE CLUBHOUSE the usual ban to newsmen between games of a doubleheader caved in and died without much of a fight. There were the levels of celebration going on as always in such moments. One was the genuine celebration of the players themselves, in arms around each others' backs, in weary and happy conversations, leaning back languidly, eating the sandwich and drinking the coffee, a feeling of having done a good job together. The other was the camera-organized celebration—stand here, now you do this, now you do that . . . now hold that banner up. . .

Different players reacted differently. Youthful Billy Loes, a quietly self-possessed, rarely smiling figure all year, was suddenly, the kid on the corner lot yelling, jumping benches, ruffling Dressen's hair, hugging anybody and everybody.

Two old pros, Reese and Robinson, sat quietly happy for a while at their lockers. They are each 33 this year. It'll be the fourth World Series for Peewee and the third for Jackie, all against the Yanks, all defeats. Reese sighed deeply. He was tired. "I'm glad that's over," he said. It's a long season for a shortstop. "Now we can freshen up for a change for the Series. . . . I'd sure like to be in on a Series winner just once before I'm through. . . ."

Robinson nodded. "You said it all," he said to Reese. "There's the guy," he added, pointing to Joe Black. "I don't know where we'd be without him." Reese snorted. "I wouldn't be sitting here tonight celebrating a pennant, I know that."

Charley Dressen said he was happy he wouldn't have to eat "that darned Saturday Evening Post article." I asked him what his plans for Black were—the question that intrigues most fans. He answered he hadn't decided on his Series pitching yet, but that he would start Black again Friday. (This would give Joe four days full rest before the opening Series game.)

Roy Campanella lay back on the rubbing table contentedly puffing a cigar and said: "This one gives me more of a kick than the one in 1949. . . . Ah, this is great, winning it here in front of our folks and still having a week before the Series. This is what I call living!"

Preacher Roe happily pounded him on the back in a way that made Roy say, kiddingly: "Hey, Preach, where'd you get those muscles?" The lean lefty was saying: "You're right, Roy, this is the biggest thrill. . . ."

Duke Snider, biting hungrily into a between game sandwich, said: "This is something we should have done last season and the season before."

Robin Roberts and Granny Hamner of the Phils came in to shake hands all around in congratulations. Are you guys for the Dodgers to beat the Yanks in the Series now? they were asked. "You're darned right we are!" said Roberts. All the Dodgers shook hands warmly with the two Phil stars. It was a nice touch, their coming in.

•

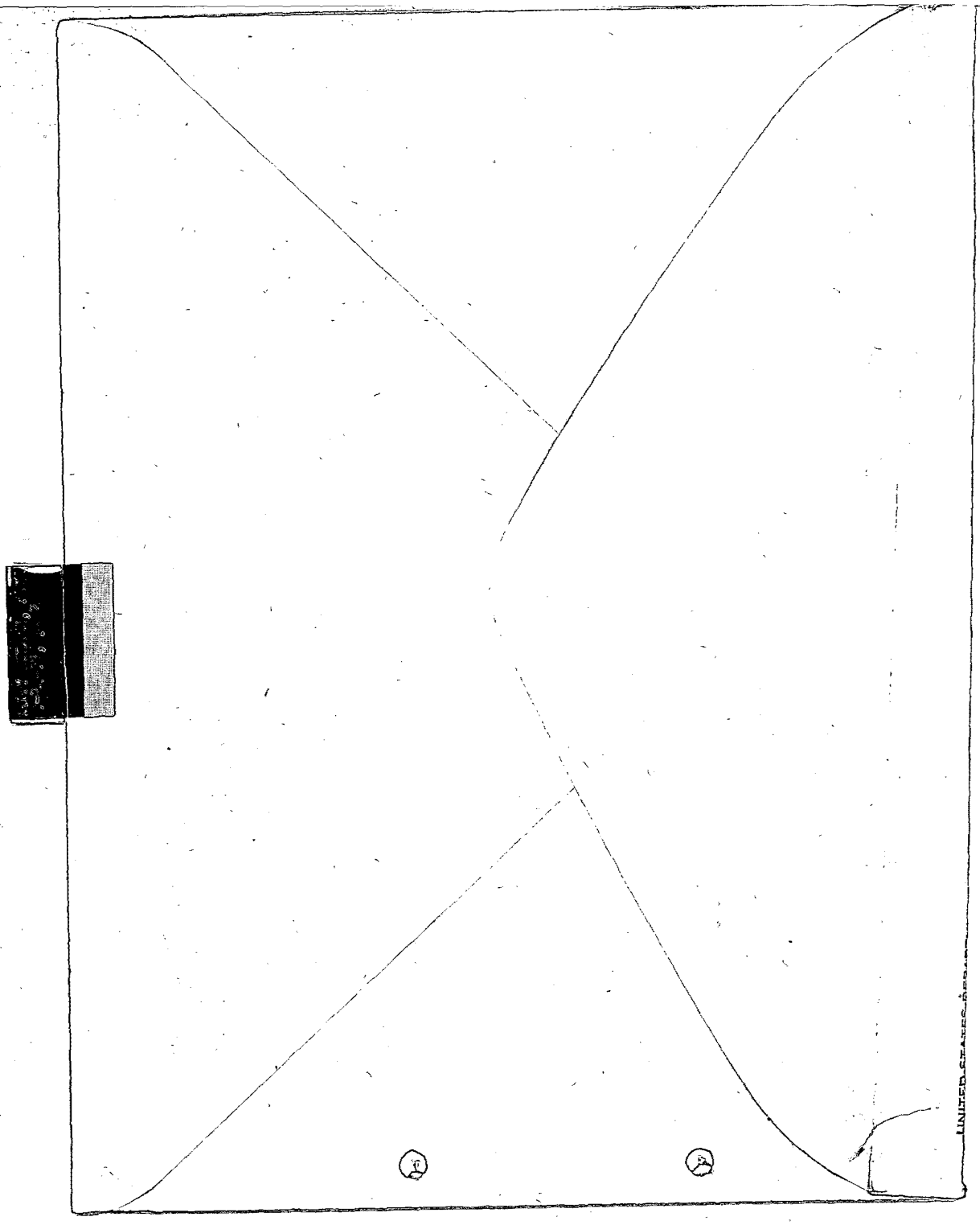
SOMEONE YELLED "Hey, it's five minutes to go before the second game starts," and somebody else chortled, "Who cares." But now they started out the door back toward the field. A few of them stopped to look at the television set up on a shelf. Club preay O'Malley was being interviewed. "What's he saying?" asked one Dodger . . . it was hard to hear the sound in all the commotion. "He's telling everyone what big raises he's going to give us," said another, and everyone laughed.

As they emerged, the crowd, still packed tight for a sight of them in the subterranean runway, cheered and yelled, "Beat the Yankees!" Some of the players were met by their wives, who had been allowed back near the dressing room for the occasion. Mrs. Furillo, Mrs. Erskine, Mrs. Hodges all ran up and kissed their husbands. . . . "Whatya crying about?" laughed Furillo.

"Ain't love grand?" laughed Ralph Branca as he trotted by.

It was almost second game time and the crowd hadn't budged yet . . . hundreds packed in just to see and cheer the passing Dodgers. . . . "We want Black," the shout went up. . . . "We want Black." Out of the clubhouse door came the rookie of them all, the indispensable one of the pennant fight, trotting with Labine and Morgan. As the shout went up, the handsome pitcher's head went up in surprise and the two with him grinned and nodded as if to say:

"He's the guy!"



Hallinan Rally Wires 1,200 Pleas For Cease-Fire

PHILADELPHIA.—Twelve hundred men and women addressed individual appeals to President Truman to end the Korean shooting now at a Progressive Party election rally in Town Hall here last Saturday night.

In addition, they took 5,000 more postcard peace appeals and pledged to get them signed and returned within ten days.

These, together with a further 5,000 truce cards that it is planned to get signed during the same period, will be presented in person to Truman as the start of a whirlwind "peace-now" drive throughout the state during the election campaign.

THE POST CARDS, part of a national campaign with a goal of 500,000 in the next few weeks, ask the President: "Can't we stop the shooting now, continue and finish the negotiations, and end the war in Korea without any more deaths?"

Meanwhile, other Philadelphia groups launched a "peace referendum" ballot along similar lines. These are part of a national drive to obtain several million votes for a Korean cease-fire to be presented to all candidates before the election.

VINCENT HALLINAN, Progressive Party presidential candidate, brought last Saturday's rally to its feet in a standing ovation as he exposed the "lesser evil" theory about Stevenson and Eisenhower, and declared the world's hopes for peace are on the development of a liberal movement in the United States' elections.

Declaring that the people have never lost, and never will lose, he spelled out the votes he said the Progressive Party's peace program must get to win the election.

If we get 500,000 votes, Hallinan said, we lose the election. If we get a million votes, we win, and if we get two million votes, we score a great victory. Anything above that, he declared, will be a road block to either of the major party's war plans.

THE RALLY heard David Widamen Progressive Party Philadelphia candidate for Congress, in a stirring plea for Negro representation. He emphasized that he is the only Negro named for Congress in the state. Another local candidate, Catherine Hanrahan, a housewife and mother of 3 children, running for state legislature from South Philadelphia, stressed the effect of war prices, and quoted a neighbor:

"Let those flying saucers fly around all they want to, as long as they stay out of my husband's pocketbook."

Other speakers included Mrs. Alice Liveright, Zal Garfield, and Henry Beitscher.

VINCENT HALLINAN

Peace Ballot Campaign Set

DETROIT.—A special Michigan Peace Ballot Committee has been formed to get tens of thousands of "votes" for immediate cease-fire in Korea and settlement of all differences by negotiation. Its sponsors include Rev. Henry Hitt Crane and Rev. Charles A. Hill, Detroit; Rev. Albert Kauffman, Lakeview and Rev. Warren E. Jackson, Sheridan. A printed ballot can be obtained by phoning WA. 3-6924.

CHAPLIN

Japanese Hails Peace Rally Here Thursday

"The Japanese people are firmly determined not to be involved in another war, since they live in [illegible] of the previous war, [illegible] their home country." [illegible] Japanese delegate to the Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions said in a message to the New York-Peking Peace Meet to be held here tomorrow (Thursday) at 8 p.m.

[illegible] further [illegible] that in [illegible] support of [illegible] held [illegible] will be held at the [illegible] Casino, 135 W. 53 St., N.Y.S., will be keynoted by Paul Robeson, member of the World Peace Council, Peter Hyun, Korean-American peace leader and Hugh Deane, staff correspondent of the N. Y. Daily Compass. Robeson will also present peace songs.

[illegible] will be Miss Reiko Ueda, Japanese American peace leader, Albert Kahn, author, and Charles Mahoney, Negro trade-unionist.

A Chinese American Chorus will render songs and a dramatic presentation of letter from G.I.'s in Korea will be featured.

Admission to the meeting is 75 cents, including tax. [illegible]

The 5th Avenue That One Doesn't Read About in the Glamour Columns

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

Walk with me up 114th street, where Fifth Avenue is no longer the boulevard of gold and glitter. No smart shops or mansions here, no strolling fashion plates. Here the children play among the garbage heaps in the shadows of the tenements. Walk down the avenue.

See that building? A hole gapes in its side its windows are gone. Deserted? No. If you walk with me inside, you'll find that families still live there, even though the rats roam arrogantly, unchallenged heirs to the landlord's throne.

You are in the 14th Assembly District—East Harlem. And the condemned building you have just seen is one of the reasons why, in this predominantly Negro and Puerto Rican community, Negroes and Puerto Ricans both are determined to send Manuel Medina as the people's Assemblyman to Albany.

It's shaped like a seven, the 14th A. D. But if the gerry-mandering politicians who molded it had the good luck symbolism of the number in seven in mind, it would have been only a finishing touch to the cruel swindles and betrayals which have been the lot of the people of the 14th A.D.

The district extends from Eighth Avenue and Cathedral Parkway and 118th Street, east to Lexington Avenue, its southern border, from Lexington to Eighth, is 98th Street.

Except for three houses on Fifth Avenue, the 14th A.D. is a solid working-class district; Puerto Rican primarily in the East, Negro residents in the west.

DOUBLE VICTIMS

In this crowded area, inhabited by low-paid, exploited and discriminated against minorities, countless mothers have to work in order to manage. For, although their pay is the lowest, Negro and Puerto Rican residents of the 14th A. D. are double victims of bias because food prices and rental bills are higher here.

Yet in all this district, there is not one single community center for the youth. Geographically speaking, the Hecksher Foundation in located in the district but it services the whole city and cannot be considered a community project.

As for the schools, they're old and overcrowded. As Robert Lopez, campaign manager for the candidate of the Civil Rights Party and American Labor Party puts it: "They're the same schools Manuel Medina attended years ago."

This, although the school population of the district has doubled in the past ten years. And there are no child care centers, no adequate playgrounds in the whole district, only two tiny ones east of Fifth Avenue, and in the Negro community, only the schoolyards. No wonder that there are many accidents, that working mothers must carry the double load of being away from their homes and children and worrying daily about their safety.

LIKE WAR VICTIMS

That condemned building we saw is one of many in the district. With their shattered windows and abandoned air, they look for all the world like victims of a war. And, in a real sense, they are, or rather their Negro and Puerto Rican tenants are.

These tenements are being condemned, without the slightest effort being made to locate their tenants in decent housing elsewhere. Thousands of residents of the 14th A. D. were driven out of the district by this procedure in the last year, to make shift somehow. Those who could not find new apartments or friends to take them in had to remain in rotting, abandoned shells of tenements, prey to cold and dark, to flooded water pipes, to rats and the ever-present

(Continued on Page 4)

Why Gov't Wants to Bar Charles Chaplin

By DAVID PLATT

(First of a Series)

Hitler and Mussolini banned Chaplin's 'Modern Times' and 'Great Dictator.'

Truman and McGranery have gone one step further.

They want to ban Chaplin.

Their attack on the great screen artist climaxes a witchhunt by cultural illiterates against leading figures in the arts, sciences and professions, such as the world has not seen since the dark days of the fascist dictatorships.

It also climaxes Chaplin's 50-year personal struggle against U. S. reaction for the right to hold opinions that conflict with the aims and aspirations of the National Association of Manufacturers.

The comedian's first encounter with vigilantism was toward the end of 1917, the year of America's entry into the first imperialist war on the side of Britain and France.

Though Chaplin supported the war in the mistaken belief that it was a war for democracy, this did not prevent the reactionary press from organizing an insidious campaign suggesting that the artist was a 'slacker.'

• • •

None of his attackers paid any attention to the facts in the case, which, when publicized, revealed that Chaplin had been rejected for active service and that he had "nearly killed himself" with the [illegible] in raising millions of dollars for the Liberty Bond drives.

The press ganged up on Chaplin, first, because he was the first movie actor with a million dollars in the bank. To those who reach for their poison pens whenever they hear the word culture, this was going too far.

They ganged up on him, secondly, because in the summer of 1917, several weeks after Wilson's declaration of war against Germany, Chaplin made 'The Immigrant,' a democratic film showing men and women going hungry in a land of plenty, at a time when the war sirens were blowing.

In an unforgettable scene of superb irony, Chaplin also showed a group of immigrants—packed like sardines in the steerage section of an ocean liner—being maltreated by the ship's officials just as the Statue of Liberty comes into view.

• • •

This was Chaplin's "first experience of press persecution," said Cotes and Niklaus in their recently published book, 'The Little Fellow.' "There was nothing then to tell him that it would be his portion for the rest of his life, growing more violent and more widespread as the years went by."

A year or two later Chaplin joined the ranks of artists and professionals who hailed the world-shaking Russian Revolution.

The attacks on him—artistic as well as political—became sharper. The artistic aspect of the attack was expressed in an article in N. Y. Theatre Magazine late in 1919 titled, 'Is the Chaplin Vogue Passing?' The article predicted that in five years Chaplin's popularity would be a thing of "remote antiquity."

"The most case-hardened Chaplin fan," it said, "can hardly deny that this popular slapstick comedian's appeal is extremely unintellectual and caters only to the lowest instincts."

Chaplin's 'Sunnyside,' one of his finest comedies, was in circulation at the time.

Five years later, in 1924, when Chaplin was supposed to be dead artistically, he was completing 'The Gold Rush,' a great classic today.

• • •

Then, in 1921, when the artist announced that he was taking a trip to Europe, he was besieged by reporters of the kept press.

"Mr. Chaplin, why are you going to Europe?"

"Just for a vacation."

"Are you going to make pictures while you are there?"

"No."

"What do you do with your old moustaches?"

"Throw them away."

"What do you do with your old canes?"

"Throw them away."

Finally, the reporters came to the point: "Mr. Chaplin, are you a Bolshevik?"

Chaplin replied: "I am an artist. I am interested in life. Bolshevism is a new and challenging phase of life. Therefore I must be interested in it."

• • •

The next day's headlines smeared Chaplin as a "Self-Confessed Communist," and said he was going to the Soviet Union to make films.

They printed lies galore about him. They continued to lie about him throughout the Lita Grey divorce trial, accusing the actor of letting his children go hungry for lack of milk, and beating his wife.

They attacked his movie, 'The Pilgrim,' for its sharp social satire, and 'Modern Times' for its bitter denunciation of the factory speed-up system.

They attacked 'The Great Dictator,' that ringing cry against fascism, for its failure to lump Stalin with Hitler, and they attacked 'Monsieur Verdoux' for its biting criticism of a social system that produced depressions, wars and the debasement of man.

These films are among the greatest contributions of movie art to the treasury of human culture.

Sergei Eisenstein, famed director of 'Potemkin,' ranked 'Great Dictator' with the formost satires of all time, worthy of a place alongside of or even above the works of Aristophanes, Swift, Rabelais, Erasmus.

Jean Renoir, the French director of 'Grand Illusion,' and 'The River,' who once linked Chaplin's name with Moliere, predicted that the comedian's 'Verdoux' will "some day go into history along with the creations of artists who have contributed to the building of our civilization. It will have its place alongside the pottery of Urbino and the paintings of the French impressionists, between a tale by Mark Twain and a minuet of Lully."

The attempt to ban Chaplin is clearly a step toward depriving the American people of a vital segment of democratic culture.

• • •

What is it that makes Chaplin great—keeps his name and his films alive year after year even when he is not working on films?

Is Chaplin being attacked for his morals or for his social philosophy? What is his social philosophy?

Succeeding articles will deal with these questions.

Vincent Hallinan, Mrs. Robeson on TV in Connecticut

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 22.—Mrs. Eslanda Robeson, wife of Paul Robeson and chairman of the People's Progressive Party of Connecticut, was moderator on a television show here starring Vincent Hallinan, Progressive Party candidate for President on station WNHC, Connecticut's only TV station.

Also on the program were Philip Morrison, a physicist, and Connecticut labor leaders.

UNITED STATES DEPART

NIXON ASKED TO EXPLAIN PURCHASE OF $40,000 HOME

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Sen. Richard Nixon has been called upon by a colleague in Congress to "explain all the circumstances" of his purchase of a $40,000 home in fashionable Spring Valley, an exclusive suburb of this city.

Rep. Herman P. Eberharter said that "in the light of admissions already made" Nixon should make public the details of the transaction.

"Houses in that area do not come cheaply," said Eberharter. "Sen. Nixon has stated that 'not one red cent' of the $18,000 he received in contributions—the public is entitled to know whether the contributions which the Republican nominee received even indirectly permitted him to buy an expensive home. The down payment on his house must have considerably exceeded an entire year's Senatorial salary, and the cost of living in Washington is notoriously high."

Chaplin Says He Intends to Return to U.S.

CHERBOURG, France, Sept. 22.—Charles Chaplin arrived here today on the Queen Elizabeth, and said he intended to return to the U. S. despite a Justice Department announcement that he would be barred pending an Immigration hearing.

"Three months ago," Chaplin told reporters, "I applied for a re-entry permit from the proper sources in the proper manner at the Immigration Department. Three months later I received the permit and was treated with perfect courtesy by the Immigration Department and in fact they wished me bon voyage. They said they hope I would soon return. They had three months in which to investigate. I arrived in New York. I docked and three days later I heard of the action which had been taken."

British newsmen told Chaplin that "we in Britain would like to think that you have come back to stay," but Chaplin said he had no intention of remaining in Britain, although he was "tremendously excited to get back to my homeland." He said he had interests in the U. S. which he had for 40 years.

Asked why he had not taken out citizenship papers he replied:

"That has come in for a great deal of criticism. Super-patriotism leads to Hitlerism. I assume that in a democracy one can have a private opinion."

British correspondents interrupted him with shouts of "Hear! Hear!"

"People have always wanted to identify me with politics," Chaplin said. "During the war I made several speeches sponsored by the government and several people took exception to what I said. I said nothing subversive in my opinion. I don't want to create a revolution. I just want to create a few more pictures."

The Elizabeth arrives in Southampton tomorrow and Chaplin, his wife and their four children are to go ashore immediately. Many of their friends have driven from London to welcome them.

Seattle Dockers Vote to Fight Bridges Frameup

SEATTLE, Sept. 22.—Local 19 has joined the growing demand of International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union locals up and down the coast to end the legal frameup of Harry Bridges, J. R. Robertson and Henry Schmidt.

By almost unanimous vote the Seattle local at a heavily-attended stop-work meeting reaffirmed full support to the three longshore leaders and called for the sending of a rank and file committee to Washington to assure U.S. Supreme Court review of the case.

Previously, ILWU locals in Bellingham and Everett had voiced protests. The Bellingham local held a 24-hour stop work demonstration. The small Everett local was ready to take identical action, but no ships were in port, officials reported.

Mrs. McGee at Trial

Among the spectators at the Foley Square trial session yesterday was Mrs. Rosalie McGee, widow of Willie McGee, Laurel Mississippi, Negro worker, who was electrocuted after the U.S. Supreme Court refused to halt his brazen frameup on a "rape" charge.

'15' Say Trial Bars Rights of Association

By HARRY RAYMOND

Defense attorney John T. McTernan declared in Federal Court yesterday that the Smith Act prosecutions of the 15 New York Communists was an act "earthing a nationwide dragnet the constitutional right of freedom of association."

The lawyer made this charge during more than two hours of argument on a motion for judgment of acquittal. He reviewed the testimony of 10 government witnesses, all professional FBI informers.

It showed, he said, that "these defendants did not after May, 1945, conspire (as charged) to teach and advocate violent overthrow of the government." McTernan was joined by defense attorney Frank Serri, who said the prosecution had cooked up the "most fantastic conspiracy ever heard of." The conspiracy charged was brought against the 15, he said, "in order to convict persons of something they did not do."

"The government is substituting

(Continued on Page 8)

Korea Peace Is Key Election Issue, PP Told By Hallinan

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22.—The weekend Progressive Party national committee conference here heard Vincent Hallinan, the party's candidate for President, declare yesterday that the "keynote issue before the American people in this 1952 campaign is the issue of [illegible]—and that means peace in Korea as of now." Hallinan added that this is "an issue which Eisenhower and Stevenson [illegible]."

The [illegible] days of discussion at the [illegible] wood Hotel which were attended by 55 committee members from 21 states, adopted a program of publicizing the peace issue through a stepped-up campaign drive including the mass circulation of the party's "peace petition" [illegible] delegates also voted to mobilize peace picket lines wherever Gen. Eisenhower and Gov. Stevenson spoke featuring signs demanding their solution to the Korean war and calling [illegible] campaign [illegible] the shop gates, the union halls, and the meeting places of groups throughout the country."

The conference [illegible] mediate [illegible] negotiations [illegible] which [illegible] stalemate at [illegible]

The [illegible] which began last Friday evening was chaired jointly by Paul Robeson, national co-chairman of the party, with Elmer Benson, former Minnesota governor, who could not attend because of illness, and Mrs. Alice Lively, Philadelphia County [illegible] Party chairman. [illegible] arrived from Connecticut on Saturday with a strenuous 33-day campaign trip through California, the

(Continued on Page 6)

SEE AFL BACKING STEVENSON AFTER TALK TO CONVENTION

BY GEORGE MORRIS

The delegates of the convention of American Federation of Labor were set to give Governor Stevenson an endorsement today. This seemed a foregone conclusion yesterday judging by the reception given the Democratic candidate's speech and the apparent determination of the majority of the AFL's Executive Council to break tradition and force through an endorsement.

An executive council session last night considered it would make its recommendation to the convention.

Gov. Stevenson was given a standing ovation when he entered and a prolonged one after the conclusion. [illegible] stand [illegible] the Taft-Hartley Law, [illegible] has become a "symbol" [illegible] and haziness." But he also minimized the difference between his earlier stand for amendment of the Taft-Hartley law, and the stand he took since Labor Day, for repeal. He said repeal or amendment is "not the real issue. The real issue is what changes should be made in the law." He said he now thought that writing [illegible] would be most practical.

Conspicuously absent from the governor's speech was any mention of the Fair Employment Practices issue (which Eisenhower also left out of his speech) and he said nothing to the labor audience about McCarthyism and the threat to civil liberties of which Senator Lehman spoke earlier in the convention.

His only reference to the existence of the special [illegible] for Sen. [illegible] was in a jocular vein when he referred to some criticism by the Republicans to his (Stevenson's) occasional humorous quips. He said:

"I fear that some people may be listening who don't like the light touch, although they don't seem to mind the heavy one, provided it is made by a Republican and not a Democrat."

The governor obviously made his appeal to the well-known conservative side of the AFL in the leaders he addressed, and not so much to the more progressively-inclined membership.

He delivered before the delegates a spelled out five-point program of what he called improvements in the administration of the Department of Labor. But he avoided the more basic and controversial matter of his spelled out 5-point plan for a law to replace Taft-Hartley. He simple referred the delegates to the fivepoint Taft-Hartley plan he outlined on Labor Day.

5-POINT PLAN

It was that five-point plan that Gen. Eisenhower attacked in his speech last Wednesday. The governor undertook to reply only to Eisenhowers charge that Stevenson wants authority to impose compulsory arbitration. The governor of Illinois said he is not for "compulsory" arbitration and accused Eisenhower of misrepresenting on that score.

Stevenson did not, however, reply to Eisenhower's assertion that the Democrat's method of "seizure" of plants by the government to break strikes is only another form of a strikebreaking injunction.

Stevenson's plan which would retain what he calls "the good" in the Taft-Hartley Law is not unanimously greeted in AFL circles.

Stevenson's highest praise for the AFL was on its "contributions" on the fight against Communism.

"Your effective fight against Communism goes clear back to the time it was called Bolshevism," he said.

He listed the AFL's participation through agents and "attaches" in the Marshall Plan machinery, State Department and especially its reject of the World Federation of Trade Unions. He said if men connected with the AFL travel as agents of the State Department "many will learn again that America is free only as they hear from you that you are free."

"To the workers of other nations, yours is today the clearest voice America has. . . . We need diplomats who speak to the people in the accent of the people. Ambassadors in overalls can be the best salesmen of Democracy."

HALTS RESOLUTIONS

The Governor's entry and speech interrupted the convention's action on resolutions. The resolutions are being machine-gunned through with hardly anyone listening or able to hear what's going on. Several times chairman William Green pleaded for order, but the delegates seem to pay no attention. The Presidential race has practically eclipsed everything.

One exception came a few moments before Stevenson's arrival when A. Philip Randolph of the

(Continued on Page 6)

Howard Fast Demands Mayor Act to Halt Press 'Rapist' Hoax

A strong protest against the attempts to start mob violence in the Bronx against the Negroes and Puerto Ricans was presented to Mayor Impellitteri's office yesterday by Howard Fast and two other American Labor Party candidates from the Bronx.

Fast, who is running for the 23 Congressional seat, was accompanied by Mrs. Consuelo Marcial, ALP candidate for the State Assembly from the Fifth A. D., and Herbert Randall, ALP candidate from the Seventh A. D.

Fast and Mrs. Marcial and Mr. Randall were received by the Mayor's assistant, Solomon Klein. They demanded the Mayor take steps to stop police brutality against the Negro and Puerto Rican people in the Bronx. And they asked the Mayor to speak out against the newspaper slanders of the Negro and Puerto Rican people.

The ALP spokesman pointed out that there was no "crime wave," as the Mayor well knew. It was manufactured by the reactionary press.

Klein said he would refer their complaints to the Mayor.

"There is a vicious cycle," said Fast to reporters later. "The newspapers slander the Negro and Puerto Rican people, then the police become more brutal. And the newspapers follow this up with more slanders and hoodlums attack the Negro and Puerto Rican people and the police coddle the hoodlums."

"The situation is reaching the exploding point," concluded Fast.

Mr. Randall said hoodlums beat up a Negro at the Patterson project at 137th St. Negro and Puerto Rican boys were being beaten up on the streets. He told of one lad who had quit going to basketball practice because of this violence. Mrs. Marcial referred to the shooting of an innocent Puerto Rican boy by cops recently.

The Hunts Point district is the chief center of this brutality from the cops and the hoodlums.

POINT OF ORDER

CLEAN UP

By ALAN MAX

Nixon and Eisenhower, who have been campaigning on clean-up-the-mess, seem to have cleaned up plenty themselves.

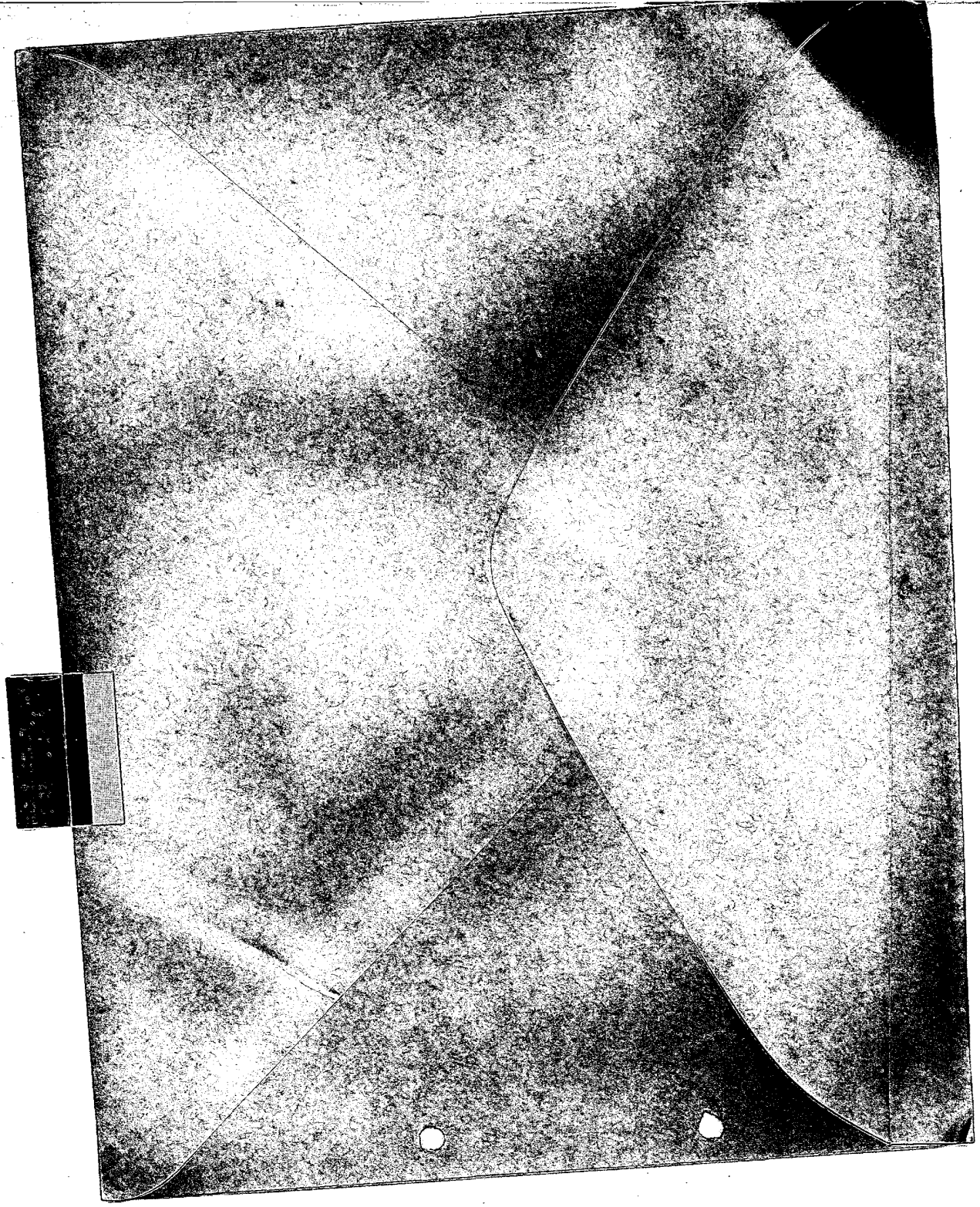
HALLINAN WILL SPEAK ON WMYC NEXT MONDAY

Vincent Hallinan, Progressive Party candidate for President, has been granted broadcast time over WNYC next Monday, Sept. 29, from 2 to 2:30 p.m.

The time has been granted in reply to a request made by the American Labor Party for "time equal to that given Gen. Eisenhower and Gov. Stevenson when their speeches to the recent American Legion convention were carried over WNYC."

The ALP state campaign headquarters also announced that Hallinan will make his first campaign appearance in this city at the 1952 ALP Election Campaign Dinner tomorrow night (Wednesday) at the Hotel Astor.

Sharing the platform with him will be Vito Marcantonio, ALP state chairman; Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Negro author and scholar; Paul Robeson; Corliss Lamont, ALP candidate for U. S. Senator and Charles Collins, ALP state vice-chairman.



WISCONSIN PRIMARY

(Continued from Page 5)

cludes that "it betrays a dulled moral sense, a dimmed instinct for truth, honor, decency and fairness."

The Communist Party of Wisconsin rejects any such characterization of the people of our state. The working class and people generally are interested in decency and morality. They *do not respond to the decency* and 'morality' of a Korean war with 117,000 American casualties, millions of Korean casualties, the naplam bombing of Korean children—all for the glory of Wall St. profits. Give them an opportunity of voting to end the war in Korea and they will show how they stand on decency and morality.

Make clear McCarthy's stand in promoting the war plans of the big monopolists, unmask the fake issue of "anti-communism" and McCarthy will be thrown on the scrap heap.

We Communists in Wisconsin believe McCarthy can, be defeated *if the people are organized* around the issue of ending the war in Korea, for a peace policy, for FEPC, for repeal of Taft-Hartley and for their economic interests.

We give our support to the national peace ticket of the Progressive Party led by its presidential candidate, Vincent Hallinan, and its vice-presidential candidate, Mrs. Charlotta Bass. This is the clearest way in which the people can express their opposition to the bipartisan war policies of the Democrats and the Republicans.

The anti-McCarthy primary campaign has united many people who now are no longer afraid to speak out against the despicable McCarthy. Over 400,000 Wisconinites have shown that. If the organizations of labor, the Negro people, the small farmers will unite in the fight against McCarthy on a program representing the real needs of the people—then McCarthy can be defeated in November.

Eisenhower

(Continued from Page 1)

tal gains deal was reported from Washington, on Jan. 1, 1948, the general's close associates were quoted as saying that Eisenhower was accepting "orally," an offer from a newspaper syndicate to sell the book, film and magazine rights to his memoirs "in a package."

On Jan. 2, 1948, it was stated that the "transaction could come under the heading of a capital gain, on which a lower tax rate would apply than would be levied if the yield were classifiable as income, on which heavy surtax would have to be paid."

ARGUE IT'S LEGAL

"It's perfectly legitimate," said Charles P. Suman, chief of the taxpayers' ruling section of the Internal Revenue Bureau, at that time. Sen. Nixon is also contending that his $18,000 slush fund is legal and legitimate.

Legal as Sen. Nixon's private fund may be, it has aroused nationwide revulsion accompanied by widespread demands, including the pro-Nixon GOP paper, the Herald Tribune, that Nixon resign. Charges of "unethical" and "immoral" conduct have been levelled at the Republican vice-presidential candidate.

Two different methods were reported to have been under consideration to enable Eisenhower to save the $520,000 in taxes. Which of them was used, or whether still a third method was devised, has not yet been made public.

On June 1, 1948, the New York Times said that Eisenhower was being permitted to save $520,000 in lower taxes on his memoirs because "he is classed as a non-professional in writing. . . ."

"The Internal Revenue Bureau explained today," said the Times Washington dispatch, "that rules applying to amateur writers would determine the taxes Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower pays on the sale of his memoirs."

A SECOND EXPLANATION

Six months earlier, on Jan. 1, 1948, government tax authorities, according to the Times, gave a different explanation of how the usual tax payment would be avoided. At that time, it was said, a "one package" transaction would be used for the $520,000 tax grab.

The Truman Administration looked favorably on the $1,000,000 book-writing enterprise. The Times reported on Jan. 1:

"Friends of the general pointed out that if he closed the deal, it would be the first time Gen. Eisenhower would have been able to cash in on his wartime experiences over and above his soldier's salary. One associate remarked that 'it's high time' the general received some reward."

There is no doubt that the same *favorable attitude* was accorded Eisenhower's attempt to pay as little as possible in taxes on his book.

The Republican presidential candidate has been rewarded by his Wall Street sponsors in other lucrative ways, too.

When Eisenhower was president of Columbia University, a "holding operation" was engineered by his closest sponsor, the Hitler - decorated International Business Machine chief, Thomas J. Watson, by which Eisenhower received a rent-free Morningside mansion, a munificent salary, chauffeurs, valets and other tax-exempt luxuries befitting a Wall Street-tagged [illegible] President.

Watson was only one of the 10 Morgan men and four Rockefeller stalwarts who directed Eisenhower's political destiny on the Columbia University board of trustees. They "drafted" Eisenhower to the Columbia seat just as they "drafted" him to the Republican nomination.

Among the billionaire empire-builders and colonial robber-barons who packed him for Columbia were Thomas Parkinson, president of the four billion dollar Equitable Life Assurance Society; Hartley Marcellus Dodge, of the Dodge copper fortune; George C. Harrison, chairman of the Morgan New York Life Insurance Co., and George E. Warren, director of Remington Rand, whose chairman of the board is Gen. MacArthur.

Backers

(Continued from Page 3)

Angeles, accountant, $250.
CLAYTON, BENJAMIN, Pasadena, $250.
CLAYTON, WILLIAM, Pasadena, manufacturer, $250.
COBERLY, W. D., Los Angeles, cotton oil, $600 (in two donations of $300 each).
CRAIL, JOE, Los Angeles, lawyer, $200.
CRITES, ARTHUR S., Bakersfield, retired, $100.
DOBBS, WALTER ., Pasadena, $200.
DURKEE, RODNEY S., Los Angeles, Lane-Wells Company, $300 (in donations of $200 and $100).
EATON, REAL L., San Marino, stockbroker, $150.
ESSICK, BRYANT, Los Angeles, manufacturing, $100.
GARLAND, JOHN J., San Marino, real estate, $200.
CHORMLEY, A. N., Los Angeles, dairying, $250.
GILMORE, EARL., Los Angeles, oil, $250.
GOETHE, C. H., Sacramento, $25.
GRAHAM, PAUL, Arcadia, rock and sand, $250.
HALDEMAN, HENRYY, E., Los Angeles, $100.
HOLT, FRANK, Los Angeles, $250.
HOOVER, HERBERT JR., Pasadena, engineer, $500 (in two contributions of $250 each).
HOWARD, CHARLES JR., Los Angeles, automobile man, $100.
HUBBARD, WILLIAM B., Los Angeles, manufacturer, $150.
HUNTER, ROBERT O., Riverside, $100.
JORGENSEN, EARL M., Los Angeles, steel manufacturing, $150.
KERNS, HENRY, San Gabriel, auto dealer, $150.
KNUDSEN, H. R., Glendale, dairying, $250.
LINDROTH, Mrs. LEONARD, San Marino, $10.
LUDWIG, Dr. J. LAFE, Los Angeles, physician, $150.
LUUTZ, HAROLD H., Whittier, $125.
MARBLE, JOHN E., South Pasadena, retired, $500.
McKENZIE, J. W., Los Angeles, $200.
McLELLAN, H. C., Los Angeles, paint manufacturer, $250.
McWILLIAMS, JOHN Pasadena, rancher, $100.
MILLER, E. B., Long Beach, contracting, $250.
MILNER, REESE L., Beverly Hills, $500.
NORRIS, K. T., Los Angeles, manufacturer, $500.
O'KLINE, MORTIMER, Los Angeles, $200.
PIKE, THOMAS San Marino oil drilling, $100.
PRYNE, PHILIP D., Pomona, $250.
ROBINSON, ELWOOD, Los Angeles advertising, $250.
ROWAN, GEORGE [illegible] and LOUIS, Los Angeles, real estate, $300.
SALVATOR, HENRY, Los Angeles, lawyer, $200.
SAUNDERS, DAVID G., Los Angeles, lawyer, $250.
SCHMEISER, H. C., Fresno $100
SEAVER, FRANK R., Los Angeles, manufacturer, $250.
SMITH, DANA C., Pasadena, lawyer, $300.
SMITH, HULBERT P. [illegible] mortgage business, $100.
SMITH, WALKER Pasadena mortgage business, $100.
SPALDING, KEITH, Pasadena, retired, $1,000 (In two $500 donations).
SPEAR, JEAN, Los Angeles, $250
TAYLOR, JOHN D., Los Angeles, printer, $250
VALENTINE, EDWARD R., Pasadena, oil, $250.
VAN NUYS, J. B., Los Angeles, real estate, $600. (In contributions of $500 and $100.)
WHITTIER, DONALD Pasadena, oil man, $125.
WHITTIER, LELAND K., Los Angeles, oil man, $100.
WHITTIER, W. PAUL, Los Angeles, oil man, $125.
WIG, R. J., San Marino, $100.
WINNETT, P. G., Los Angeles, merchant, $250.
WOODWARD, Mrs. HELEN, Los Angeles, $125.
WOODWARD, TYYLER, Los Angeles, oil, $250.

Nixon

(Continued from Page 1)

China Lobby is even more complicated.

Leo Casey, a press agent, says that on Oct. 8, 1950 he was instructed by David Charney, a big shot public relations man, to get out to California and go to work on Nixon's campaign against Helen Gahagan Douglas. Casey says he got expense money from Arthur Happenie, also associated with Charney, and caught a midnight plane.

When Casey went to the Ambassador Hotel in Los Angeles to confer with Nixon he noticed in the lobby two characters identified with Charney's firm. One was Laurence Witten, secretary of the firm. The other was a mysterious Chinese gentlemen he had seen going in and out of Charney's New York office. He was referred to as "The Major" or the "Little fellow," but has been identified as Major Louis Kung of the Chinese National Army, the second son of H. H. Kung and a favorite of his aunt, Madame Chiang Kai-shek.

Casey organized an "independent voters committee for Nixon" and did other chores. After Nixon was elected, Casey says he was congratulated by Charney and Happenie. Then Happenie suggested, Casey says, that he go to Washington and "deliver Nixon to the Major."

When Casey expressed bewilderment, Happenie said, "you're not so naive as to suppose you were out in California opening doors. You were working for the China account."

The China account, Casey explains, was the Bank of China which was spending something in the neighborhood of $100,000 a year with Charney to block recognition of the New China which would result in freezing the bank's hundreds of millions of dollars deposited in U.S. banks.

Casey is quoted in the magazine "The Reporter," as answering Happenie that he wouldn't think of "delivering" a Senator to a foreign agent.

Soon afterward Mr. Casey left the firm, went to Washington and told his story to Senator Nixon, who thanked him for the information," "The Reporter" related.

AFL

(Continued from Page 3)

[illegible] will be [illegible] the convention this afternoon.

It is the report of the Committee on International Labor. A section titled "policy towards the [illegible] Behind the Iron Curtain" [illegible] Dulles [illegible] to "liberate" the 800,000,000 people no longer under imperialist domination.

The AFL report also calls for [illegible] "moral [illegible] to collaborate with [illegible] countries "in their efforts to develop forces of democratic resistance." Apparently, in a [illegible] to differentiate themselves [illegible] the much-denounced Dulles line, the AFL report carries a sentence [illegible] saying "We are not planning to launch adventurist military measures." The report also calls for help to saboteurs and like operators "to escape" their countries when they find it necessary."

Support is also called for the assortment of outfits of deserters and renegades from those countries now trying to build fifth column sabotage in their former homelands. Last Friday the entire day of the convention was given to speeches by spokesmen from abroad of these renegade elements.

The general line of the AFL report and its 17 recommendations is certainly not for "adventurist military measures" but for a full-scale war of invasion. The AFL leaders demand a stepped-up tempo of war preparation with stronger measures to require western allies to enlarge on their own armament industries; a tightening of the trade ban with eastern countries and China; American deputy commanders in Indo-China and Malaya, and a "mutual security" pact with Chiang Kai-shek against people's China.

Britons Back Chaplin, Attack 'Smears' in U.S.

LONDON, Sept. 21—Many Britons rallied today behind Charles Chaplin, and Sunday newspapers attacked the "smears" of the actor's political and moral life in America.

Chaplin had been promised an emotional welcome even before the Justice Department announced he would be barred from returning to the United States pending an Immigration hearing.

When that news broke, public opinion here appeared ot crystallize behind the London-born comedian who has not returned to his native shores in 21 yeas.

Chaplin is coming here for the world premiere of his new film, "Limelight."

Sunday newspapers expressed alarm at the Justice Department action, and the influential newspaper, the Observer, said:

"We hope the extraordinary procedure adopted by the U. S. Attorney-General does not represent the considered policy of the American government and we find it difficult to believe that it does. But if this proves to be so and the great comedian wished ot stay here in the country whose citizenship he has so pertinaciously retained, he will be less harrassed—and very welcome."

We express our heartfelt sympathy to
FRANCES
on the death of her mother
—Friends in
North Bedford Stuyvesant

OPEN FOR FALL
HANDSOME FALL FABRICS—
Cheaper than any place in New York City
from manufacturer bankruptcy
9 Colors and Patterns
54" handsome dress woolens
Value $5.95
$1.39 while they last
STORE HOURS:
11 a.m. to 7 p.m. every day
11 a.m. to 4 p.m. Saturday
11 a.m. to 8 p.m. Wed. & Thurs.
Room 706—80 E. 11th St. (cor. B'way)
706 Broadway (corner 11th St.)
MILL END IMPORTS

Imported Linens
at the
STANLEY THEATRE
A wonderful SALE on *Imported Linens* from Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Ireland and Belgium. At low prices. A wide selection of tablecloths in all sizes, and colors, sets, dish towels, and pillow cases.
Organizations should contact our wholesale department with regard to fund raising sales. We can help you to raise substantial sums of money thru the sale of these beautiful imported linens.

Classified Ads

BAZAAR
MILLINERY Bazaar—beautiful hats. Popular prices. Friday, Oct. 10, 6:30 to 11 p.m. Saturday, Oct. 11, 11:30 a.m. to 11 p.m. Sunday, Oct. 12, noon to 6 p.m. 13 Astor Pl., Manhattan.

FOR SALE
PORTABLE 3 SPEED PHONO—with tone control. Reg. $27.95. Spec. $19.95. Standard Brands Dist., 143 4th Ave. (13th and 14th Sts.) GR 5-7819.

MANDOLIN INSTRUCTIONS
MANDOLIN SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA announces evening classes for beginners, adults and children. Instructions free to members. 50c weekly dues. Non-profit organization. Write 108 E. 14 St., N.Y. 3

SERVICES
(Upholsterers)
CALL HYacinth 8-7887 for sofa, rewebbed, relined, springs retied in your home. Reasonable. Furniture repaired, slip-covered, reupholstered. Comradely attention. Call mornings 9 to 1.

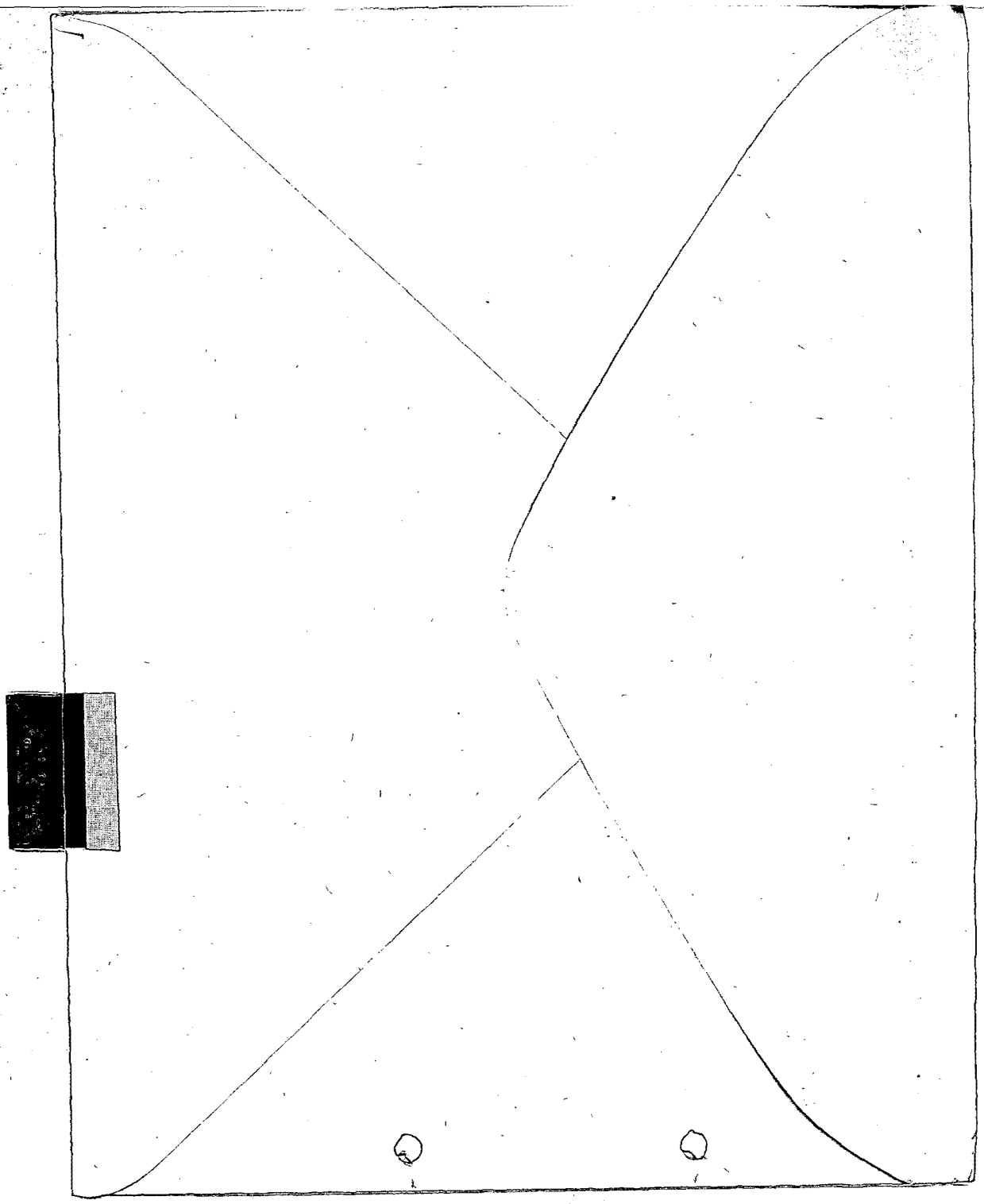
TRUCKS FOR HIRE
JIMMIE & SPIKES moving and pickup service. City and country. Call UN 5-7915 and UN 4-7707.

Shopper's Guide

Insurance
CARL JACK R.
BRODSKY
All kinds of insurance including automobile, fire, life, compensation, etc.
799 Broadway GR 5-3826

Moving and Storage
MOVING • STORAGE
FRANK GIARAMITA
18 E. 7th St. near 3rd Ave.
GR 7-2457
EFFICIENT • RELIABLE

Restaurants
JADE MOUNTAIN
Air-Conditioned
197 SECOND AVENUE
Bet. 12 and 13 Sts. — GR 7-9444
• Quality Chinese Food •
Special Attention to Parties & Banquets



Protests on Clark Flood Senate

By Mel Fiske

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Surprised by a room full of opponents to confirmation of Attorney General Tom Clark for a Supreme Court seat, Sen. Pat McCarran (D-Nev) today extended the Senate Judiciary Committee's hearing on Clark's nomination for another day. After filling the records with telegrams and letters from Democratic jobholders and judges, McCarran permitted Carol King, attorney for the American Committee for the protection of foreign born, to testify. He scheduled eight other witnesses who are Clark opponents for tomorrow, but said nothing about inclusion in the record of hundreds of opposition letters now in committee hands.

Mrs. King denounced Clark for his "illegal, improper and inhuman conduct as Attorney General in dealing with problems of the foreign born." She attacked him for denying bail to non-citizens in deportation proceedings and charged that he bribed government witnesses to testify in hearings before immigration officials.

Paul Robeson, at the same time issued a statement calling President Truman's appointment of Clark "a gratuitous insult to my people. Robeson said Clark "has winked at Jimcrow white supremacy tyranny and has refused to take action against the lynchers and oppressors of the Negro people."

He said that Clark has instead smeared and persecuted individuals and organizations in the forefront of the fight for the rights of the Negro people and other oppressed people here and abroad.

"It is high time," the chairman of the Council on African Affairs said, "that the 15,000,000 Negro Americans had a representative of their own on this tribunal." He said men like Gov. William H. Hastie and attorney Charles H. Houston should be named to the court.

Mrs. King named five stoolpigeons and informers whom she said have been used by Clark in political deportation cases. She said government jobs have been given those men, and protection from perjury charges has been extended to them for their testimony.

Clark "has had a career marked by disregard of the law," Mrs. King told a handful of Judiciary Committee members. She said that he ordered Justice Department officials to violate the Administrative Procedures Act, maintaining that the law didn't apply to the department, while applying to all other government agencies.

She said that Clark "lent him-

(Continued on Page 9)

All-American Parley to Name Foes of Peace

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 9.—Organizers of the Continental Peace Congress promised today that 1,500 of the western hemisphere's liberals in their September meeting here would identify the nations most responsible for "war agitation."

Chilean diplomat Luis Enrique Delano, secretary general of the peace group; said the "main task" of the Congress Sept. 5-10 would be to "expose and brand" nations planning aggression.

He called for a "firm and fighting" unity against warmongers.

The peace congress, following similar meetings in New York and Paris, will be attended by scien- [illegible] religious leaders and liberals from [illegible] of the Americas.

Its backers include Henry A. Wallace, novelist Thomas Mann, actor [illegible] Shapley, Harvard University astronomer, Cuban labor leader Lazaro Pena, Mexican diplomat and writer Enrique Gonzalez Martinez, Oscar Niemeyer, Brazilian architect, and Chilean poet Gabriela Mistral, holder of the Nobel Prize.

Longer Hearings on Arms Bill Asked

The National Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions yesterday urged the House Committee on Foreign Affairs to extend its hearings on the arms bill. Clark Foreman, director of the group, in a wire to Rep. John Kee, chairman of the House Committee, said "in view of the issue of peace or war at stake, we strongle urge you extend the hearing as long as necessary to prevent the administration from rushing us into World War III."

The committee asked to send representatives to testify on Thursday or Friday.

Truman Aide Cracked Whip In Shady Race Track Deal

VAUGHN

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Maj. Gen. Harry H. Vaughan, President Truman's military aide, got "damn sore" when three friends interested in the Tanforan race track got a "brush off" from housing officials at a 1947 meeting he personally arranged, the Senate's "five percenter" investigators disclosed today. They quoted from a memorandum in the diary of James V. Hunt, self-styled "management counsellor" whose alleged five percent activities touched off the current inquiry into the capital's "influence lobby."

LIST EX-PAL OF TRUMAN

Another diary entry showed that Hunt set himself up as "peacemaker" between the White House [illegible] arranged a second meeting where [illegible] Vaughan's friends," who represented themselves as new owners of the track," as John F. Maragon, Washington promoter and former Kansas City friend of Truman.

Construction work on the track had been suspended, pending developments here, but only after four men had been jailed and fined for violating a California federal court injunction against using scarce building materials.

[illegible] Woods testified [illegible] expediter Tighe E. Woods testified [illegible] sor, Frank R. Creedon, and that he merely signed the papers after taking over as Expediter.

Woods said Vaughan summoned him to the White House last year to "make sure there was no prejudice in the (Tanforan) case" merely because it happened to involve a race track and some of his friends.

Other highlights of Woods' testimony:

That Hunt, an "old friend of the family" in Chicago, was called "Kingmaker" at social gatherings because of his boasts that he could get people appointed to high government posts.

Hunt claimed credit for getting him (Woods) moved up from rent administrator to succeed Creedon as Housing Expediter, but actually "I think I sold myself to Creedon."

CRACKS DOWN ON AIDES

Hunt once called him to explain that a "smart alek" in the housing office, identified as Benjamin J. Shulman, an attorney, had acted "officiously" to some of Hunt's friends. Woods said he was [illegible] rent director and did nothing about it since it did not involve "a rent matter."

Earlier, the committee questioned Shulman and William J. Maher, now chief construction engineer of the Atomic Energy Commission.

Both were "hazy" about just what had happened but said the meeting was arranged by "someone in politics."

[illegible] Francis [illegible] up facts [illegible] the Hunt diary [illegible] arranged the conference in personal telephone call to Creedon.

CREEDON ON SPOT

The memo, dated Oct. 25, 1947, and headed "Tanforan racetrack," said Vaughan remarked "with vehemence that 'your friend Creedon is a fine guy,' meaning by his tone, the opposite."

The general protested that Creedon had referred Maragon, and the track crowd, to subordinates who were "sarcastic and [illegible]." He added, according to the memo, that there was "no excuse for government people treating citizens in this manner and he was damn sore at Creedon for permitting it." (Woods, Hunt's pal, succeeded Creedon shortly thereafter).

Hunt wrote that he was anxious to prevent any "misunderstanding" between the White House and the housing agency and volunteered to see if he could "straighten it out."

HUNT CALLS MEETING

The second memorandum described his "peacemaker role," detailing how he arranged a second meeting with Maher and other housing officials that was quickly followed by issuance of the Tanforan permit.

The memo, addressed to Vaughan, bore a penciled nota-

(Continued on Page 9)

IWO VETS TO JOIN PICKETS AT FOLEY SQUARE FRIDAY

Members of the International Workers Order who are veterans will join a veterans picket line Friday, Aug. 12, noon to 1.15 p.m. at Foley Square to protest the jailing of Henry Winston, Gus Hall and Gil Green.

The call to all IWO veterans was issued by Dave Greene, Constantine Ossip, Frank Ilchuk, Erich [illegible] and Jerry Trauber, all veterans of World War II and leading members of the Order.

"The people's demands to free Henry Winston from unjust imprisonment, as well as Gus Hall and Gil Green, who are also in jail, must be heard by Judge Medina," the veterans stated.

Veterans were urged to wear their decorations and overseas caps.

The Veterans Mobilization to Free Winston yesterday distributed 10,000 leaflets blasting the jailings as an act which "endangers the liberty of every citizen." The [illegible] urged a large turnout of veterans.

Link Top Brass to B-36 Scandal

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The B-36 bomber probe opened in Congress today with a charge that the Consolidated Vultee Aircraft Corp., succeeded in squashing an Air Force cancellation of orders for the giant superbombers early in 1948. An unsigned document, admitted to the record of the House Armed Services Committee, also alleged that irregular practices were followed inside the Research and Development Board—a branch of the Armed Forces—in authorizing use of jet engines in the B-36S.

SYMINGTON

Committee counsel Joseph B. Keenan said the document was given to committee chairman Carl Vinson (D-Ga), by Rep. Charles B. Deane (D-NC).

The committee set out today to publicly investigate charges by Rep. James E. Van Zant (R-Pa), that "ugly rumors" linked the B-36 bomber production program with politics. Van Zandt said the rumors involved Air Secretary W. Stuart Symington, Floyd Odlum, whose Atlas Corp. controls Consolidated Vultee, and Secretary of Defense Louis Johnson, a former director of Consolidated. The three issued denials.

EXPANDED ORDERS

Van Zandt, a Navy Veteran, said he had "unimpeachable" information that Symington expanded B-36 contracts "in spite of the fact that Air Force flying men only a year ago were ready to abandon Consolidated's B-36's on grounds they were wholly unsatisfactory bombers."

The document said that Symington made speeches in behalf of Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D-Tex.), during his Senatorial campaign—a campaign the document said was financed by the New York law firm of Simpson, Thacher and Bartlett. It added that this firm is retained by Odlum's Atlas Corp., and Consolidated.

The document further charged that a publicity campaign was started this year to popularize the B-36. To help the campaign along, it said, newsmen and radio commentators were called into Symington's office "and browbeaten and their employers and sponsors have been approached with threats and complaints."

"Press members have been shown many classified documents where they try to prove th B-36 story," it said. "Among other things a UP man was shown a map of 70 Russian targets which carried top secret classification."

PLANES UNSATISFACTORY

The document quoted Lt. Gen. Lauris Norstad, Air Force Deputy Chief of Staff, as telling the late Defense Secretary James Forrestal

(Continued on Page 9)

JOHNSON

(1) Agency Sending Correspondence:	(2) Agency Reference:	(3) Agency Subject or Title	(4) This Panfold No.:
FBI	100-1[redacted]0	CHAPLIN, Charles Spen[redacted] THONSTEIN,	610

(5) Classification of Correspondence: UNCLASS.	CONFID.	SECRET	TOP SECRET	(6) Date of Agency Transmittal:		(9) Copies of Transmittal Communication: NO. RECEIVED	NO. MADE BY INS
	X			10/23/52	10/27/52	2	

(7) Summary:	(8) Relating INS File Nos.:	(10) Copies of Enclosures to Transmittal Communication: NO. RECEIVED	NO. MADE BY INS
Reference to INS memo dated 10/1/52 requesting identity of informant	A-5653092 Temp		

(11) To:	(12) To:	(13) To:
INV.	DD, Los Angeles, Cal.	
Date: 10/27/52	Date: 10-31-52	Date:
For: A-5653092	For: your 1600-41933; use in investigation	For:
From: Conf. Files	From: INV DIV, CO	From:

(14) Disposition (*Place or places where filed and date filed*) (*If space insufficient, show "Continued," and continue on reverse, from bottom up*):

COPIES OF TRANSMITTAL COMMUNICATION:

1 cy in A-5653092 Temp by CO 10-31-52

COPIES OF ENCLOSURES:

Form INV-52
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE
(6-12-52)

16—66019-1

(See reverse side for instructions)

SECURITY INFORMATION CONTROL RECORD
(For Intelligence Information Received From Other Agencies)

INSTRUCTIONS

(1) File Copy No. 1 in Confidential Files Control serially by Fanfold No. (item 4).

(2) File Copy No. 2 in Confidential Files Control by Agency (item 1) and, if CIA, by Reference No. (item 2); for all other Agencies chronologically by date of Agency Transmittal (item 6).

(3) File Copy No. 3 in Confidential Files Control by Agency (item 1) and Agency Subject or Title (item 3).

(4) Stamp "Correspondence Control Notice" on communication itself, in lower left-hand corner, inserting therein Fanfold No. (item 4).

(5) Offices noted in items 11, 12, 13, file copies 4, 5, 6, respectively, serially by Fanfold No. (item 4), and, on disposing of communication, indicate on retained copy of Fanfold where communication was sent.

(6) Office finally disposing of communication executes item 14 and forwards Copy No. 7 (Disposition Record Copy) to Confidential Files Control, where it is substituted for Copy No. 1.

If more copies of form needed, use additional set.

16—66919-1 GPO

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

(b)(6)

Oct. 1, 1952,

[redacted]

Anderson, Calif.

U.S. Attorney General
James P. McGranery,
Washington, D.C.

RECEIVED
NOV 14 1952
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
NOV 12 1952
RECORDS BRANCH
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

RECEIVED
NOV 14 1952
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

Dear Attorney General,

A large number of us are interested in you trying to keep Charlie Chaplin out of America!!!

He is a vile character. An atty. in Los Angeles, perhaps deceased now, an old man, secured much evidence against Chaplain who ruined in sex many girls, some not at all innocent sued him for money & some led him into traps.

He is listed as #12 of Sex-ists.
The L. A. Times, Norman Chandler, editor,
knows the atty who convicted two juries
to convict Chaplain, there-to-fore it was
difficult to get jurors who were not idol-
izers of the unfortunate. This attorneys
talk before the jury is a grand piece of
before the bar oratory & fact. Atty [illegible]
[illegible]

While a resident in L. A. I was President
of an Outing Club or Nature Club, made up of
many types of people, nature-ists, philosophers,
artists, free [illegible], [illegible]-ists, communists
etc. I served only one term because [illegible]
Christian principles I still possess [illegible]
one who had fallen away from living a real
Christ-ian.

A Victor Mall or Maull or Mall, or Mall,
an artist & advertising window display artist
employed by Mullen & Hart, a [illegible] cloth
store at 6th & Broadway, Los Angeles. [illegible]
was a machine gunner in the Lenin [illegible]
lution. He & other communists often [illegible]
of the large sums of money Chaplain [illegible]
to communism, this [illegible] in the [illegible]
20s & early 30s. The B. F. I. may [illegible]

this man Mall. He was alleging a
leptic or hot finity spell. Dr. Phillip
Lovell who [illegible] 1500 Grand Ave.
L. A. for [illegible] a communist who [illegible]
against [illegible] with Mall would
remember Mall. Mall was numerous
converts, one of his boasts, (pine wasn't)
& also boasted of Chaplain being a part of
the cause as a contributor of importance
& thus considered a member. Mall also
bragged of a large constituency in Folly-
wood or Hollywood.

Well, while at it I'll ask you to kindly
protest the inquisition which your
personal church is pursuing outside
of U.S.A. Read enclosed list of "Persecution
of Saints." Will you kindly protest, do
what you can do, legally, in the matter
over to Secretary of State?

Hoping for a Democratic Victory

at the polls, November [illegible] 1 am,

Respectfully Yours,

Clifford Sanders

INVESTIGATION DIVISION
1952 NOV 18 PM 4:37
RECEIVED

RECEIVED
1952 NOV 18 PM 3:52
MESSAGE CENTER
I & N SERVICE

280 KAD237 CK 20

NEWYORK FLD 1535 NOV 18

CO

ENF IN JOHN LEACH FORMER COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBER PRESENT WHEREABOUTS UNKNOWN ALLEGED BY LOCAL INFORMANT TO HAVE INFORMATION RE CHARLES CHAPLIN

[redacted]

1550 D237 DS Q

(b)(7)(c)

(b)(7)(c)

[redacted]

Mr 11-18-52

2-1150

VIA TWX TELETYPE

RECEIVED
1952 NOV 14 PM 3:54
MESSAGE CENTER
I & N SERVICE

NR 9 NEW YORK 11-14-52 335P (b)(7)(c)

JINS WA [redacted] 16 11-12

ENFIN YOUR A 5653092 CHARLES CHAPLIN LOCAL INFORMANT ALLEGES MR AND MRS PAUL CROUCH CAN TESTIFY TO SUBJECTS MEMBERSHIP IN AND CONTRIBUTIONS TO CP

[redacted] DD NY

(b)(7)(c)

CFM A 5653092

RD

12/12/52 Paul Crouch advises that his wife Sylvia has no knowledge of Chaplin's activity. [illegible]

RECEIVED
NOV 14 1952
INVESTIGATION DIVISION

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to another gov't agency

November 12, 1952

Librarian of Congress
Library of Congress
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

A certified photostatic copy of page 5 of the Russian language publication Pravda No. 7, of January 12, 1923, has been requested of your Photoduplication Service.

You are advised that certification of the document requested is necessary, in order that it may be acceptable as evidence in an immigration hearing.

Very truly yours,

(b)(7)(c) [redacted]
Officer in Charge

(1) Agency Sending Correspondence:	(2) Agency Reference:	(3) Agency Subject or Title	(4) This Fanfold No.:
FBI	100-[illegible]090	CHAPLIN, Charles Spen[illegible]	1257

(5) Classification of Correspondence:				(6) Date of [illegible]cy Transmittal:	(9) Copies of Transmittal Communication:	
UNCLASS.	CONFID.	SECRET	TOP SECRET		NO. RECEIVED	NO. MADE BY INS
	X			11/13/52	11/18/52	

(7) Summary:	(8) Relating INS File Nos.:	(10) Copies of Enclosures to Transmittal Communication:
Reference to INS memo dated 10/23/52 (b)(7)(c)	A-5653092	NO. RECEIVED / NO. MADE BY INS

(11) To:	(12) To:	(13) To:
Mr. [redacted]	District Director, Los Angeles, Calif.	
Date: 11/18/52	Date: 11/18/52	Date:
For: A-5653092	For: information and file 1600-41933	For:
From: C.O.Conf. Files	From: Investigations Div. Central Office	From:

(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12)

(14) Disposition (*Place or places where filed and date filed*) (*If space insufficient, show "Continued," and continue on reverse, from bottom up*):

COPIES OF TRANSMITTAL COMMUNICATION:

1 copy in A-5653092 at Central Office 11/18/52

COPIES OF ENCLOSURES:

Form INV-52
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE
(6-12-52)

16—66919-1

(See reverse side for instructions)

SECURITY INFORMATION CONTROL RECORD
(For Intelligence Information Received From Other Agencies)

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

FORM DS-434
6-1-50 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

REQUEST FOR TRANSLATION SERVICE

(b)(7)(c) (Submit in Duplicate)

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF MATERIAL

LANGUAGE OF ORIGINAL DOCUMENT Russian

TO BE TRANSLATED INTO:

- ☐ BRIEF SUMMARY
- ☐ FULL SUMMARY
- ☐ FULL TRANSLATION (official)
- ☐ FULL TRANSLATION (information only)
- ☐ OTHER Certification Approximate Translation

COPIES DESIRED ___

- ☐ WHITE BOND
- ☐ STENCIL
- ☐ OZALID
- ☐ DRAFT
- ☐ ___

NAME OF PERSON FAMILIAR WITH JOB Mr. [redacted]

DIVISION IMIGRATION

ROOM NO. 201

BUILDING 939 D ST NW

TEL. EXT.

PRIORITY
- ☐ ROUTINE
- ☒ URGENT

SIGNATURE OF ADMR. OR EXEC. OFFICER

DATE

DESCRIPTION OR TITLE OF MATERIAL Article from "Pravda"

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS

Translation in 10/30/52

FOR USE OF TC ONLY

Translation out 11-3-52

DATE: NOV 14 1952 in for Certification

RECEIVED BY TC AND ASSIGNED TO _____ SECTION

RETURNED TO SOURCE NOV 17 1952 out from DATE Certification

JOB NUMBER(S)	TRANSLATOR	REVIEWER	TYPIST	PROOFREADERS	WORDS/MAN-HOURS
57696					

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DIVISION OF LANGUAGE SERVICES

(TRANSLATION)

TC NO. 57696

11/17/52

To Whom it May Concern:

Subject: Certification of translation from "Pravda" No. 7 of Jan. 12, 1923, p. 5.

The attached translation (TC No. 57696) was made in the Division of Language Services, Department of State, and is to the best of my knowledge a true and faithful translation of the Russian original.

W. B. Saunders
W B Saunders
Acting Chief, General Section, TC.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DIVISION OF LANGUAGE SERVICES

(TRANSLATION)

TC NO. 57696
T-24/R-XIII
Russian

("Pravda," No. 7, January 12, 1923, p. 5)

Theaters and Music

Charlie Chaplin.

We need laughter. In moments of rest and recreation we are entitled, together with lectures and sport, to a bit of laughter - healthy, unadulterated, robust laughter.

Even now we still laugh only in a "serious" way, in a "concrete" way, in a "crocodile" way. We unavoidably laugh satirically and invoke as witnesses the Rabkrin [Workers' and Peasants' Inspection] and the GPU...

With what enthusiasm did Sverdlovites and youngsters greet two gay pictures for children with Charlie Chaplin, which were shown in the moving picture theater of Sverdlov University!

"Charlie Chaplin in the Theater" and "Chaplin at Work" are the first two Chaplin films which have filtered through to us since the war. They are old films both as to their technique and as to the time of filming. Nevertheless they are the best of what the bourgeois West has given us from among its many millions of "cinema meters."

Charlie Chaplin is undoubtedly the most prominent of cinema artists. Playing the most difficult and risky part, that of a creator of laughter, he happily escapes the shortcomings of the usual comic artists of the cinema. Charlie Chaplin has none of the banal triteness and monotony of Max Linder. He is without the degenerate idiocy of Toktalini (Durashkin), of Prence and others. He has none of the bawdiness and salaciousness of French farces. There is no ponderous elephantine German humor. There is

nothing

nothing of the unctuous self-satisfaction of the Russian admirers of Averchenko. Charlie Chaplin has discovered the secret of construction - of combining a serious physiognomy, a ludicrous anatomy, and a precise mathematically constructed cinema trick. Here is the artless machinery of his craftsmanship. And with its help he creates masterpieces in comparison with which "The Cuckold" by Meyerhold and the experiments of Forreguer are simply a weak epigonous performance.

What does Chaplin make us laugh at? At anything that is laughable. At triteness and narrow-mindedness, at ugliness and physical clumsiness and stupidity. In his comedies Chaplin surrounds himself with grotesque human masks, wanders among them, himself puzzled and clumsy, makes unexpected paradoxical gestures and ... floods millions of faces with uncontrollable laughter.

I do not know whether the Western bourgeoisie considers Chaplin its own when it compels the Mayor of London to welcome him at the railroad station. But I do know that the American and European proletariat loves and appreciates "its Charlie" more than a hundred Chaliapins put together. His films, with all their "nonparty" quality, may and should be considered our own.

Charlie Chaplin is an old member of the Socialist Party of America. According to the latest information he has joined the American Communists...

When we decide to build a "factory of laughter" (of course, it will be a "cinema factory"), the Presidium of the Comintern will have to consider the request of a group of Communist cinema workers:

"for the transfer of Comrade Charlie Chaplin from America to the RSFSR as a matter of Party discipline...

However, he has been dying to come to us for a long time...

NIKOLAI LEBEDEV.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DIVISION OF LANGUAGE SERVICES

(TRANSLATION)

TC NO 57696
T-24/R-XIII
Russian

("Pravda," No. 7, January 12, 1923, p. 5)

Theaters and Music

Charlie Chaplin.

We need laughter. In moments of rest and recreation we are entitled, together with lectures and sport, to a bit of laughter - healthy, unadulterated, robust laughter.

Even now we still laugh only in a "serious" way, in a "concrete" way, in a "crocodile" way. We unavoidably laugh satirically and invoke as witnesses the Rabkrin [Workers' and Peasants' Inspection] and the GPU...

With what enthusiasm did Sverdlovites and youngsters greet two gay pictures for children with Charlie Chaplin, which were shown in the moving picture theater of Sverdlov University!

"Charlie Chaplin in the Theater" and "Chaplin at Work" are the first two Chaplin films which have filtered through to us since the war. They are old films both as to their technique and as to the time of filming. Nevertheless they are the best of what the bourgeois West has given us from among its many millions of "cinema meters."

Charlie Chaplin is undoubtedly the most prominent of cinema artists. Playing the most difficult and risky part, that of a creator of laughter, he happily escapes the shortcomings of the usual comic artists of the cinema. Charlie Chaplin has none of the banal triteness and monotony of Max Linder. He is without the degenerate idiocy of Toktalini (Durashkin), of Prence and others. He has none of the bawdiness and salaciousness of French farces. There is no ponderous elephantine German humor. There is

nothing

nothing of the unctuous self-satisfaction of the Russian admirers of Averchenko. Charlie Chaplin has discovered the secret of construction - of combining a serious physiognomy, a ludicrous anatomy, and a precise mathematically constructed cinema trick. Here is the artless machinery of his craftsmanship. And with its help he creates masterpieces in comparison with which "The Cuckold" by Meyerhold and the experiments of Forreguer are simply a weak epigonous performance.

What does Chaplin make us laugh at? At anything that is laughable. At triteness and narrow-mindedness, at ugliness and physical clumsiness and stupidity. In his comedies Chaplin surrounds himself with grotesque human masks, wanders among them, himself puzzled and clumsy, makes unexpected paradoxical gestures and ... floods millions of faces with uncontrollable laughter.

I do not know whether the Western bourgeoisie considers Chaplin its own when it compels the Mayor of London to welcome him at the railroad station. But I do know that the American and European proletariat loves and appreciates "its Charlie" more than a hundred Chaliapins put together. His films, with all their "nonparty" quality, may and should be considered our own.

Charlie Chaplin is an old member of the Socialist Party of America. According to the latest information he has joined the American Communists...

When we decide to build a "factory of laughter" (of course, it will be a "cinema factory"), the Presidium of the Comintern will have to consider the request of a group of Communist cinema workers:

"for the transfer of Comrade Charlie Chaplin from America to the RSFSR as a matter of Party discipline...

However, he has been dying to come to us for a long time...

NIKOLAI LEBEDEV.

Jan 12, 1923 Pravda

R.P.B.

THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

I hereby certify that I am the Secretary of the Library of Congress and that there is now in the collections of the Library of Congress a copy of a printed publication entitled

"Российская Коммунистическая Партия (больш.). ПРАВДА Орган Центральн. Ком. и Московск. Ком. Р К. П. (больш). ... № 7. Пятница 12 января 1923 г. ..."

I further certify that the attached negative photostat print was made from page 5 of said copy.

In testimony whereof I hereunto subscribe my name and cause the seal of the Library of Congress to be affixed this 14th day of November 1952.

Mildred Fastner

Secretary of the
Library of Congress

По Советской федерации.

Раскрытие эсеровской контрреволюционной организации в Сибири.

НОВОНИКОЛАЕВСК, 10 января. Полномочным представительством ГПУ в Сибири опубликовано следующее официальное сообщение:

Органами ГПУ в Сибири раскрыта и ликвидирована контр-революционная эсеро-белогвардейская организация, охватывавшая западную Сибирь и часть Урала. Ячейки организации раскрыты в следующих пунктах: Тюмени, Заводоуковской, Камышлове, Павлодаре, Челябинске, Кургане, Петропавловске, Кулонзине, Омске, Барабинске, Каинске, Новониколаевске, Барнауле, Бийске, Семипалатинске, Татарске, Томске и др. В комитет организации входили эсеры — Скудич, Чиковский, Сакша, Островский, Хухорев. Организация, ведя работу по созданию кулацко-крестьянских ячеек на платформе Сибирской Крестьянской автономной республики, выдвинула лозунги Сибирского учредительного собрания и «Советов без коммунистов».

Комитет организации имел военный и железнодорожный отделы. Во главе военного отдела стоял белогвардейский офицер, бывший командир повстанческого отряда во время петропавловско-ишимского восстания, атаман Незнамов (Караскевич).

Военный отдел имел задачей создание боевых ячеек, которые в момент восстания предполагалось превратить в военные штабы, железнодорожный отдел должен был, в случае выступления, устроить замешательство в работе сибирских железных дорог, создавая для этого пробки на узловых станциях.

Основным ядром организации явились, главным образом, кулацкие элементы деревни, духовенство, а также отдельные элементы офицерства, железнодорожников и служащих советских учреждений.

Арестовано свыше 300 активных членов организации. Дело передается в сибирское отделение Верховного Трибунала ВЦИК.

...целях укрепления русской власти на Памире».

Уже первой группой русских солдат, здесь, почти у подножия Гиндукуша, был основан поселок, заведены картофельные огороды и молочное хозяйство (кутасы—памирские яки).

Царские отряды были грозой для редких киргизских аулов.

Колонизаторское настроение среди осевших здесь солдат усилилось после февральской революции, понятой здесь, как полная свобода порабощения коренных жителей. С усилением грабежей и репрессий началось массовое бегство киргиз восточных Памир в пределы Китая и Афганистана, куда угонялись и громадные стада скота.

Красное знамя на Памире.

В 1920 году памирский отряд сменился отрядом Красной армии, преодолевшим при своем продвижении исключительные трудности.

Отношения между памирским отрядом и коренным населением резко изменяются. Впервые кочевники привыкают к советскому строительству, приобщаются к революционному движению и организуют свои аульные ревкомы.

Красноармейцы от системы поборов, конфискаций и просто грабежей переходят к организации собственного производства: расширяют посевы в долинах, демонстрируя перед кочевниками относительно совершенные способы сельскохозяйственного производства, организуют свои кустарные мастерские, производящие порох, дубильные кожи, кирпич, мыло, мебель, сбрую, подковы и сельскохозяйственные орудия.

В качестве рабочих этих мастерских привлекаются не только красноармейцы, но и туземцы.

Кроме того, отрядом открывается в Хорогсе туземно-русская школа, в которой преподается политграмота на туземных языках.

Басмачество.

Произвол царских отрядов вызвал не только бегство киргиз и таджиков за черту русских Памир, но и басмаческое движение. Памиры не свободны от басмачей и до сих пор. Нападения басмачей на Памирский пост имели место еще в январе, марте и августе 1922 г. Но, в связи с громадной работой, проделанной отрядом, памирское басмачество быстро разлагается и близко к полной ликвидации.

Торговые сношения.

Торговые сношения Памира с Афганистаном все еще не налажены. По-прежнему наши таджики вывозят в Афганистан сукна, особенно шикашимские, техи (сорт туземной обуви), шерстяные чулки и перчатки, шкуры волков, лисиц, куниц и т. д. Взамен этого таджики приобретают на афганской территории пшеницу, масло, фрукты, рис и пр. С другой стороны, афганские таджики охотно привозят к нам предметы, в которых нуждается отряд и население. С Китаем и Индией наши торговые сношения носят пока случайный характер.

М. Исаев.

„Русский трактор".

(От нашего ростовского корреспондента).

Не так давно уполнаркомвнешторгом Юго-Востока (в Ростове) был намечен план закупки громадного количества с.-х. машин и орудий за границей. Между тем, ростовский завод с.-х. машин и орудий «Красный Аксай» производит эти же орудия. Марка «Аксая» известна всей России и заграничным с лучшей стороны уже давно. Машины, вырабатываемые «Красным Аксаем», не уступают машинам лучших заграничных фабрик. Аксайские машины более приспособлены к русским условиям, чем заграничные. Наконец, «Аксай» имеет все возможности довести производство с.-х. машин до довоенных размеров.

Несмотря на все это Внешторг решительно настаивает на закупке с.-х. машин за границей.

Чем можно оправдать закупку машин за границей в то время, как советское с.-х. машиностроение еще не вышло из кризиса, благодаря отсутствию нормального рынка, когда тот же «Красный Аксай» еле вытягивает от сезона до сезона, не имея сбыта?

Теперь о тракторах.

Долгое время вопрос о русском тракторостроении блуждает по кабинетам хозяйственников, застревает в комиссиях. И недавно еще здесь, в Ростове, на статью в «Торгово-Промышленной Газ.» (№ 227) [illegible]

...время войны оборудование. И если дать заводу некоторые средства, хотя бы в виде нескольких проц. от тех сумм, что отпускаются на покупку тракторов за границей, то «Красный Аксай» сумеет осуществить задачу тракторостроения в России.

«Красный Аксай» знает вся Советская Россия. В самый тяжелый голодный год, когда рабочие падали у станков, на этом заводе была превышена выработка довоенного времени... Техническая постановка завода может служить примером для многих предприятий России. И то, что рабочие и технический персонал, организовавшие на заводе тракторостроение, работают бесплатно после обычной работы, говорит, конечно, в пользу «Красного Аксая». Без средств, без посторонних субсидий «Красный Аксай» пока выпускает три усовершенствованных трактора американского типа «Фордзон».

Американский «Фордзон», прежде всего, непрочен и мало приспособлен к русским условиям.

Специалисты «Красного Аксая» уверены, что их трактор будет гораздо прочнее, гораздо лучше американского. И специалисты Юго-Востока также поддерживают аксайцев.

Теперь дело за Москвой.

Внешторг Ю.-В. закупил в Америке 100 [illegible]

Школа в Корельской коммуне.

Школьная сеть карельской трудовой коммуны до 1 октября 1922 года подвергалась относительно незначительному сокращению. Всего было закрыто 69 школ I ступени и уволено по сокращению штатов 140 школьных работников.

Но в начале 22—23 учебного года положение резко ухудшилось. КОНО испрашивало у Карелисполкома на обеспечение культурно-просветительных учреждений в 1922—23 уч. году 1.281.000 руб. в золотом исчислении, но 3-й всекарельский с'езд вынужден был, вследствие недостатка средств, отпустить всего лишь 990.000 руб. зол. Смета, главным образом, предусматривала содержание школ, так как политпросвет. работа была сжата до крайних пределов в интересах спасения основной сети школ. Вследствие этого, сокращение сметы на ¼ отразилось почти исключительно на школьном деле. КОНО оказалось в очень тяжелом положении и чтобы [illegible]

...ответствующим образом пришлось поступить и с профтехнической школой при механическом техникуме. Сохранив таким образом основную школьную сеть, КОНО, однако, вынуждено было закрыть все детские сады и, что особенно важно, сократить учебный план в школах I ступени.

Однако, перевод хозяйственных расходов по содержанию школ на средства населения далеко не в полной мере и недостаточно гарантирует школы. Необходимо провести не только соответствующую агитацию среди местного населения, но также нормировать участие населения в содержании школ путем введения специальных местных налогов.

Обращает на себя внимание то обстоятельство, что КОНО, стесненное рамками жесткого бюджета, в первую очередь обеспечило материальное содержание учительства, переложив на средства населения не содержание [illegible]

Театры и музыка.

Чарли Чаплин.

Нам нужен смех. В минуты отдыха и развлечения мы, вместе с лекцией и спортом, в праве претендовать и на порцию смеха. Здорового, элементарного, мускулистого смеха.

Мы до сих пор все еще смеемся исключительно «серьезно», «конкретно», по-«Крокодильи». Смеемся обязательно сатирически и призываем во свидетели Рабкрин и ГПУ...

Зато с каким энтузиазмом приветствовали свердловцы и молодежь две детские веселые картины с Чарли Чаплином, показанные в кино Свердловского университета.

«Чарли Чаплин в театре» и «Чаплин на работе» — это первые две чаплиновские фильмы, просочившиеся к нам со времени войны. Фильмы старые — и по их техническому состоянию и по времени зас'емки. И тем не менее — это лучшее из того, что дал нам буржуазный Запад в числе своих многих миллионов «кино-метров».

Чарли Чаплин — бесспорно крупнейший из актеров кино. Исполняя труднейшую и рискованнейшую роль — творца смеха — он счастливо избегает недостатков обычных кинокомедийных актеров. В Чарли Чаплине нет банального однообразия и пошлости Макса Линдера. В нем нет дегенеративного идиотизма Глупышкина (Дурашкин), Пранка и др. Нет «сала» и адюльтеризма французских фарсов. Нет тяжеловесной мастодонтности немецкого юмора. Нет жирного самодовольства российской аверченковщины. Чарли Чаплин постиг тайну конструкции — серьезной физиономии, целого тела и точного, математически построенного кино-трюка. Вот безыскусная машина его мастерства. И при ее помощи он создает шедевры, рядом с которыми мейерхольдовский «Рогоносец» и эксперименты Форрегера — слабенькое эпигонство.

Над чем заставляет смеяться Чаплин? Над всем, что достойно смеха. Над пошлостью и мещанством, уродством и физической неуклюжестью и тупостью. В своих комедиях Чаплин окружает себя людскими масками, гротесками, и сам, недоуменный и неуклюжий, бродит среди них, делает неожиданные парадоксальные жесты и... заливает миллионы лиц безудержным смехом.

Я не знаю — считает ли западная буржуазия Чаплина своим, когда заставляет лондонского мэра встречать его на вокзале. Но знаю, что американский и европейский пролетарий любит и ценит «своего Чарли» больше, чем сотню Шаляпиных, взятых вместе. Его фильмы при всей «беспартийности» могут и должны считаться нашими.

Чарли Чаплин — старый член социалистической партии Америки. По последним сведениям, он примкнул к американским коммунистам...

Когда мы задумаем построить «фабрику смеха» (конечно, это будет «кино-фабрика»), президиуму Коминтерна придется рассмотреть просьбу группы коммунистов-кино-работников:

«о переброске, в порядке партийной мобилизации, т. Ч. Чаплина из Америки в РСФСР»...

Впрочем, он и без того давно рвется к нам.

Николай Лебедев.

Юбилей П. М. Садовского.

Возобновлением «Снегурочки» под режиссерством и с участием Прова Михайловича Садовского Малый театр ознаменовал 25-летие (вернее, 27-летие) своей неразрывной связи с этим артистом, вступившим в 1895 г. в труппу «Дома Островского» и с тех пор уже не покидавшим его.

Пров Михайлович Садовский родился 10 августа 1874 г. в артистической семье. Не только знаменитые отец — Михаил Провович, мать — Ольга Осиповна и дед — Пров Михайлович были актерами, но и дядя деда (со стороны отца) и дед со стороны матери, — известный певец Большого театра Лазарев, служили искусству. В 1937 году, т.-е. через пятнадцать лет, исполнится столетие служения семьи Садовских Малому театру. Еще учеником 6. императорских драматических курсов (на 3-м курсе) нынешний юбиляр выступал на сцене Малого театра в пьесах Гольдони («Веер») и Островского (Глумов — «На всякого мудреца»), а по окончании школы в 1895 г. вступил в труппу Малого театра, работе которого отдал весь свой талант, сыграв около 160 ролей, не считая выходных, исполнять которые в первые четыре года должны были все вновь поступавшие в труппу.

В репертуаре П. М.: Шекспир («Укрощение строптивой», «Ромео и Джульетта», «Зим...

...полно Островский: «Не было ни гроша», «Невольницы», «Поздняя любовь», «Трудовой хлеб», «Дмитрий Самозванец и Василий Шуйский», «Таланты и поклонники» и ныне играемые «Василиса Мелентьева», «На бойком месте» и «Воевода». Последние три роли — лучшие в репертуаре Пр. Мих. Из новых русских писателей Садовский играет Ал. Н. Толстого, М. Горького и А. Луначарского (Карл I в «Оливер Кромвель»).

Для юбилейного спектакля возобновили последнюю более 20 лет «Снегурочку», как бы подчеркивая этим тесную связь Садовских с А. Н. Островским.

По окончании спектакля состоялось чествование артиста, которое открыл приветственными словами нарком по просвещению А. В. Луначарский, особенно подчеркнувший, что в день своего юбилея Пр. Мих. окружен молодежью, достойным учителем которой он пусть явится и впредь для передачи лучших заветов Малого театра его молодому поколению. То же огромное и благотворное влияние на подрастающее поколение отметил от имени 1-й студии Малого театра т. Мейер. Дружески приветствовали юбиляра адресом от труппы Малого театра А. А. Яблочкина, Е. М. Садовская, Рыжов, Яковлев и др., поднесшие традиционный знак за 25-летнюю службу. «Ста...

Кооперация.

ЦЕНТРОСОЮЗ ЗА ГРАНИЦЕЙ.

С передачей имущества старых кооперативов Центросоюзу (1 апр. 22 г.) советская кооперация прочно обосновалась за границей. В настоящее время главная к-ра Центросоюза в Лондоне, а также конторы в Берлине, Риге, Ревеле, Праге и Константинополе стали заметными хозяйственными организациями, уже зарекомендовавшими себя с деловой стороны своими сделками.

Такова, напр., покупка 500.000 ф. чая у английского о-ва опт. зак., отправленного в Россию через Карскую экспедицию. Через два месяца после покупки цены на чай поднялись на 50 проц.

Кредитные операции Центросоюза за границей расширяются. Так, за 8 месяцев работы конторой Ц-за в Лондоне получен, при сравнительно небольшом обеспечении валютным сырьем, кредит под товары свыше 2 милл. руб. зол. Наиболее выгодный кредит контора получила от Манчестерского кожевенного консорциума на полошвенную кожу: 24.000 п. с полугодовым кредитом по средне-рыночным ценам Лондона.

Основными операциями заграничных контор Ц-за являются операции с русским сырьем, главным образом волокно, лен и пенька. Это сырье Ц-з или покупает на свои средства, или получает в кредит от крестьян через губсоюзы. Всего до настоящего времени отправлено льна и пеньки через Петроград за границу свыше 700.000 п. Сырье в отношении упаковки и сортировки отправляется в прекрасном состоянии. На первом месте стоит бежецкий лен Тверского губсоюза и пушнина Сибцентросоюза. На вырученные от продажи сырья деньги Центросоюз покупает за границей товары, необходимые для русского крестьянина. Всего закуплено сел.-хоз. машин, сахара, подошвенной кожи и т. п. на 10 м. р. зол. Эти товары в большинстве уже прибыли в Россию и частично доставлены в деревню в обмен на сырье.

ОСЕННЯЯ ПУТИНА НА АСТРАХАНСКИХ ПРОМЫСЛАХ Ц—ЗА.

Осенняя путина на астраханских промыслах Центросоюза дала удовлетворительные результаты. Улов дал весьма-приличную цифру, в 2½ раза превышающую улов весенней путины. Поймано с 10 августа по 1 декабря — 425.809 пуд. рыбы. За время путины было отправлено из Астрахани готовых товаров весеннего и осеннего улова — 220.000 пуд.; осталось в наличности за вычетом подлежащей сдаче натуваренды 220.000 пуд. товара. Затруднений в таре не было; во-время надлежащим образом организованные бондарные мастерские, наличные запасы бондарных материалов дали возможность во-время иметь тару хорошего качества и в достаточном количестве. Остро все время обстоял вопрос с солью. Беспрерывные скачки цен (за время путины от 260 до 950 руб. за пуд.), дополнительные акцизы, налоги обрушивались совершенно неожиданно в самые тяжелые в финансовом отношении моменты.

В общем положение промыслов резко и определенно улучшилось, составился солидный капитал, крепкий сработавшийся аппарат. Болезнь долгих лет [illegible] перманентный продовольственный и товарно-материальный кризис прошедшей осенью не ощущался, изжита болезнь последних двух лет — хроническая задолженность рабочим, служащим и ловцам. Путину закончили, покрыв всю задолженность ловцам и рабочим, прикупив и построив новый деревянный флот, тоннажем на 60.000 пуд., и имея, кроме, того, некоторые дивиденды в виде готовых товаров.

ТРАКТОРОСНАБЖЕНИЕ.

Снабжение сельского хозяйства тракторами является одной из неотложных мер общегосударственного значения. В целях единого и правильного выступления на заграничном рынке, Центросоюз участвует в этом деле совместно с другими заинтересованными организациями — Госсельскладом и Сельскосоюзом. Потребность Ц—за на 1923 г. выражается в 100 шт. тракторов.

СНАБЖЕНИЕ СЕЛЬСКОХОЗЯЙСТВЕННЫМ ИНВЕНТАРЕМ.

Центросоюз намерен приобрести на заграничном рынке сельскохозяйственный инвентарь, в том числе молочный (сепараторы, маслобойки и проч.) и части к машинам, главным образом, тот инвентарь, который не производится внутри России. Согласно сокращенного импортного плана, всего в 1923 г. предложено закупить инвентаря на 795.620 руб. зол.

Письмо в редакцию.

Фельетон в № 2 «Правды» 1923 г. «Меньшевизм в пролеткультовской одежде», подписанный Я. Яковлевым, посвящен моей речи, которая была сказана около месяца тому назад и не стенографирована, а также тезисам, которые именно не были напечатаны. При таких условиях редакция, думаю, не откажет мне в праве сделать некоторые фактические

ПОСЛЕ ПИСЬМА БОГДАНОВА.

1) Первое возражение Богданова фактически неправильно. В своей речи в университете Богданов дословно сказал о том, что «переворот если не совсем произошел, то произойдет скоро, но в иной обстановке. Обстановка эта создана буржуазной политикой коммунистической партии».

Совсем не нужно было уже полтора ме...

…на заседании правления решено ассигновать 14.000.000 руб. золотом на покупку тракторов за границей. Здесь же, в Ростове, тов. Бельгельский, уполнаркомвнешторга, уже закупил в Америке 400 тракторов «Фордзонъ».

Вот, как после долгих обсуждений разрешается вопрос о русском тракторостроении:

— Купить за границей.

Правление вынесло одно постановление, «Красный Аксай»—другое. Аксайские коммунисты, вместе с беспартийными рабочими, вместе с инженерами завода постановили строить на своем заводе тракторы.

И через три-четыре месяца «Красный Аксай» выпускает три первых в России показательных советских трактора—три «русских Фордзона».

Мне коммунист-директор «Красного Аксая», волнуясь, говорит:

— Русский Фордзон—это моя мечта. Я давно думал о постройке этого трактора в России. И лишь когда мы об'единили «Аксай» с автоугольным заводом (это завод—гигант), представилась полная возможность тракторостроения.

Автоугольный завод—это громадный завод, построенный для автопроизводства. Огромные бетонные корпуса специально приспособлены для тракторостроения. Имеется мощное новое приобретенное во…

…«Красный Аксай» будет выпускать 600 тракторов в год.

— Мы делаем последнюю ставку на Плетча,—говорили мне в Аксайской коммунячейке.—Может-быть, он поможет за. нас. Посылаем ему свой доклад.

По небо московское проясняется. В «Экономической Жизни» промелькнула заметка, что соответствующей комиссией постановлено 50 проц. от сумм, предназначенных на покупку тракторов за границей, перерассчитывать для русского тракторостроения.

Указывается, что «Красный Аксай» должен будет строить 600 тракторов в год…

Долго дебатировался этот вопрос. Решали, перерешали—строить или не строить. Решили не строить. Теперь снова—строить. И места, в том числе и «Красный Аксай», уже разуверились в реальности постановлений центра по этому вопросу.

«Красный Аксай», вместо заседаний приступил к чертежам нового русского трактора, вместо долгих прений свободное от работы время он отдает постройке тракторов. Работают без оплаты «за золотой рубль», даже не по ставкам союза, а бесплатно, только руководимые непреклонным пролетарским желанием помочь своему строительству.

Ник. Погодин.

На Памирах.

Дорога мучений.

Главный путь из Ферганы на Памиры—«Ашиа Юл» (дорога мучений)—проходит через Ош, Памирский пост, пересекает Алайскую долину и обрывается у Хорога.

Эта дорога, созданная около двадцати лет тому назад исключительными усилиями туземного населения и солдат памирских отрядов, служила удовлетворительным средством сообщения Памира с Ферганой. Но в результате полного прекращения ремонтных работ за последние четыре года, не только колесное сообщение по этой дороге, но и «конное» стало невозможным, особенно по течению реки Гунта,—от станции Джаланди до Хорога, где произошли громадные обвалы, деревянные мосты снесены горными потоками, горные реки, отведенные в свое время в «обходные русла», прорвали плотины и разлились на десятки верст там, где еще недавно лежал «великий путь»—«Аза пыл-Юл».

И в вопросе об использовании памирских богатств основным и ударным моментом необходимо считать восстановление «великого пути».

Памирский пост.

Памирский пост был построен «в особых стратегических целях», а также «в…

…переведено часть хозяйственных расходов по школе на средства населения. Одновременно КОНО было вынуждено снять со своей сметы все школы по линии Мурманской жел. дороги и передать на попечение жел. дороги. Соответ…

…этой мере. КОНО считало, что в условиях жестокого экономического кризиса в первую очередь необходимо прежде гарантировать материальную обеспеченность народного учителя.

Инф. НКП.

Телеграммы.

ПЯТИЛЕТИЕ КОРПУСА ЧЕРВОННОГО КАЗАЧЕСТВА.

ХАРЬКОВ, 10 января. Сегодня первый корпус червонного казачества имени Вуцика празднует пятилетие своего существования. На место расположения корпуса выехала делегация центральных учреждений во главе с заместителем начпура тов. Рабичевым. Президиум Вуцика командировал для приветствия члена президиума Вуцик, почетного червонного казака, Наркома Скрыпника.

СЛАВНЫЙ ЮБИЛЕЙ.

ХАРЬКОВ, 10 января. 7-го января рабочие завода Электросила № 1 (бывш. ВЭК) праздновали пятилетие рабочего управления заводом. От имени Вуцика и ЦК КПУ красных вэковцев приветствовал тов. Петровский, выразивший надежду, что вэковцы — авангард революционного пролетариата будут и впредь твердо стоять на своем посту. От имени Совнаркома тов. Гуревич указал, что участь республики зависит от быстрого развития тяжелой индустрии. Тов. Эйдеман приветствовал вэковцев от имени сотен тысяч красноармейцев — революционных бойцов Украины и Крыма. Далее вэковцев приветствовали представители Южбюро ВЦСПС, Укрсовнархоза, Харьковского губкома, губисполкома, Горсовета, Московского завода «Динамо», а также всех харьковских заводов. Состоялось награждение орденами трудового красного знамени лучших рабочих ВЭК'а. Собранием послана приветственная телеграмма тов. Ленину.

ХАРЬКОВ, 10 января. В ознаменование 5-й годовщины национализации завода ВЭК УЭС ассигновал 30 тыс. рублей на культурно-просветительные нужды завода.

ВОЗВРАЩЕНИЕ В СОВ. РОССИЮ.

РОСТОВ-ДОН, 10 января. Донисполком получил из Болгарии письмо отказавшегося, занимавшего на Дону ответственные посты, с запросом об отношении к возвращающимся казакам и с извещением возможности возвращения на родину генералов Гусельщикова, Секретева, Сарка, Абрамова, Калинина и др. В письме обрисовывается глубокий распад в среде бывших руководителей казачества.

КОММУНАЛЬНЫЙ БАНК.

ХАРЬКОВ, 10 января. Организуется коммунальный банк, проект которого поступил на утверждение УЭС. Предполагается выпуск акций на 1.000.000 золотом, из коих 51 проц. остается за губисполкомом, остальные распределяются между кооперативными, профессиональными и местными организациями. Задача банка—предоставление ссуд на постройку новых зданий и восстановление разрушенных домов и владений.

ОТКАЗЫВАЮТСЯ СОДЕРЖАТЬ ЦЕРКВИ.

МИНСК, 10 января. В Слуцком уезде крестьяне отказываются принимать на свое содержание церковь и попов.

ГОЛОД В САРАТОВСКОЙ ГУБ.

САРАТОВ, 10 января. Из Кузнецк сообщают, что во многих волостях возобновился голод. Едят суррогаты. Зарегистрировано 50 тыс. голодающих.

…(«Орлеанская дева» и «Мария Стюарт»), Ибсен—(«Борьба за престол») и др. Из русских классиков А. К. Толстой (Кристиан в «Царе Борисе» и боярин Черный в «Посадника»), Л. Н. Толстой (Анисй в «Плодах Просвещения»), Грибоедов (Чацкий) и особенно…

…ло телеграммы. Далее следовали депутации от управления госгеатрами, от МОНО, ПК и МК рабиса, балета Большого театра, Художественного театра и студий и т. д. Чествование закончилось во 2 часу ночи.

А. М.

Хроника

— 1-й гос. детский театр. Находящаяся за границей руководительница театра т. Паскар ведет в настоящее время переговоры относительно гастролей детского театра, по окончании сезона, в Берлине, Париже и Лондоне. Возвращение Паскар ожидается в конце января.

— Госцирки. Наркомпрос проводит в настоящее время вопрос об огосударствлении цирков. Около 11 цирков, в том числе оба московские, петроградский, тульский, нижегородский, саратовский, самарский и др. будут переданы в центральное управление госцирков (на хоз. расчете). На вторую половину сезона московские цирки обещают ряд новых номеров, в том числе Вин-Бом (лучшие из них: Бочаро и Кольветти), дрессировщики животных Гинзлер и целую труппу «клоунов-музыкантов». С половины января в цирке пантомима. Возвращается в Виталий Лазаренко с новым агитационным материалом.

Библиография.

ЭСА-ДЕ-КЕЙРОШ. *«Реликвия»*. Госиздат, 1922 г., стр. 221.

О португальской литературе мы знаем только, что там когда-то какой-то Камоэнс написал какую-то «Лузиаду». Вновь выпущенный том «Всемирной литературы» пробивает первую брешь в нашей безграмотности по части португальской литературы,—кстати отметить, отсюда же мы узнаем мимоходом, что надо произносить не «Камоэнс», а—«Камоэнш».

Эса-де-Кейрош принадлежит к плеяде «молодых» португальских писателей 60—80-х г.г. прошлого столетия. Несколько запоздавшая появлением в свет в стране католического мракобесия и закоренелых феодальных традиций, «Молодая Португалия» появилась выразительницей—в первую очередь—буржуазного вольнодумства.

«Реликвия» де-Кейроша—темпераментная, пропитанная юмором и подчас едкой сатирой история о том, как один молодой отпрыск чиновной и ханжеской провинциальной знати, с целью обеспечения за собой наследства ополоумевшей на религии тетки, отправляется в Иерусалим за священной «реликвией»; здесь он (надо полагать, во сне) становится свидетелем последних дней жизни Иисуса и его мнимого (для автора) воскресения и т. п.

Рассказ развертывает широкую красочную картину — огромного, прежде всего, территориально протяжения и пестрой, пляшущей красками жизни «племен, наречий, состояний» сегодняшнего дня (60-х г.г. XIX в.) и… за 1850 лет до того.

Пусть автор не справился с концом похождений своего героя, сбормав их жалким анекдотом и неожиданно вставив в неидущую ему позу моралиста,—но даже и по поводу мещанской идиллии, на которой успокаивается рассказчик (а с ним и автор), пробивается, к полному удовольствию читателя, какая-то ироническая гримаса.

С вольнодумным, антирелигиозным пафосом «Реликвии» дисгармонирует коротенькое предисловие Г. Лозинского,—весьма христиански называющего кейрошевского равви Иисуса— «Спасителем» (с большой буквы)…

В. Б.

П. КОВАЛЕНКО, *«Книжка политической грамоты»*, на татарском языке. Перевод С. Атнагулова, издание Центр. Тат. Бюро при ЦК РКП (б). Москва, 1922 г.

Простая, ясная и краткая и написанная понятным языком, завоевавшая себе широкие круги читателей среди рабочих и крестьян, книжка политграмоты П. Коваленко издана на татарском языке.

При чрезвычайной бедности выпущенной политической литературы на языках народностей наших окраин и при полном отсутствии именно такой книжки, какую дал тов. Коваленко, и, наконец, при наличии неизмеримо сильного спроса на эту пищу со стороны широких рабоче-крестьянских масс, и особенно молодежи,—книжка политграмоты П. Коваленко, переведенная на татарский язык, особенно ценна. Перевод сделан, в общем, вполне удовлетворительно. Автор перевода встал частично на давно желанный правильный путь прививки в массах Востока международной терминологии. До сих пор переводчики, при отсутствии в родном лексиконе соответствующего термина для перевода с русского, прибегали к помощи мертвого арабского языка. Например: «Интернационал», «революция», «коммунизм» и т. д. переводили арабскими терминами — «беинельмилаль», «инкелаб», «иштеракион». Все эти термины понятны только муллам и небольшому кругу интеллигенции, более или менее хорошо знакомому с арабским языком, а рабоче-крестьянская масса в своей обыденной жизни никогда этих терминов не слышала и не употребляла, тогда как международные термины — «Интернационал», «пролетариат», «революция» и т. д. приходилось слышать в течение пяти лет не одну тысячу раз.

Технический недостаток книжки в переводе выражается в досадной «опечатке, гласной»: «Русиада башка урениарда и т. д.», тогда как следует: «Русиядан башка урениарда и т. д.». Здесь пропущена буква «н», что равнозначуще слову «кроме» или «за исключением». Таким образом на странице 20 искажается смысл. Надо читать: «Правительство во всех странах, кроме России, до сего времени угнетает трудящихся»; в опечатке же вышло его так: «В России и др. странах и т. д.» (т.-е. как будто бы и советское правительство угнетает трудящихся).

Остается пожелать автору и издательству при выпуске следующего издания указанные недочеты устранить, но перевод сам по себе в настоящее время является весьма полезным и своевременным, и книжке заранее гарантирован успех.

Саид-Галиев.

НОВЫЕ КНИГИ.

УЧЕБНИКИ.

Н. ГУСЕВ и Н. СИДОРОВ.—«Синтаксис русского языка». Учебник—руководство для школ 2-й ступени. М.

Синтаксис рекомендован научно-педагогической секцией гос. ученого совета.

Н. ШАПОШНИКОВ и Н. ВАЛЬЦОВ.—«Сборник алгебраических задач». Ч. 2. Изд. 25. М. 1923 г.

ЭКОНОМИКА.

Е. ВАРГА.—«Кризис мирового капиталистического хозяйства». М. 1923 г.

Книга вышла вторым изданием, предпринятым немецкой секцией Коминтерна весной 1922 г. Затем она была переведена с немецкого на русский тов. Н. Мещеряковым.

Тов. Варга во втором издании доводит свое исследование мирового хозяйства до конца 1921 г.

ПЕДАГОГИКА.

«ЖУРНАЛ ПО ИЗУЧЕНИЮ РАННЕГО ДЕТСКОГО ВОЗРАСТА». Т. 1. № 2. М.

Журнал выходит под ред. Г. Н. Сперанского. Входят статьи, рецензии, библиография, хроника.

ПРОФ. П. МОНРО.—«История педагогики» (древность и средние века). М. 1923 г.

Перевод с английского. Заключает главы: Первобытное воспитание. Восточное воспитание. Греция. Рим. Средние века.

ПРОФ. П. МОНРО.—«История педагогики» (новое время). М. 1923 г.

Том заключает главы о воспитании в эпоху возрождения, реформации, системы Локка, Руссо.

1) В фельетоне говорится: «Мы начинаем подниматься, по его (Богданова) мнению, лишь в меру того, насколько идет вперед развитие капитализма».

Ничего подобного я не говорил и говорить не мог, ибо, во-первых, этого не думаю, и, во-вторых, это совершенно вне моей тогдашней темы. Я брал новую экономическую политику, как непреложный факт, и выяснял, какое влияние она может иметь на судьбу ростков пролетарской культуры, независимо от создания руководителей этой политики. Вопрос же о том, в какой мере и в каких отношениях она успешна, здесь не при чем.

2) Цитата из тезисов совершенно искажена. Вместо слов «это будет Интернационал» написано: «как-будто Интернационала», и дальше искажены падежи и согласования прилагательных, а также пропущены слова «и боевой» (дело идет о созидательности), почему следующие слова «и еще более творческой» становятся нелепы. В общем, получается бессмыслица, за которую я отвечать не могу: тезисов автору на прочтение не давал, и где он их взял, не знаю. Подлинный текст не восстановляю, так как вырванный из целого клочок все равно непонятен; да и все тезисы о культурных перспективах—не самостоятельное целое, а дополнение к одному давнишнему докладу.

3) Английские авторы, из книги которых («Proletcult») я цитировал лозунг трех Интернационалов, политического, экономического и культурного, не «какие-то английские социалисты», как полагает автор фельетона, а партийные коммунисты и известные теоретики, Пэзн и Сидар Поль. (И книга, и авторы были мной точно названы.

4) Говоря о резолюции группы «Вперед» в 1912 г., автор называет эту группу «богдановцами», что фактически неверно: я еще в 1911 г. порвал с группой «Вперед», находя, что она подверглась эмигрантскому разложению.

5) В фельетоне говорится, что речь в клубе моск. ун-та—мое «первое политическое выступление после долгого перерыва». Это сообщение фактически неверно во всяком случае, какой смысл ни придавать термину «политическое выступление». Если он означает постановку политических задач и призыв к политическим действиям, как общепринято его понимать, то никакого политического выступления не было: дело шло о прошлых судьбах и о перспективах пролетарской культуры. Если «политику» составляет уже то, что при выяснении этих судеб и перспектив учитывалась наличная политическая обстановка, то это было за последние годы отнюдь не мое первое, а по меньшей мере сотое «политическое выступление». Наконец, если суть в том, что я цитировал, между прочим, политический документ—впередовскую платформу 1909 года,—то документ этот принадлежит истории, прошлому, и насколько далекому с точки зрения хода событий, видно из того, что он появился накануне слияния воедино большевистской и меньшевистской фракций РСДРП. При том цитировал я из него только программу пролетарской культуры, как первую такого рода формулировку в истории человечества, формулировку, за которую я, ее докладчик, наиболее ответствен.

6) В статье написано: «К октябрьской революции в начальный ее период он (Богданов) отнесся, как к солдатско-крестьянскому бунту». Никогда и нигде я не говорил ничего подобного. В декабре 1917 года я говорил в одном докладе и писал о «рабоче-солдатском блоке», осуществившем эту революцию,—что и теперь считаю вполне верным.

А. Богданов.

4 января 1923 г.

…культуре, для того чтобы сообразить, что богдановская мысль совершенно совпадает с размышлением о под'еме нашего хозяйства «лишь в меру того, насколько идет вперед развитие капитализма». Та же мысль изложена А. Богдановым и в пункте 6 его тезисов.

2) Гр. Богданов не хочет исправлять корректурой опечатки,—все же ее исправляет. Тут же сообщает о том, что весь этот «клочок все равно непонятен». Не смею спорить с Богдановым насчет понятности его писания. Все же думаю, что рабочий, даже не учившийся на Капри, поймет об'ективный классовый смысл обещаний Богданова насчет будущего действительного интернационала, который будет «не 2-й, не 3-й, но окончательный».

3) Прикрытие из английских социалистов или даже коммунистов также мало поможет одеться в левые одежды меньшевику Богданову, как и русское пролетарское прикрытие. Суть не в прикрытии, а в классовой природе богдановских речей и тезисов (которую я вскрывал в своей статье), в частности в классовой природе богдановской плейяды о самостоятельном пролеткультовском интернационале.

4) и 5)—абсолютно ничего не опровергает. Схоластика со «политическом выступлении» хороша была, может быть, для острова Капри в 1909 году,—ни для чего не нужна теперь. Считаю все же нужным указать, что впередовскую платформу 1909 года Богданов цитировал, конечно, не из любви к истории, а из-за тех элементов борьбы с большевистской партией, которые в ней имеются.

Думаю, что даже самые сильные каприйские очки не заставят читателя увидеть зарождение пролетарской культуры в эмигрантских разговорчиках насчет «индивидуализма очень многих деятелей, нетерпимости к товарищеской „критике“ и проч. и прочего эмигрантского хлама, который цитировал Богданов.

6) Богданов утверждает, что он в начальный период Октябрьской революции видел в ней рабоче-крестьянский блок. Здесь налицо или простое или «политическое» запамятование. Вот что писал А. Богданов в «Новой Жизни» №№ 19 и 20 за 1918 г.:

«Большевики—рабоче-солдатская партия… В политике рабоче-солдатская партия есть на деле—просто солдатская»…

«Для такого (широкого экономического и культурного—Я. Я.) строительства партия солдатская мало пригодна по самой своей природе»…

«С той же солдатской точки зрения решались, как это ни странно, и такие вопросы, как рабочий контроль над производством»…

«Декрет о рабочем контроле дал просто копию с контроля солдатских комитетов над ротным, над полковым хозяйством»…

«Вожди солдатской партии должны подчиняться солдатской идеологии»… (курсив везде наш—Я. Я.).

«Читатель сам может судить, насколько правильно возрождение Богданова и насколько мы имеем здесь пример того, что даже над профессорами каприйской школы имеет власть старая русская пословица: «Русский человек задним умом крепок».

7)—и последнее: по существу Богданов не опроверг ничего. Иначе говоря, он и не попытался оспаривать правильность чего изложения основного в его точке зрения. Моей же целью и было—изложить это основное и показать русскому рабочему лишний раз, как под якобы левой, даже левейшей фразеологией скрывается старый мелкобуржуазный меньшевизм, пытающийся поднять голову в связи с оживлением мелкого буржуа при новой экономической политике.

Я. Яковлев.

Сельское хозяйство.

ЦЕНТРАЛЬНЫЙ ДОМ КРЕСТЬЯНИНА.

Деятельность Центрального Дома Крестьянина продолжает расширяться.

За короткое время он сумел приобрести широкую популярность во всей республике.

В ЦДК уже перебывало несколько сотен крестьянских ходоков, приезжающих, главным образом, по общественным крестьянским делам.

Через консультативный отдел прошло около двух сот дел, из которых громадное большинство—земельных.

При ЦДК организованы сел.-хоз. курсы, на которых читаются лекции по землеустройству, травосеянию, корнеплодиванию, луговодству и др. На лекциях обыкновенно присутствует от 150 до 200 человек, из которых 43 проц. красноармейцев, а остальные—крестьяне, а также рабочие, интересующиеся земледелием.

При ЦДК имеется музей, который состоит из отделов полеводства, садоводства и огородничества, льноводства, почвоведения и других отделов сельского хозяйства. В настоящее время в нем насчитывается 1.090 предметов.

В библиотеке имеются все издания издательства Наркомзема «Новая Деревня» и другие книги по сельскому хозяйству, а также литература по общественным вопросам.

Для крестьян-ходоков ЦДК устраивает экскурсии. Первая экскурсия была на выставку «Красная Москва», где экскурсанты ознакомились с историей революционной борьбы и с жизнью и работой красной столицы. Затем были устроены экскурсии на выставку ВСНХ, в Наркомздрав, в Румянцевский музей, Третьяковскую галлерею и другие.

В театре «Новый быт», при ЦДК, было поставлено несколько пьес из современной крестьянской жизни. В виду того, что в настоящее время таких пьес имеется очень мало, ЦДК привлек к работе Всероссийский союз крестьянских писателей.

При ЦДК функционирует кинематограф, в котором уже прошел целый ряд картин, характеризующих сел.-хоз. работу, производство сел.-хоз. машин на Западе, кожевенное и чугунно-литейное производство и др.

ЦДК в будущем предполагает широко развить сношения с заграничным крестьянским пролетариатом, начало чему уже положено посещением Дома Крестьянина членами Коминтерна—представителями крестьянских масс западных государств.

СЕЛЬСКОЕ ХОЗЯЙСТВО ТЕРЕКА.

Общая площадь губернии 4½ милл. десятин. 95 проц. населения занимается сельским хозяйством. 98 проц. приходится на долю общинника и хуторянина и только 2 проц. занимают коммуны, артели и совхозы.

Количество живого *инвентаря* сильно сократилось: в 1913 году числилось 186.000 лошадей, в 23 г.—101.000, т.-е. 54,3 проц.; из 58.000 быков и третьяков—осталось до 35.000, т.-е. 60,3 проц.; сельскохозяйственных машин и орудий имеется: по под'ему почвы — 39.500, рыхлению—30.000, посеву—3.600, уборке—61.500, молотьбе—400, очистке и сортировке—10.600. При таком количестве с.-х. инвентаря трудно рассчитывать на правильную обработку почвы.

Посевная площадь с 900.000 десятин в 1914 г. сократилась до 320.000 дес., т.-е. на 64,5 проц., а сбор урожая понизился на 75 проц.

Яровых в 1922 г. предположено было засеять 337.000 дес., а засеяно только 80.000, что было вызвано недостаточностью семян.

Минимальный весенний посев выражается количеством 288.000 дес. Испрашивается семян 387.000 пуд., т.-е. 25 проц. потребности, а остальные 75 проц. должно дать население.

Для успешного проведения весенней посевной кампании необходим отпуск или и изменение ставок натурналога.

Архипа.

КУЛЬТУРА КОНОПЛИ.

По данным НКЗема, положение конопляной культуры республики представляется в таком виде.

Посевная площадь под коноплю в 1922 г. исчислялась, приблизительно, в 200 тыс. десятин, с средним посевным урожаем в 22 пуда. В сравнении с 1921 г., посевная площадь под коноплю в 1922 г. сократилась на 20 проц. причина—неурожай, постигший ряд губерний, где конопляная культура развита (напр., Тамбовская). Зато возросла урожайность, на 100 проц. в сравнении с 1920 г. (в среднем—10,6 пуд. десятины).

В мирное время урожай конопли (волокна) исчислялся в 25 милл. п., причем до 4 милл. пуд. шло за границу, до 1,5—2 милл.—на русские фабрики, а остальное—на внутреннее потребление (на кустарное производство). Урожай 1922 г. определяется в 4,5 милл.

Вопрос об установлении вывозного контингента конопли на 1922—23 год еще не разрешен, в виду определившихся разногласий между НКЗемом и НКТ.

Последний наметил к вывозу 1922—23 г. до 1.200.000 пуд. пеньки

По Советской федерации.

Раскрытие эсеровской контрреволюционной организации в Сибири.

НОВОНИКОЛАЕВСК, 10 января. Полномочным представительством ГПУ в Сибири опубликовано следующее официальное сообщение:

Органами ГПУ в Сибири раскрыта и ликвидирована контр-революционная эсеро-белогвардейская организация, охватывавшая западную Сибирь и часть Урала. Ячейки организации раскрыты в следующих пунктах: Тюмени, Заводоуковской, Камышлове, Павлодаре, Челябинске, Кургане, Петропавловске, Куломзине, Омске, Барабинске, Калинске, Новониколаевске, Барнауле, Бийске, Семипалатинске, Татарске, Томске и др. В комитет организации входили эсеры — Скулин, Чижевский, Санин, Островский, Хухарев. Организация, ведя работу по созданию кулацко-крестьянских ячеек на платформе Сибирской Крестьянской автономной республики, выдвинула лозунги Сибирского учредительного собрания и «Советов без коммунистов».

Комитет организации имел военный и железнодорожный отделы. Во главе военного отдела стоял белогвардейский офицер, бывший командир повстанческого отряда во время петропавловско-ишимского восстания, атаман Незнамов (Карасевич).

Военный отдел имел задачей создание боевых ячеек, которые в момент восстания предполагалось превратить в военные штабы, железнодорожный отдел должен был, в случае выступления, устроить замешательство в работе сибирских железных дорог, создавая для этого пробки на узловых станциях.

Основным ядром организации явились, главным образом, кулацкие элементы деревни, духовенство, а также отдельные элементы офицерства, железнодорожников и служащих советских учреждений.

Арестовано свыше 300 активных членов организации. Дело передается в сибирское отделение Верховного Трибунала ВЦИК.

целях укрепления русской власти на Памире».

Уже первой группой русских солдат, здесь, почти у подножия Сандукуша, был основан поселок, заложены картофельные огороды и молочное хозяйство (кутасы—памирские яки).

Царские отряды были грозой для редких киргизских аулов.

Колонизаторское настроение среди осевших здесь солдат усилилось после февральской революции, понятой здесь, как полная свобода порабощения коренных жителей. С усилением грабежей и репрессий началось массовое бегство киргиз восточных Памир в пределы Китая и Афганистана, куда угонялись и громадные стада скота.

Красное знамя на Памире.

В 1920 году памирский отряд сменился отрядом Красной армии, преодолевшим при своем продвижении исключительные трудности.

Отношения между памирским отрядом и коренным населением резко изменились. Впервые кочевники привлекаются к советскому строительству, приобщаются к революционному движению и организуют свои аульные ревкомы.

Красноармейцы от системы поборов, конфискаций и просто грабежей переходят к организации собственного производства: расширяют посевы в долинах, демонстрируя перед кочевниками относительно совершенные способы сельскохозяйственного производства, организуют свои кустарные мастерские, производящие порох, дубильные кожи, вирают, мыло, мебель, сбрую, подковы и сельскохозяйственные орудия.

В качестве рабочих этих мастерских привлекаются не только красноармейцы, но и туземцы.

Кроме того, отрядом открывается в Хороге туземно-русская школа, в которой преподается политграмота на туземных языках.

Басмачество.

Произвол царских отрядов вызвал не только бегство киргиз и таджиков за черту русских Памир, но и басмаческое движение. Памирцы не свободны от басмачей и до сих пор. Нападения басмачей на Памирский пост имели место еще в январе, марте и августе 1922 г. Но, в связи с громадной работой, проделанной отрядом, памирское басмачество быстро разлагается и близко к полной ликвидации.

Торговые сношения.

Торговые сношения Памира с Афганистаном все еще не налажены. Но все же наши таджики вывозят в Афганистан сукна, особенно [illegible], хаты (сорт туземной обуви), шерстяные чулки и перчатки, шкуры волков, лисиц, куниц и т. д. Взамен этого таджики приобретают на афганской территории пшеницу, масло, фрукты, рис и пр. С другой стороны, афганские таджики охотно приносят к нам и предметы, в которых нуждаются отряд и население. С Китаем и Индией наши торговые сношения носят пока случайный характер.

М. Исаев.

„Русский трактор".

(От нашего ростовского корреспондента).

Не так давно уполпаркомвнешторгом Юго-Востока (в Ростове) был намечен план закупки громадного количества с.-х. машин и орудий за границей. Между тем, ростовский завод с.-х. машин и орудий «Красный Аксай» производит эти же машины. Марка «Аксая» известна всей России и зарекомендовала с лучшей стороны уже давно. Машины, вырабатываемые «Красным Аксаем», не уступают машинам лучших заграничных фабрик. Аксайские машины более приспособлены к русским условиям, чем заграничные. Наконец, «Аксай» имеет все возможности довести производство с.-х. машин до довоенных размеров.

Несмотря на все это Внешторг решительно готовится к закупке с.-х. машин за границей.

Чем можно оправдать закупку машин за границей в то время, как советское с.-х. машиностроение еще не вышло из кризиса, благодаря отсутствию нормального рынка, когда тот же «Красный Аксай» еле вылезает от сезона до сезона, не имея сбыта?

Теперь о тракторах.

Долгое время вопрос о русском тракторостроении блуждает по кабинетам хозяйственников, застревает в комиссиях... И недавно мы здесь, в Ростове, из статьи в «Торгово-Промышленной Газ.» (№ 227) «Вопросы тракторостроения» узнали, что на заседании Промплана решено ассигновать 14.000.000 руб. золотом на покупку тракторов за границей. Здесь же, в Ростове, тов. Беленький, уполпаркомвнешторга, уже закупил в Америке 400 тракторов «Фордзон».

время войны оборудование. И если дать заводу некоторые средства, хотя бы в виде нескольких проц. от тех сумм, что отпускаются на покупку тракторов за границей, то «Красный Аксай» сумеет осуществить задачу тракторостроения в России.

«Красный Аксай» знает вся Советская Россия. В самый тяжелый голодный год, когда рабочие падали у станков, на этом заводе была превышена выработка довоенного времени... Техническая постановка завода может служить примером для многих предприятий России. И то, что рабочие и технический персонал, организовывая на заводе тракторостроение, работают бесплатно после обычной работы, говорит, конечно, в пользу «Красного Аксая». Без средств, без посторонних субсидий «Красный Аксай» пока выпускает три усовершенствованных трактора американского типа «Фордзон».

Американский «Фордзон», прежде всего, непрочен и мало приспособлен к русским условиям.

Специалисты «Красного Аксая» уверены, что их трактор будет гораздо прочнее, гораздо лучше американского. И совнархозы Юго-Востока также поддерживают аксайцев.

Теперь дело за Москвой.

Внешторг Ю.-В. закупил в Америке 400 тракторов. По точным подсчетам «Красный Аксай» сумеет выпускать 600 тракторов в год.

— Мы делаем последнюю ставку на Ильича,—говорили мне в Аксайской ячейке.—Может-быть, он поспорит за нас. Посылаем ему свой доклад.

Школа в Корельской коммуне.

Школьная сеть корельской трудовой коммуны до 1 октября 1922 года подверглась относительно незначительному сокращению. Всего было закрыто 69 школ I ступени и уволено по сокращению штатов 140 школьных работников.

Но в начале 22—23 учебного года положение резко ухудшилось. КОНО испрашивало у Корисполкома на обеспечение культурно-просветительных учреждений в 1922—23 уч. году 1.281.000 руб. в золотом исчислении, но 3-й всекорельский съезд вынужден был, вследствие недостатка средств, отпустить всего лишь 990.000 руб. зол. Смета, главным образом, предусматривала содержание школ, так как политпросвет. работа была сжата до крайних пределов в интересах спасения основной сети школ. Вследствие этого, сокращение сметы на ¼ отразилось почти исключительно на школьном деле. КОНО оказалось в очень тяжелом положении и чтобы избежать дальнейшего сокращения школьной сети, оно переложило часть хозяйственных расходов по школе на средства населения. Одновременно КОНО было вынуждено снять со своей сметы все школы по линии Мурманской жел. дороги и передать на попечение жел. дороги. Соответствующим образом пришлось поступить и с профтехнической школой при механическом техникуме. Сохранив таким образом основную школьную сеть, КОНО, однако, вынуждено было закрыть все детские сады и, что особенно важно, сократить учебный план в школах I ступени.

Однако, перевод хозяйственных расходов по содержанию школ на средства населения далеко не в полной мере и недостаточно гарантирует школы. Необходимо провести не только соответствующую агитацию среди местного населения, но также нормировать участие населения в содержании школ путем введения специальных местных налогов.

Обращает на себя внимание то обстоятельство, что КОНО, стесненное рамками жесткого бюджета, в первую очередь обеспечило материальное содержание учительства, переложив на средства населения не содержание отдельных школ в целом, а лишь часть хозяйственных расходов. Проблема [illegible] этой мере. КОНО считало, что в условиях жестокого экономического кризиса в первую очередь необходимо прочно гарантировать материальную обеспеченность народного учителя.

Ив. НКН.

Театры и музыка.

Чарли Чаплин.

Нам нужен смех. В минуты отдыха и развлечения мы, вместе с Зощенкой и спортом, в праве претендовать и на порцию смеха. Здорового, элементарного, мускулистого смеха.

Мы до сих пор все еще смеемся исключительно «серьезно», «конкретно», по-«крокодильи». Смеемся обязательно сатирически и призываем во свидетели Рабкрин и ГПУ...

Зато с каким энтузиазмом приветствовали свердловцы и молодежь две детски веселые картины с Чарли Чаплиным, показанные в кино Свердловского университета.

«Чарли Чаплин в театре» и «Чаплин на работе»—это первые две чаплиновские фильмы, просочившиеся к нам со времени войны. Фильмы старые—и по их техническому состоянию и по времени постановки. И тем не менее — это лучшее из того, что дал нам буржуазный Запад в числе своих многих миллионов «кино-метров».

Чарли Чаплин—бесспорно крупнейший из актеров кино. Исполняя труднейшую и рискованнейшую роль—творца смеха—он счастливо избегает недостатков обычных кинокомедийных актеров. В Чарли Чаплине нет банального однообразия и пошлости Макса Линдера. В нем нет дегенеративного идиотизма Токталлина (Дурашкин), Пранса и др. Нет «сала» и адюльтеризма французских фарсов. Нет тяжеловесной настойчивости немецкого юмора. Нет жирного самодовольства российской аверченковщины. Чарли Чаплин постиг тайну конструкции—серьезной физиономии, цельного тела и точного, математически построенного кино-трюка. Вот безыскусная машина его мастерства. И при ее помощи он создает шедевры, рядом с которыми мейерхольдовский «Рогоносец» и эксперименты Форрегера—славбельское вшигонство.

Над чем заставляет смеяться Чаплин? Над всем, что достойно смеха. Над пошлостью и мещанством, уродством и физической неуклюжестью и тупостью. В своих комедиях Чаплин окружает себя людскими масками, гротесками, и сам, недоуменный и неуклюжий, бродит среди них, делает неожиданные парадоксальные жесты и... заливает миллионы лиц безудержным смехом.

Я не знаю — считает ли западная буржуазия Чаплина своим, когда заставляет лондонского мэра встречать его на вокзале. Но знаю, что американский и европейский пролетарий любит и ценит «своего Чарли» больше, чем сотню Шаляпиных, взятых вместе. Его фильмы при всей «беспартийности» могут и должны считаться нашими.

Чарли Чаплин—старый член социалистической партии Америки. По последним сведениям, он примкнул к американским коммунистам...

Когда мы задумаем построить «фабрику смеха» (конечно, это будет «кинофабрика»), президиуму Коминтерна придется рассмотреть просьбу группы коммунистов-кино-работников:

«о переброске, в порядке партийной дисциплины, т. Ч. Чаплина из Америки в РСФСР»...

Впрочем, он и без того давно рвется к нам.

Николай Лебедев.

Юбилей П. М. Садовского.

Возобновлением «Снегурочки» под режиссерством и с участием Прова Михайловича Садовского Малый театр ознаменовал 25-летие (вернее, 27-летие) своей неразрывной связи с этим артистом, вступившим в 1895 г. в труппу «Дома Островского» и с тех пор уже не покидавшим его.

Пров Михайлович Садовский родился 10 августа 1874 г. в артистической семье. Не только знаменитые отец—Михаил Провыч, мать—Ольга Осиповна и дед—Пров Михайлович были актерами, но и дядя деда (со стороны отца) и дед со стороны матери,—известный певец Большого театра Лазарев, служили искусству. В 1927 году, т.-е. через пятнадцать лет, исполнится столетие служения семьи Садовских Малому театру. Еще учеником б. императорских драматических курсов (на 3-м курсе) нынешний юбиляр выступал на сцене Малого театра в пьесах Гольдони («Ревр») и Островского (Глумов—«На всякого мудреца»), а по окончании школы в 1895 г. вступил в труппу Малого театра, работе которого отдал весь свой талант, сыграв около 160 ролей, не считая выходных, исполнять которые в первые четыре года должны были все вновь поступившие в труппу.

В репертуаре П. М.: Шекспир («Укрощение строптивой», «Ромео и Джульетта», «Зимняя сказка» и «Ричард III»); Шиллер — («Орлеанская дева» и «Мария Стюарт»); Ибсен—(«Борьба за престол») и др. Из русских классиков А. К. Толстой (Христиан в «Царе Борисе» и боярин Черкный в «Посаднике»), Л. Н. Толстой (лакей в «Плодах Просвещения»), Грибоедов (Чацкий) и особенно Островский: «Не было ни гроша», «Не-вольницы», «Поздняя любовь», «Трудовой хлеб», «Дмитрий Самозванец и Василий Шуйский», «Таланты и поклонники» и ныне играемые «Василиса Мелентьева», «На бойком месте» и «Воевода». Последние три роли— лучшие в репертуаре Пр. Мих. Из новых русских писателей Садовский играет Ал. Н. Толстого, М. Горького и А. Луначарского (Карл I в «Оливер Кромвель»).

Для юбилейного спектакля возобновили не шедшую более 20 лет «Снегурочку», как бы подчеркивая этим тесную связь Садовских с А. Н. Островским.

По окончании спектакля состоялось чествование артиста, которое открыл приветственными словами нарком по просвещению А. В. Луначарский, особенно подчеркнувший, что в день своего юбилея Пр. Мих. окружен молодежью, достойным учителем, которой он пусть явится и впредь для передачи лучших заветов Малого театра его молодому поколению. То же огромное и благотворное влияние на подрастающее поколение отметил от имени I-й студии Малого театра т. Мейер. Дружески приветствовала юбиляра адресом от труппы Малого театра А. А. Яблочкина, Е. М. Садовская, Рыжов, Яковлев и др., поднесшие традиционный знак за 25-летнюю службу. «Старики» Никулина, Ермолова и Южин прислали телеграммы. Далее следовали депутации от управления гостеатрами, от МОНО, ЦК и МК рабиса, балета Большого театра, Художественного театра и студий и т. д. Чествование закончилось до 2 часу ночи.

А. М.

Кооперация.

ЦЕНТРОСОЮЗ ЗА ГРАНИЦЕЙ.

С передачей имущества старых кооперативов Центросоюзу (1 апр. 22 г.) советская кооперация прочно обосновалась за границей. К настоящему времени главная к-ра Центросоюза в Лондоне, а также конторы в Берлине, Риге, Ревеле, Праге и Константинополе стали заметными хозяйственными организациями, уже зарекомендовавшими себя с деловой стороны своими сделками.

Такова, напр., покупка 500.000 ф. чая у английского о-ва опт. зак., отправленного в Россию через Карскую экспедицию. Через два месяца после покупки цены на чай поднялись на 50 проц.

Кредитные операции Центросоюза за границей расширяются. Так, за 8 месяцев работы конторой Ц-за в Лондоне получен, при сравнительно небольшом обеспечении валютным сырьем, кредит под товары свыше 2 милл. руб. зол. Наиболее выгодный кредит контора получила от Манчестерского кожевенного консорциума на выделанную кожу: 24.000 п. с полугодовым кредитом по средне-рыночным ценам Лондона.

Основными операциями заграничных контор Ц-за являются операции с русским сырьем, главным образом волокно, лен и пенька. Это сырье Ц-з или покупает на свои средства, или получает в кредит от крестьян через губсоюзы. Всего до настоящего времени отправлено льна и пеньки через Петроград за границу свыше 700.000 п. Сырье в отношении упаковки и сортировки отправляется в прекрасном состоянии. На первом месте стоит бежецкий лен Тверского губсоюза и пушнина Сибцентросоюза. На вырученные от продажи сырья деньги Центросоюз покупает за границей товары, необходимые для русского крестьянина. Всего закуплено сел.-хоз. машин, сахара, выделанной кожи и т. п. на 10 м. р. зол. Эти товары в большинстве уже прибыли в Россию и частично доставлены в деревню в обмен на сырье.

ОСЕННЯЯ ПУТИНА НА АСТРАХАНСКИХ ПРОМЫСЛАХ Ц—ЗА.

Осенняя путина на астраханских промыслах Центросоюза дала удовлетворительные результаты. Улов дал весьма приличную цифру, в 2½ раза превышающую улов весенней путины. Поймано с 10 августа по 1 декабря—425.809 пуд. рыбы. За время путины было отправлено из Астрахани готовых товаров весеннего и осеннего улова—220.000 пуд.; осталось в наличности за вычетом подлежащей сдаче натурренды 220.000 пуд. товара. Затруднений в таре не было: во-время надлежащим образом организованные бондарные мастерские, наличные запасы бондарных материалов дали возможность во-время иметь тару хорошего качества и в достаточном количестве. Остро все время обстоял вопрос с солью. Беспрерывные скачки цен (за время путины от 260 до 950 руб. за пуд), дополнительные акцизы, налоги обрушивались совершенно неожиданно в самые тяжелые в финансовом отношении моменты.

В общем положение промыслов резко и определенно улучшилось, составился солидный капитал, крепкий сработавшийся аппарат. Болезни долгих лет излечиваются; перманентный продовольственный и товарно-материальный кризис прошедшей осенью не ощущался, изжита болезнь последних двух лет—хроническая задолженность рабочим, служащим и ловцам. Путину закончили, покрыв всю задолженность ловцам и рабочим, прикупив и построив новый деревянный флот, тоннажем на 60.000 пуд., и имея, кроме того, некоторые дивиденды в виде готовых товаров.

ТРАКТОРОСНАБЖЕНИЕ.

Снабжение сельского хозяйства тракторами является одной из неотложных мер общегосударственного значения. В целях единого и правильного выступления на заграничном рынке, Центросоюз участвует в этом деле совместно с другими заинтересованными организациями—Госсельскладом и Сельскосоюзом. Потребность Ц—за на 1923 г. выражается в 100 шт. тракторов.

СНАБЖЕНИЕ СЕЛЬСКОХОЗЯЙСТВЕННЫМ ИНВЕНТАРЕМ.

Центросоюз намерен приобрести на заграничном рынке сельскохозяйственный инвентарь, в том числе молочный (сепараторы, маслобойки и проч.) и части к машинам, главным образом, тот инвентарь, который не производится внутри России. Согласно сокращенного импортного плана, всего в 1923 г. предложено закупить инвентаря на 735.620 руб. зол.

Письмо в редакцию.

Фельетон в № 2 «Правды» 1923 г. «Меньшевизм в пролеткультовской одежде», подписанный Я. Яковлевым, посвящен моей речи, которая была сказана около месяца тому назад и не стенографирована, а также тезисам, которые нигде не были напечатаны. При таких условиях редакция, думаю, не откажет мне в праве сделать некоторые фактические поправки.

1) В фельетоне говорится: «Мы начинаем подниматься, по его (Богданова) мнению, лишь в меру того, насколько идет вперед развитие капитализма».

Ничего подобного я не говорил и говорить не мог, ибо, во-первых, этого не

ПОСЛЕ ПИСЬМА БОГДАНОВА.

1) Первое возражение Богданова фактически неправильно. В своей речи в университете Богданов дословно сказал о том, что «Перелом если не совсем произошел, то произойдет скоро, но в иной обстановке. Обстановка эта создана буржуазной политикой коммунистической партии».

Совсем не нужно было уже полтора десятка лет назад писать о пролетарской культуре, для того чтобы соображать, что богдановская мысль совершенно совпадает с размышлением о подъеме нашего хозяйства «лишь в меру того, насколько идет вперед развитие капитализма». Та же мысль изложена А. Богдановым и в пункте

[illegible] решается вопрос о русском тракторостроении:

— Купить за границей.

Промплан вынес одно постановление, «Красный Аксай»—другое. Аксайские коммунисты, вместе с беспартийными рабочими, вместе с инженерами завода постановили строить на своем заводе тракторы.

И через три-четыре месяца «Красный Аксай» выпускает три первых в России показательных советских трактора—три «русских Фордзона».

Мне коммунист-директор «Красного Аксая», волнуясь, говорит:

— Русский Фордзон—это мое детище. Я давно думал о постройке этого трактора в России. И лишь когда мы об'единили «Аксай» с авторемонтным заводом (эти заводы—рядом), представилась полная возможность тракторостроения.

Авторемонтный завод—это громадный завод, выстроенный для автопроизводства. Огромные бетонные корпуса специально приспособлены для тракторостроения. Имеется мощное довоенное приобретенное во [illegible] «Экономической Жизни» промелькнула заметка, что соответствующей комиссией постановлено 50 проц. от сумм, предназначенных на покупку тракторов за границей, перерассчитывать для русского тракторостроения.

Указывается, что «Красный Аксай» должен будет строить 600 тракторов в год.

Долго дебатировался этот вопрос. Решали, перерешали—строить или не строить. Решили не строить. Теперь снова—строить. И места, в том числе и «Красный Аксай», уже разуверились в реальности постановлений центра по этому вопросу.

«Красный Аксай», вместо заседаний приступил к чертежам нового русского трактора, вместо долгих прений свободное от работы время он отдает постройке тракторов. Работают без оплаты «в золотом рубле», даже не по ставкам союза, а бесплатно, только руководимые искренним пролетарским желанием помочь своему строительству.

Ник. Погодин.

На Памирах.

Дорога мучений.

Главный путь из Ферганы на Памиры—«Азалы-Юл» (дорога мучений)—проходит через Ош, Памирский пост, пересекает Алайскую долину и обрывается у Хорога.

Эта дорога, созданная около двадцати лет тому назад исключительными усилиями туземного населения и солдат памирских отрядов, служила удовлетворительным средством сообщения Памира с Ферганой. Но в результате полного прекращения ремонтных работ за последние четыре года, не только колесное сообщение по этой дороге, но и «конное» стало невозможным, особенно по течению реки Гунта,—от станции Джаланды до Хорога, где произошли громадные обвалы, деревянные мосты снесены горными потоками, горные реки, отведенные в свое время в «обходные русла», прорвали плотины и разлились на десятки верст там, где еще недавно лежал «великий путь»—«Азалы-Юл».

И в вопросе об использовании памирских богатств основным и ударным моментом необходимо считать восстановление «великого пути».

Памирский пост.

Памирский пост был построен «в особых стратегических целях», а также «в

Сельское хозяйство.

ЦЕНТРАЛЬНЫЙ ДОМ КРЕСТЬЯНИНА.

Деятельность Центрального Дома Крестьянина продолжает расширяться.

За короткое время он сумел приобрести широкую популярность во всей республике.

В ЦДК уже перебывало несколько сотен крестьянских ходоков, приезжающих, главным образом, по общественным крестьянским делам.

Через *консультативный* отдел прошло около двух сот дел, из которых громадное большинство—земельных.

При ЦДК *организованы* сел.-хоз. курсы, на которых читаются лекции по землеустройству, травосеянию, кормодобыванию, *лугопастбу* и др. На лекциях обыкновенно присутствует от 150 до 200 человек, из которых 43 проц. красноармейцев, а *остальные—крестьяне*, а также рабочие, интересующиеся земледелием.

При ЦДК имеется музей, который состоит из отделов *полеводства*, садоводства и огородничества, льноводства, почвоведения и других отделов сельского хозяйства. В настоящее время в нем насчитывается 1.000 предметов.

В библиотеке имеются все издания издательства Наркомзема «Новая Деревня» и другие книги по сельскому хозяйству, а также литература по общественным вопросам.

Для крестьян-ходоков ЦДК устраивает экскурсии. Первая экскурсия была на выставку «Красная Москва», где *экскурсанты* ознакомились с историей революционной борьбы и с жизнью и работой красной столицы. Затем были устроены *экскурсии* на выставку ВСНХ, в Наркомздрав, в Румянцевский музей, Третьяковскую галлерею и другие.

В театре «*Новый быт*», при ЦДК, было поставлено несколько пьес из современной крестьянской жизни. В виду того, что в настоящее время таких пьес имеется очень мало, ЦДК привлек к работе Всероссийский союз крестьянских писателей.

При ЦДК функционирует кинематограф, в котором уже прошел целый ряд картин, характеризующих сел.-хоз. работу, производство сел.-хоз. машин на Западе, кожевенное и чугунно-литейное производство и др.

ЦДК в будущем предполагает широко развить сношения с заграничным крестьянским пролетариатом, начало чему уже положено посещением Дома Крестьянина членами Коминтерна—представителями крестьянских масс западных государств.

Телеграммы.

ПЯТИЛЕТИЕ КОРПУСА ЧЕРВОННОГО КАЗАЧЕСТВА.

ХАРЬКОВ, 10 января. Сегодня первый корпус червонного казачества имени Вуцика празднует пятилетие своего существования. На место расположения корпуса выехала делегация центральных учреждений во главе с заместителем начпура тов. Рабичевым. Президиум Вуцика командировал для приветствия члена президиума Вуцик, почетного червонного казака, Наркома Скрыпника.

СЛАВНЫЙ ЮБИЛЕЙ.

ХАРЬКОВ, 10 января. 7-го января рабочие завода Электросила № 1 (бывш. ВЭК) *праздновали* пятилетие рабочего управления заводом. От имени Вуцика и ЦК КПУ красных *заковцев* приветствовал тов. Петровский, *выразивший надежду*, что заковцы — авангард революционного пролетариата будут и впредь твердо стоять на своем посту. От имени Совнаркома тов. Гуревич указал, что участь республики зависит от быстрого развития тяжелой индустрии. Тов. Эйдеман *приветствовал* заковцев от имени сотен тысяч красноармейцев — революционных бойцов Украины и Крыма. Далее заковцев приветствовали представители Южбюро ВЦСПС, Укрсовнархоза, Харьковского губкома, губисполкома, Горсовета, Московского завода «Динамо», а также всех харьковских заводов. Состоялось награждение орденами трудового красного знамени лучших рабочих ВЭК'а. Собранием послана приветственная телеграмма тов. Ленину.

ХАРЬКОВ, 10 января. В ознаменование 5-й годовщины национализации завода Вэк УЭС ассигновал 30 тыс. рублей на культурно-просветительные нужды завода.

ВОЗВРАЩЕНИЕ В СОВ. РОССИЮ.

РОСТОВ - ДОН, 10 января. Донисполком получил из Болгарии письмо от казака, занимавшего на Дону ответственные посты, с запросом об отношении к возвращающимся казакам и с извещением о возможности возвращения на родину генералов Гусельщикова, Секретева, Сарка, Абрамова, Калинина и др. В письме сообщается глубокий распад в среде бывших руководителей казачества.

КОММУНАЛЬНЫЙ БАНК.

ХАРЬКОВ, 10 января. Организуется коммунальный банк, проект которого поступил на утверждение УЭС. Предполагается выпуск акций на 1.000.000 золотом, из коих 51 проц. остается за губисполкомом, остальные распределяются между кооперативными, профессиональными и частными организациями. Задача банка—предоставление ссуд на постройку новых зданий и восстановление разрушенных домов и владений.

ОТКАЗЫВАЮТСЯ СОДЕРЖАТЬ ЦЕРКВИ.

МИНСК, 10 января. В Слуцком уезде крестьяне отказываются принимать на свое содержание церковь и попов.

ГОЛОД В САРАТОВСКОЙ ГУБ.

САРАТОВ, 10 января. Из Кузнецка сообщают, что во многих волостях возобновился голод. Едят суррогаты. Зарегистрировано 50 тыс. голодающих.

СЕЛЬСКОЕ ХОЗЯЙСТВО ТЕРЕКА.

Общая площадь губернии 4½ милл. десятин. 95 проц. населения занимается сельским хозяйством. 98 проц. приходится на долю общинника и хуторянина и только 2 проц. *занимают* коммуны, артели и совхозы.

Количество живого инвентаря сильно сократилось: в 1913 году числилось 186.000 лошадей, в 23 г.—101.000, т.-е. 54,3 проц.; из 58.000 быков и третьяков —осталось до 35.000, т.-е. 60,3 проц.; сельскохозяйственных машин и орудий имеется: по под'ему почвы — 39.500, рыхлению—30.000, посеву—3.600, уборке—61.500, молотьбе—400, очистке и сортировке—10.600. При таком количестве с.-х. инвентаря трудно расчитывать на правильную обработку почвы.

Посевная площадь с 900.000 десятин в 1914 г. сократилась до 320.000 дес., т.-е. на 64,5 проц., а сбор урожая понизился на 75 проц.

Яровых в 1922 г. предположено было засеять 337.000 дес., а засеяно только 80.000, что было вызвано недостаточностью семян.

Минимальный весенний посев выражается количеством 288.000 дес. Испрашивается семян 387.000 пуд., т.-е. 25 проц. потребности, а остальные 75 проц. *должно дать население*.

Для успешного проведения весенней посевной кампании необходим отпуск семян и изменение ставок натурналога.

Архип.

КУЛЬТУРА КОНОПЛИ.

По данным НКЗема, положение конопляной культуры республики представляется в таком виде.

Посевная площадь под коноплей в 1922 г. исчислялась, приблизительно, в 200 тыс. десятин, с средним подесятинным урожаем в 22 пуда. В сравнении с 1921 г., посевная площадь под коноплю в 1922 г. сократилась на 20 проц. причина—неурожай, постигший ряд губерний, где конопляная культура развита (напр., Тамбовская). Зато возросла урожайность, на 100 проц. в сравнении с 1920 г. (в среднем—10,6 пуд. десятины).

В мирное время урожай конопли (волокна) исчислялся в 25 милл. п., при чем до 4 милл. пуд. шло за границу, до 1,5—2 милл.—на русские фабрики, а остальное—на внутреннее потребление (на кустарное производство). Урожай 1922 г. определяется в 4,5 милл.

Вопрос об установлении вывозного контингента конопли на 1922—23 г. еще не разрешен, в виду определившихся разногласий между НКЗемом и НКВТ.

Последний наметил к вывозу 1922—23 г. до 1.200.000 пуд. пеньки

Хроника

— 1-й гос. детский театр. Находящаяся за границей руководительница театра т. Пасхар ведет в настоящее время переговоры относительно гастролей детского театра, по окончании сезона, в Берлине, Париже и Лондоне. Возвращение Пасхар ожидается в конце января.

— Госцирки. Наркомпрос проводит в настоящее время вопрос об огосударствлении цирков. Около 11 цирков, в том числе: два московские, петроградский, тульский, нижегородский, саратовский, самарский и др., будут переданы в центральное управление госцирков (на хоз. расчете). На вторую половину сезона московские цирки обещают ряд новых номеров, в том числе Бим-Бом (лучшие из них: Кочаро и Кольветти), дрессированных животных (ты Гензлер и целую труппу слонов-музыкантов. С половины января ожидается пантомима. Возвращается и Виталий Лазаренко с новым агитационным материалом.

Библиография.

ЭСА-ДЕ-КЕЙРОШ. «Реликвия». Госиздат, 1922 г., стр. 221.

О португальской литературе мы знаем только, что там когда-то какой-то Камоэнс написал какую-то «Лузиаду». Вновь выпущенный том «*Всемирной литературы*» пробивает первую брешь в нашей *безработности* по части португальской литературы,—кстати отметить, отсюда же мы узнаем мимоходом, что надо произносить не «Камоэнс», а—«Камоинш».

Эса-де-Кейрош принадлежит к плеяде «молодых» португальских писателей 60—80-х г.г. прошлого столетия. Несколько запоздавшая появлением в свет в стране католического мракобесия и закоренелых феодальных традиций, «Молодая Португалия» появилась выразительницей—в первую очередь—буржуазного вольнодумства.

«Реликвия» де-Кейроша—темпераментная, пропитанная *юмором* и подчас едкой сатирой история о том, как один молодой отпрыск чопорной и ханжеской провинциальной знати, с целью обеспечения за собой наследства ополоумевшей на религии тетки, отправляется в Иерусалим за священной «реликвией»; здесь он (надо полагать, во сне) становится свидетелем последних дней жизни Иисуса и его мнимого (для автора) воскресения и т. п.

Рассказ развертывает широкую красочную картину — огромного, прежде всего, территориально протяжения и пестрой, пляшущей красками жизни «племен, наречий, состояний» сегодняшнего дня (60-х г.г. XIX в.) и... за 1850 лет до того.

Пусть автор не справился с концом похождений своего героя, оборвав их каким анекдотом и неожиданно встав в пендующую ему позу моралиста,—но даже и по поводу мещанской идиллии, на которой успокаивается рассказчик (а с ним и автор), пробивается, к *полному* удовольствию читателя, какая-то ироническая гримаса.

С вольнодумным, антирелигиозным пафосом «Реликвии» диссонирует коротенькое предисловие Г. Лозинского,—весьма христиански называющего кейрошевского *рабби* Иисуса— «Спасителем» (с большой буквы)...

В. Б.

П. КОВАЛЕНКО, «Книжка политической грамоты», на татарском языке. Перевод С. Атнагулова, издание Центр. Тат. Бюро *при* ЦК РКП (б), Москва, 1922 г.

Простая, ясная и краткая и написанная понятным языком, завоевавшая себе широкие круги читателей среди рабочих и крестьян, книжка политграмоты П. Коваленко издана на татарском языке.

При чрезвычайной бедности выпущенной политической литературы на языках народностей наших окраин и при полном отсутствии именно такой книжки, какую дал тов. Коваленко, и, наконец, при наличии неизмеримо сильного спроса на эту пищу со стороны широких рабоче-крестьянских масс, и особенно молодежи,—*книжка политграмоты П. Коваленко*, переведенная на татарский язык, особенно ценна. Перевод сделан, в общем, вполне удовлетворительно. Автор перевода остался частично на давно желанный правильный путь привития в массах Востока международной терминологии. До сих пор переводчики, *при отсутствии* в родном лексиконе соответствующего термина для перевода с русского, прибегали к помощи мертвого арабского языка. Например: «Интернационал», «революция», «коммунизм» и т. д. переводили арабскими терминами — «бейнель-милель-ыяльа», «Инкелаб», «Иштеракиюн». Все эти термины *понятны* только муллам и небольшому кругу интеллигенции, более или менее хорошо знакомому с арабским языком, а рабоче-крестьянская масса в своей *повседневной* жизни никогда этих терминов не слышала и не употребляла, тогда как международные термины — «Интернационал», «пролетариат», «революция» и т. д. приходилось слышать в течение пяти лет не одну тысячу раз.

Технический недостаток книжки в переводе *выражается* в досадной опечатке, гласящей: «Русияда башка уренларда и т. д.», тогда как следует: «Русиядан башка уренларда и т. д.». Здесь пропущена буква «н», что равнозначуще слову «кроме» или «за исключением». Таким образом на странице 20 искажается смысл. Надо читать: «*Правительство* во всех странах, кроме России, до сего времени угнетает трудящихся»; в опечатке же вышло это так: «В России и др. странах и т. д.» (т.-е. как будто бы и советское правительство угнетает трудящихся).

Остается пожелать автору и издательству при выпуске следующего издания указанные недочеты устранить, но перевод сам по себе в настоящее время является весьма полезным и своевременным, и *книжке* заранее гарантирован успех.

Саид-Галиев.

НОВЫЕ КНИГИ.

УЧЕБНИКИ.

Н. ГУСЕВ и Н. СИДОРОВ.—«Синтаксис русского языка». Учебник—руководство для школ 2-й ступени. М.

Синтаксис рекомендован научно-педагогической секцией гос. ученого совета.

Н. ШАПОШНИКОВ и Н. ВАЛЬЦОВ.—«Сборник алгебраических задач». Ч. 2. Изд. 25. М. 1923 г.

ЭКОНОМИКА.

Е. ВАРГА.—«Кризис мирового капиталистического хозяйства». М. 1923 г.

Книга вышла вторым изданием, предпринятым немецкой секцией Коминтерна весной 1922 г. Затем она была переведена с немецкого на русский тов. И. Мещеряковым.

Тов. Варга во втором *издании доводит* свое исследование мирового хозяйства до конца 1921 г.

ПЕДАГОГИКА.

«ЖУРНАЛ ПО ИЗУЧЕНИЮ РАННЕГО ДЕТСКОГО ВОЗРАСТА». Т. 1. № 2. М.

Журнал выходит под ред. Г. Н. Сперанского. Входят статьи, рецензии, библиография, хроника.

ПРОФ. П. МОНРО.—«История педагогики» (древность и средние века). М. 1923 г.

Перевод с английского. Заключает главы: Первобытное воспитание. Восточное воспитание. Греция. Рим. *Средние* века.

ПРОФ. П. МОНРО.—«История педагогики» (новое время). М. 1923 г.

Том заключает главы о воспитании в эпоху возрождения, реформации, системы Локка, Руссо.

моей тогдашней темы. Я брал новую экономическую политику, как непреложный факт, и выяснял, какое влияние она может иметь на судьбу ростков пролетарской культуры, независимо от создания руководителей этой политики. Вопрос же о том, в какой мере и в каких отношениях она успешна, здесь не при чем.

2) Цитата из тезисов совершенно искажена. Вместо слов «это будет Интернационал» написано: «как-будто Интернационала», и дальше искажены падежи и согласования прилагательных, а также пропущены слова «и боевой» (дело идет о созидательности), почему следующие слова «и еще более творческой» становятся нелепы. В общем, получается бессмыслица, за которую я отвечать не могу: тезисов автору на прочтение не давал, и где он их взял, не знаю. Подлинный текст не восстановляю, так как выпавший из целого клочок все равно непонятен; да и все тезисы о культурных перспективах—не самостоятельное целое, а дополнение к одному давнишнему докладу.

3) Английские авторы, из книги которых («Proletcult») я цитировал лозунг «трех» Интернационалов, политического, экономического и культурного, не «какие-то английские социалисты», как полагает автор фельетона, а партийные коммунисты и известные теоретики, Идэн и Седар Поль. И книга, и авторы были мной точно названы.

4) Говоря о резолюции группы «Вперед» в 1912 г., автор называет эту группу «богдановцами», что фактически неверно: я еще в 1911 г. порвал с группой «Вперед», находя, что она подверглась эмигрантскому разложению.

5) В фельетоне говорится, что речь в клубе моск. ун-та—мое «первое политическое выступление после долгого перерыва». Это сообщение фактически неверно во всяком случае, какой смысл ни придавать термину «политическое выступление». Если он означает постановку политических задач и призыв к политическим действиям, как общепринято его понимать, то никакого политического выступления не было: дело шло о прошлых судьбах и о перспективах пролетарской культуры. Если «политику» составляет уже то, что при выяснении этих судеб и перспектив учитывалась наличная политическая обстановка, то это было за последние годы отнюдь не мое первое, а по меньшей мере сотое «политическое выступление». Наконец, если суть в том, что я цитировал, между прочим, политический документ—впередовскую платформу 1909 года,—то документ этот принадлежит *истории, прошлому*, и насколько далекому с точки зрения хода событий, видно из того, что он появился накануне *слияния воедино большевистской* и меньшевистской фракций РСДРП. При том цитировал я из него только программу пролетарской культуры, как первую такого рода формулировку в истории человечества, формулировку, за которую я, ее докладчик, наиболее ответствен.

6) В статье написано: «К октябрьской революции в начальный ее период он (Богданов) отнесся, как к солдатско-крестьянскому бунту». Никогда и нигде я не говорил ничего подобного. В декабре 1917 года я говорил в одном докладе и писал о «рабоче-солдатском блоке», осуществившем эту революцию,—что и теперь считаю вполне верным.

А. Богданов.

4 января 1923 г.

2) Гр. Богданов не хочет исправлять корректурой опечатки,—все же ее исправляет. Тут же сообщает о том, что весь этот «клочок все равно непонятен». Не стану спорить с Богдановым насчет понятности его писания. Все же думаю, что рабочий, даже не учившийся на Капри, поймет об'ективный классовый смысл обещаний Богданова насчет будущего действительного интернационала, который будет «не 2-й, не 3-й, но окончательный».

3) Прикрытие из английских социалистов или даже коммунистов также мало поможет облечь в левые одежды меньшевизму Богданову, как и русское пролетарское прикрытие. Суть не в прикрытии, а в классовой природе богдановских речей и тезисов (которую я вскрывал в своей статье), в частности в классовой природе богдановской песенки о самостоятельном пролеткультовском интернационале.

4) и 5)—абсолютно ничего не опровергает. Схоластика «о политическом выступлении» хороша была, может быть, для острова Капри в 1909 году,—ни для кого не нужна теперь. Считаю все же нужным указать, что впередовскую платформу 1909 года Богданов цитировал, конечно, не из любви к истории, и из-за тех элементов борьбы с большевистской партией, которые в ней имеются.

Думаю, что даже самые сильные каприйские очки не заставят читателя увидеть зарождение пролетарской культуры в эмигрантских разговорчиках насчет «индивидуализма очень многих деятелей, нетерпимости к товарищеской критике» и проч. и прочего эмигрантского хлама, который цитировал Богданов.

6) Богданов утверждает, что он в начальный период Октябрьской революции видел в ней рабоче-крестьянский блок. Здесь налицо или простое или «политическое» запамятование. Вот что писал А. Богданов в «Новой Жизни» №№ 19 и 20 за 1918 г.:

«Большевики—рабоче-солдатская партия... В политике рабоче-солдатская партия есть на деле—просто солдатская»...

«Для такого (широкого экономического и культурного—Я. Я.) *строительства* партия солдатская мало пригодна по самой своей природе»...

«С той же солдатской точки зрения решались, как это ни странно, и такие вопросы, как рабочий контроль над производством»...

«Декрет о рабочем контроле дал просто копию с контроля солдатских комитетов над ротным, над полковым хозяйством»...

«Вожди солдатской партии должны подчиняться солдатской идеологии»... (курсив везде наш—Я. Я.).

«Читатель сам может судить, насколько правильно возрождение Богданова и насколько мы имеем здесь пример того, что даже над профессорами каприйской школы имеет власть старая русская пословица: «Русский человек задним умом крепок».

7)—и последнее: по существу Богданов не опроверг ничего. Иначе говоря, он и не попытался оспаривать правильность моего изложения основного в его точке зрения. Моей же целью и было—изложить это основное и показать русскому рабочему лишний раз, как под якобы левой, даже левейшей фразеологией скрывается старый мелкобуржуазный меньшевизм, пытающийся поднять голову в связи с оживлением мелкого буржуа при новой экономической политике.

Я. Яковлев.

What the London Daily Worker Said About Charles Chaplin's 'Limelight'

By THOMAS SPENCER
Film Critic, London Daily Worker

We all expected to laugh a great deal and perhaps to be touched a little by the pathos in Charlie Chaplin's new film Limelight.

What was not quite so expected was that we should be so intensely moved emotionally by a simple tale of no great novelty. Yet moved intensely we were. The critics do not often cheer at intervals in the middle of a film or mob a screen actor.

But it seemed perfectly natural and right that they should react in this way to Chaplin. His genius had made even a critical press audience remember the ordinary humanity its normal diet of trivality often makes it forget.

• • •

What is the explanation of Chaplin's tremendous hold on the affections of all sorts and conditions of men and women, many of whom agree on his genius and on nothing else?

It is not simply that Chaplin is a clown of genius. This, indeed, is a rare and wonderful thing, but it is not the whole story. The explanation is, I think, that Chaplin has applied his great gifts to a positive, human philosophy.

He has rightly ignored the critics who remember him in the battered bowler and big boots of 30 years ago and would like him to go on clowning today exactly as he did then.

Charlie, the tramp of the early two-reelers, was not the climax of Chaplin's genius, though the familiar character won the hearts of the world. It was the foundation of a philosophy and an art which have developed together steadily down the years.

It has developed through the broad humor of "The Gold Rush," the pathos of "City Lights" and the satire of "The Great Dictator" and "Monsieur Verdoux" to a fine human optimism in which all these elements play a part.

At the same time, Chaplin has evolved his own style of story-telling, direction and music, so that each new film is a complete unity—his art expanding and developing in different directions the better to serve his simple central theme.

• • •

In "Limelight," Chaplin uses all the different sides of his genius to make a positive plea for human understanding and kindness. He affirms his passionate faith in life and in the forward march of humanity.

"The trouble with the world," he tells the young dancer who has tried to commit suicide, "is that we despise ourselves. Life can be wonderful if you're not afraid of it."

It is with this theme, to which he returns again and again in the film, that he challenges all the evil and inhumanity to which the Hollywood entertainment industry is geared.

This is why the witchhunters of America hate and fear him. This is why the faint-hearts and doubters, the people who are afraid of life themselves, urge him fearfully to return to his cane and baggy trousers.

But it is also, I think, the reason why this great artist of the cinema, one of the greatest living artists of the world, has so gripped and held the affections of ordinary men and women.

This new film is among his greatest because it has gone beyond pathos and humor—though both these basic human sentiments are there in abundance—to a positive, confident note which he has never sounded so strongly before.

By any standards this film is a masterpiece—warm, human, easily understood by everyone. As a simple piece of entertainment, as a finely fashioned work of art, it will be joyously welcomed by Chaplin admirers—that is, by all ordinary, decent folk—throughout the world.

Other Critics' Views

Bosley Crowther, N. Y. Times: ". . . the famed artist has poured a tremendous amount of mellow feeling and cinema artistry (into Limelight). Neither comedy nor tragedy altogether, it is a brilliant weaving of comic and tragic strands, eloquent; tearful and beguiling with supreme virtuosity."

Alton Cook, World-Telegram: "Considered strictly as warmly satisfying movie entertainment . . . it deserves a resounding triumph."

Arthur Pollock, The Compass: "It is a love story, though not the usual kind, a story of man's love for his fellow-men, of the uses of kindness and human dignity and comprehension and cooperation. It is one of his greatest pictures."

David Platt, Daily Worker: "Limelight is filled with the simple, everyday decencies and humanities at a time when the screens of our country, under pressure from the Un-Americans, are saturated with films glorifying gangsters, stoolpigeons and war. . . . The great comic artist has given us a lovely, hopeful, life-affirming poem in 'Limelight.' . . . No one can come out of the theatre after seeing it without being impressed with the almost unbearable intensity of Chaplin's appeal to man's finest emotions."

Critics of the News, Mirror, Post, Journal-American and Brooklyn Eagle found it "crudely made," "boring," "tortuous," "tedious," "not very good" "over-talkative."

• • •

What other British journals said:

News Chronicle: ". . . purest Chaplin . . . the final act with Buster Keaton is richer than anything I have seen in films since the revival of City Lights. . . . It has, above everything, warmth. . . ."

Chaplin and Claire Bloom

New Statesman and Nation: "Wonderful Chaplin. This isn't his funniest film and never set out to be—but it contains most of himself . . . this seems to me his best-made and his best; its characters are most deeply rooted in humanity . . . comes to life with rare charm. . . ."

The Cinema: "Masterly direction, memorable Chaplin portrayal . . . tremendously satisfying entertainment. . . ."

Tribune: "I want to pay tribute to Chaplin's achievement in still keeping intact, despite the lonely glory of his fame, despite the insulation of his millions, the power to create popular art, in a film which achieves the rare communion of emotion that laughter can bring."

DISTORTIONS IN NOVEL, 'TRESPASS,' AID CHAUVINISM

TRESPASS, By Eugene Brown Doubleday, New York. $2.25.

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

Inevitably, defenders of jimcrow and the oppression of the Negro people, when bested in debate by the iron logic of the equality of peoples, retreat to the snarled query: "Would you want your sister. . . ., etc.'" The question itself, vilely chauvinistic, falsely views the profound questions of national liberation and the end of economic and social discrimination as ultimately and solely a sexual one.

• • •

Eugene Brown's novel, "Trespass," is the reverse side of the coin. Writing 'sympathetically' of a love affair between a Negro young women, Ann Wills, and a white youth, Mitchell Beal, he manages to convey unmistakably the view that Communist and progressive efforts to support the Negro people's fight for their rights is meaningless and that the only significant relation between Negro and white persons is a sexual one.

But "Trespass" doesn't even maintain its own erroneous position. The love affair between Ann and Mitchell, who is initially 'attracted' to the Negro people because of his interest in music, breaks up, with the author insistently explaining that it failed, not because one is Negro and the other white, but because they were incompatible individuals.

The novel is not only an irrelevance because of this confusion, however. The whole tone of the book succeeds in becoming chauvinist. While the author begins the book with a bitter reference to Broadway shows which present stereotyped characterizations of Negroes as gamblers engaged in "mock razor battles," etc., "Trespass" itself soon echoes these stereotypes.

Mitchell's Negro co-worker at the post office, Apres Compton, is suddenly made, at the climax of the novel, to pursue Mitchell with homosexual ardor. And Ann is made, in an attempt to humiliate Mitchell into an irrevocable break with her, to embark on an affair with Apres.

In the falsely "realistic" method of "Rock Bottom," which selects what the author wants to see, and which fails to separate the dignity and militancy of an oppressed people from poverty, oppression and degradations imposed on them, the only Negro people portrayed in "Trespass" lead rootless, amoral lives. They are made to appear as strange and different from their white fellow Americans. This is a distortion of the truth, and one which feeds, rather than fights, the chauvinism it assertedly deplores.

Art Film Fete Entry Deadline Is Tomorrow

Producers of films about art who wish to submit them for inclusion in the Second International Art Film Festival program at Hunter College Auditorium Nov. 28-30 are requested by chairman Sidney Berkowitz to file entries by tomorrow (Saturday).

All films relating to painting, sculpture, architecture, drawing, engraving, etc., produced since Jan. 1, 1949, are eligible. Either 16 mm. or 35 mm. black and white or color prints are acceptable.

The American Federation of Arts, Film Advisory Center and the Woodstock Artists Association are sponsors of the Art Film Festival. Entry blanks may be obtained at the Festival's New York headquarters, 680 Fifth Ave., also tickets to the three-day festival.

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

Did Anyone Think It WOULDN'T Happen?

THE BASKETBALL BLOWUP started the same way, in case anyone has forgotten. So far as the general public knew, the first news was that Junius Kellogg of Manhattan had been approached by a fixer and told his coach about it. It wasn't too long after that the obvious began emerging—that other fixers HAD been successful.

Now we learn that someone approached three Maryland University football stars to shave the points against Louisiana State last Saturday.

Is that all? Just one accidental fix try bumping into the incorruptibility of a thoroughly honest game? Nothing to worry about?

Anyone who thinks that is kidding himself.

The exact ingredients that made the basketball mess inevitable are at work in the football situation—with one difference. There's even more big dough riding on football than on basketball.

In case anyone doesn't know by now, these are the ingredients:

• The big-time, big business commercialization of what is supposedly an amateur sport, with money-hungry colleges scrambling for players and bringing them in with various degrees of dishonesty and hypocrisy.

• The point spread system put out like clockwork by the big gambling syndicates, which are strangely able to function on serenely unmolested by the same J. Edgar Hoover cops who so efficiently and heroically track down and follow to school the children of Americans who lead the fight for peace.

• **The newspapers, just as in basketball, headline and feature the point spread of the gamblers and racketeers! Right next to the very stories yesterday piously lamenting the Maryland fix attempt, stories *spouting pure brimstone against the would be briber*, most papers carried the betting point spreads.**

•

NOW TAKE THOUSANDS of players recruited to the schools with winking hypocrisy in the first place, going through a much more gruelling and physically dangerous routine of practice and play than basketballers, seeing big money made on their efforts at the gate and via TV, knowing that tens of millions are being bet, won and lost every week, and seeing the newspapers cynically play up the gamblers' point spread . . . add the constant probing efforts of big operators to get a "sure thing," and their ability through the point spread to present the disarming line about "you don't have to throw the game, just win by two touchdowns and you get a thousand bucks, don't be a sucker" . . . and do you seriously think that there have been no "dumps" on the gridiron?

It's a sad, sordid tale, and if there have already been dumps which will come to light, it ought to be said right now in advance that the main villains in the piece are not the players who make the tragic mistake of succumbing to the filthy dishonesty and cynical corruption all around them.

It isn't as if there hasn't been abundant, mounting evidence that fix attempts would be made in college football as well as college basketball. (What could make someone think there wouldn't be a difference in age of the ball or something?)

The truth is the big wheels didn't WANT to know the evidence and still don't. Other involved with the sport are just sitting fearfully on the dynamite hoping that "everything will be all right," and their jobs will remain intact . . . like big shots in basketball pretending everything has now been cleaned up when nothing at all has been basically changed.

•

IN THE WORKER of last Nov. 25, we ran an article entitled "They've Ruined Another Game," with the subhead "The pressure of commercialism has turned college football into a growingly sinister big business *headed for scandal*."

There followed a lot of serious, worried warnings by people who loved the game and were concerned for it. Like former pro star Ray Nolting, who quit as a coach saying bluntly "College football is too commercialized now . . . cut throat business." And the specific, significant warning by the coach of Whittier College in California who said the coach increasingly must heed the point spread—**"the harried coach must please . . . gamblers who are busy betting on the notorious point system. If the coach of a 21 point favorite clears his bench and wins by only 14 points, he'll hear about it."** And finally, **"He (the player) may regard the whole thing as a strictly commercial enterprise and grab any chance to make money—including bribes."**

How much plainer can it be said by one who should know what he is talking about—a coach—in this case a coach willing to rock the boat now and say what other more fearful coaches must know to be true but turn away from. . . .

In that same article we ran the photostatic reproduction of a common enough sight, the "Latest Grid Odds" which appear in most of the papers. With the breaking of the basketball scandal, the papers in this town finally dropped the prominent display of the gamblers' basketball betting odds. The sports editor of the New York Post announced that he dropped it only under protest, bowing to the weight of prevailing feeling. Meanwhile the Post, of course, continues prominently displaying and featuring the gamblers' point spread on football, as well as an exclusive daily gambling "line" on big league baseball.

Watch the Post and others like it scream for "unsentimental" prison sentences for the first college footballers publicly exposed as having shaved points to conform to the tables in their sport sections.

•

RECOMMENDED AS ALWAYS — The wonderful Harlem Globetrotters, who play the "preliminary"—that's a joke—at the Garden Saturday night, with the Knicks *opening their season* officially vs. Baltimore in the second game. The Knicks don't look good without McGuire—and Zaslofsky. (Do TV sets get the Trotters?)

And briefly picking the weekly twenty games—WITHOUT any point spreads—we'll take Columbia over Cornell, NYU over Lafayette (hear! hear!), Pitt over Indiana, Yale over Dartmouth, Army over VMI and Penn over Penn State. Also Michigan State over Purdue, Michigan over Illinois, Iowa over Minnesota, Ohio State over Northwestern, Oklahoma over Iowa State, Wisconsin over Rice, Duke over Georgia Tech, Alabama over Georgia, Tennessee over North Carolina, Mississippi over LSU, Texas over SMU, Texas A&M over Arkansas, California over unbeated UCLA. Our super special of the week, Navy over Notre Dame. (Super special record—one victory, one tie).

CHAPLIN'S FILMS ASSAILED INJUSTICE, WAR

By DAVID PLATT

Fascist Germany and Italy banned Chaplin's "Modern Times" and "Great Dictator."

The U. S. government has gone one step further.

They want to ban Chaplin.

The latest attack on the great screen artist climaxes a witch-hunt by cultural illiterates against leading figures in the arts, sciences and professions, such as the world has not seen since the dark days of Hitler and Mussolini.

It also climaxes Chaplin's 50-year personal struggle against U. S. reaction for the right to make films and hold opinions that conflict with the aims and aspirations of the National Association of Manufacturers.

Chaplin has brought happiness to hundreds of millions of common people all over the world and has been persecuted and hounded through the years by the people's enemies because his films are directed against humbug, snobbery, injustice. These things are portrayed by an artist who acts with every part of his body—his eyes, hands, feet, shoulders, hips. Charlie learned the art of pantomime from his mother, who was an actress of note. He says she would stay at her window hour after hour observing people on the street and reproducing with her hands and eyes the things she saw. It was in watching her that Chaplin learned not only to translate emotions with his hands and face but also to study mankind—its joys and sorrows.

Chaplin was the first to use pantomime to create a new technique, a new screen language. From the very start of his amazing career he had a knack for doing wonderful things with the materials of everyday life. Even his most primitive farces which were usually improvised on the spot, had the kind of folk humor, tenderness, poetry that has long since gone out of Hollywood comedy. For example in "The Vagabond" Charlie milks a cow by maneuvering its tail up and down like a pump handle; he waters trees drop by drop. In "Police" he opens a stove as though it was a safe. In "By the Sea" he does a marvelous ballet on a banana skin. In "Carmen" Charlie fights a comical duel with his rival, turning it into an alternate billiard game and wrestling match. In "Behind the Scenes" he gives a shampoo to a bedside rug, combing ad arranging is hair like a barber.

These examples of his early art can be multiplied indefinitely. Of course not all of these commercially produced films were funny. "Dough and Dynamite" was anti-labor. Chaplin's "Pawnshop" contained a typical Hollywood stereotype of a Jew, which spoiled for many the superb scenes in which Charlie operates on an alarm clock and does a masterly dance with a piece of string. Several of Chaplin's early films—The Fireman and The Rounders particularly—as well as the later City Lights contained stereotypes of the Negro.

Pro-war, anti-Negro, anti-labor, anti-Semitic and anti-people's ideas formed an integral part of American films at the very outset of movie history. It was inevitable that some of this poison would seep into the comedies of the greatest screen artist of his time, even in those of his works which were clearly on the side of the common people.

• • •

But Chaplin's art showed a steady development from the custard pie-flinging comedies of 1914-17. The artist probed ever deeper into the world we live in, giving us such keen satires as A Dog's Life, a significant title for a war year (1918), The Idle Class, The Kid, The Pilgrim, Gold Rush (released at the height of the so-called prosperity era of the 20s, it satirized the pursuit of the dollar), City Lights, Modern Times, Great Dictator and Verdoux.

Latest Photo of Chaplin

The stronger his satires, the stronger the vigilante attacks against him.

• • •

The comedian's first encounter with vigilantism was toward the end of 1917, the year of America's entry into the first imperialist war on the side of Britain and France.

Though Chaplin supported the war in the mistaken belief that it was a war for democracy, this did not prevent the reactionary press from organizing an insidious campaign suggesting that the artist was a [illegible] [illegible] attention to the [illegible] [illegible] for active service [illegible] "nearly killed himself" with the part he had played in raising millions of dollars for the Liberty Bond drives.

The press ganged up on Chaplin first, because he was the first movie actor with a million dollars in the bank. To those who reach for their poison pens whenever they hear the word culture, this was going too far.

They ganged up on him, secondly, because in the summer of 1917, several weeks after Wilson's declaration of war against Germany, Chaplin made "The Immigrant" a democratic film showing men and women going hungry in a land of plenty, at a time when the war sirens were blowing.

In an unforgettable scene of superb irony, Chaplin showed a group of immigrants—packed like sardines in the steerage section of an ocean liner—being maltreated by the ship's officials just the Statue of Liberty comes into view.

• • •

"This was Chaplin's first experience of press persecution," said Cotes and Niklaus in their recently published book, 'The Little Fellow.' There was nothing then to tell him that it would be his portion for the rest of his life, growing more violent and more widespread as the years went by."

A year or two later Chaplin joined the ranks of artists and professionals who hailed the world-shaking Russian Revolution.

The attacks on him—artistic as well as political—became sharper. The artistic aspect of the attack was expressed in an article in N. Y. Theatre Magazine late in [illegible] titled "Is the Chaplin [illegible] Pas[illegible]" The article pre[illegible] that [illegible] years Chaplin's [illegible] be a thing of [illegible] "The [illegible] Chaplin [illegible] hardly [illegible] [illegible] unaesthetic [illegible] only to the lowest instincts."

Chaplin's "Sunnyside" one of his finest comedies, was in circulation at the time.

Five years later, in 1924, when Chaplin was supposed to be dead artistically, he was completing "The Gold Rush," a great classic today.

A scene from 'The Gold Rush'

Then, in 1921, when the artist announced that he was taking a trip to Europe, he was besieged by reporters of the kept press.

"Mr. Chaplin, why are you going to Europe?"

"Just for a vacation."

"Are you going to make pictures while you are there?"

"No."

"What do you do with your old moustaches?"

"Throw them away."

"What do you do with your old canes?"

"Throw them away."

Finally, the reporters came to the point: "Mr. Chaplin, are you a Bolshevik?"

Chaplin replied: "I am an artist. I am interested in life. Bolshevism is a new and challenging phase of life. Therefore I must be interested in it."

• • •

The next day's headlines smeared Chaplin asm a "Self-Confessed Communist," and said he was going to the Soviet Union to make films.

They printed lies galore about him. They continued to lie about him throughout the Lita Grey divorce trial, accusing the actor of letting his children go hungry for lack of milk, and beating his wife.

They attacked his movie, "The Pilgrim" for its sharp social satire, and "Modern Times" for its bitter denunciation of the factory speedup system.

They attacked "The Great Dictator" that ringing cry against fascism, for its failure to lump Stalin with Hitler, and they attacked "Monseiur Verdoux" for its biting criticism of a social system that produced depresssions, wars and the debasement of man.

These films are among the greatest contributions of movie art to the treasury of human culture.

The attempt to ban Chaplin is a step toward depriving the American people of a vital segment of democratic art.

'Monsieur Verdoux'

CHARLES CHAPLIN'S ANTI-WAR MESSAGE

(Excerpts from the final speech in 'The Great Dictator.' This powerful anti-fascist film was attacked as 'subversive' in the Big Money press when it was released in 1940.)

"I'm sorry. . . . I don't want to rule or to conquer anyone. I should like to help everyone, if possible—Jew and Gentile, Black, White. We should all want to help one another; human beings are like that. We want to live by each other's happiness, not by each other's misery. We don't want to hate and despise one another. In this world there is room for everyone, and the good earth is rich, and can provide for everyone. The way of life could be free and beautiful. But we have lost the way. Greed has poisoned men's souls; has barricaded the world with hate. . . . Machinery that gives abundance has left us in want. . . . More than machinery we need humanity. . . . The aeroplane and the radio have brought us closer together. The very nature of these inventions cries out for the goodness in man, cries out for universal brotherhood, for the unity of us all. [illegible]

Chaplin in 'The Great Dictator'

[illegible]ing [illegible] throughout the world millions of despairing men, women and little children, victims of the system that makes men torture and imprison innocent people. To those that can hear me I say, do not despair. The misery that is upon us is but the passing of greed, the bitterness of men who fear the way of human progress. . . . The hate of men will pass and dictators die and the power they took from the people will return to the people. . . . Don't give yourselves to brutes—men who despise you—enslave you—regiment your lives, tell you what to do, what to think and what to feel, treat you like cattle, use you as cannon fodder. . . . Don't fight for slavery, fight for liberty. . . . Fight for a new world, a decent world that will give men a chance to work, that will give youth a future and old age a security. . . . Fight to free the world, to do away with national barriers, to do away with greed, with hate and intolerance. . . . Fight for a world of reason—a world where science and progress will lead to all men's happiness. . . . In the name of democracy, let us unite."

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

[redacted] 0300-427798 EMC

EXAMINATION OF LOUIS F. BUDENZ
At 70 Columbus Avenue
New York 23, New York

November 4, 1952

* * *

RE: CHARLES CHAPLIN

PRESENT:

[redacted]
(b)(7)(c) Investigator
Examining Officer

LOUIS F. BUDENZ
Witness

DECLASSIFIED

FRANK MC INERNEY
Stenographer

* * * * *

EXAMINING OFFICER TO WITNESS:

Q. Mr. Budenz, you are advised that I am an Investigator in the U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, and as such am authorized to administer oaths and take testimony in matters relating to the enforcement of the immigration and naturalization laws. Do you understand?
A. Yes.

Q. I wish to take a statement from you under oath in connection with a matter now pending before this Service. Any statements you make should be made voluntarily, with the understanding that it may be used by the Government in any civil or criminal proceedings that may be instituted. Do you understand?
A. Yes, sir.

Q. You are further advised that you are not required to answer any questions that you feel may incriminate or degrade you. Do you understand?
A. Yes.

CONFIDENTIAL

GPO125-30071

Q. Bearing in mind the information which I have just given you, are you now willing to make a sworn statement before me of your own free will?
A. Yes, sir.

Q. Will you please rise and raise your right hand? (Witness complies) Do you solemnly swear the testimony you are about to give will be the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, so help you God?
A. Yes.

Q. Mr. Budenz, have you ever been a member of the Communist Party?
A. Yes, sir.

Q. During what period of time have you been a member of the Communist Party?
A. I was a member of the Communist Party from August, 1935 to October, 1945. During a brief initial period from August to October, 1935, I was a secret member of the Communist Party, but on October 2, 1935 the "Daily Worker" announced my membership in its ~~paper.~~ pages 273

Q. During that period of time is it so you held many positions as a functionary of the Communist Party that has already been detailed in other proceedings?
A. Yes, sir, that is correct.

Q. The person in whom the Government is presently interested is Charles CHAPLIN. Did you ever meet Charles Chaplin?
A. No, sir. I have never met him.

Q. During your membership in the Communist Party did you have occasion to receive instructions concerning Chaplin as regards membership in the Communist Party, possible naturalization as a United States citizen, or the manner in which he was to be handled in news coverage by the "Daily Worker"?
A. Yes, sir, I received such instructions on a number of occasions? from

Q. From whom did you receive those instructions?
A. From members of the Politburo, including Alex Trachtenberg, Jack Stachel, and V. J. Jerome. Most of the instructions came from Stachel.

Q. What period is covered by these instructions regarding Chaplin?
A. To my definite remembrance from 1940 to 1945, although my memory is that I had received instructions about him prior to that time.

[redacted]

DECLASSIFIED

Q. During all of that period were you Managing Editor of the "Daily Worker"?
A. During this period in 1940 to 1945, I was.

Q. What instructions did you received concerning the manner in which Chaplin was to be treated in the "Daily Worker"?
A. I received a number of instructions to the effect that Chaplin was to be given the most careful consideration and friendly treatment because of his being a Communist under discipline and a very great asset to the Party. The first occasion involved the fact that Chaplin's picture, "Modern Times", had been sent by him to the Moscow Cinema Board for review and amendment before he had it released. That was specifically reported to me by V.J. Jerome. The second instance was at the time that Chaplin came to New York to deliver his second front talks in 1942. I was then instructed by Eugene Dennis to be sure to arrange for a special interview with Chaplin and in connection with which Dennis emphasized to the Chaplin devotion to the Communist cause. I did arrange this interview and according to my remembrance, Louise Mitchell was assigned to obtain it. In that interview, Chaplin stated, "Thank God for Communism", and also predicted after the war Communism would be triumphant. The third instance was in 1944 when the paternity suit by Joan Barry was pending against Chaplin. At that time I received a very sharp instruction from Jack Stachel, at that time a Politburo member who was charged with directing the "Daily Worker", ordering an editorial in defense of Chaplin. In that connection Stachel said we cannot permit such an outstanding Communist artist to be defamed or degraded. Stachel was so emphatic in his instructions and explanations because it was an unusual thing for the "Daily Worker" to defend the private morals of any individual.

LFB

Q. To your knowledge, was Chaplin ever a member of the Communist Party?
A. Yes, sir, to my knowledge, as specifically given to me in official communications for my guidance as Managing Editor of the "Daily Worker". This occurred on several occasions.

Q. Do you know if he ever attended any meetings of the Communist Party?
A. It was stated to me by Stachel, Jerome and William Schneiderman of the California District of the Communist Party, that Chaplin was specifically instructed to not attend Communist Party branch meetings. This was due to his outstanding position and the fact that he was an alien.

Q. Were you ever a party to a conversation with other Communist Party members concerning the status of Chaplin's citizenship?
A. Yes, sir. In a conference concerning the treatment of Chaplin in the Daily Worker which took place in the early 1940's and was part-

[redacted]

958 50071

icipated in by Jack Stachel, V. J. Jerome and William Schneiderman of the California District, Stachel specifically stated that the Politburo had advised Chaplin, through Schneiderman and Harry Bridges, not to apply for citizenship because it might raise the question of his Communist adherence and also other unfavorable factors. This might, in turn, lead to his being refused citizenship and even being deported or at least have deportation proceedings inaugurated against him.

Q. To your knowledge, did Chaplin ever clear any of his speeches with members of the Communist Party prior to delivering them?
A. Yes, sir. The second front speech was reviewed by the Politburo before he made it in New York. I am aware of that because I was on the 9th floor of the Daily Worker building on the day when the matter was being discussed and I was advised of that fact by Eugene Dennis in connection with the entire handling of Chaplin's appearance in New York.

Q. To your knowledge, did Chaplin ever make any financial contributions to the Communist Party or to any of its activities?
A. Yes, sir. I was officially advised that Chaplin had contributed substantially to various Communist front organizations.

Q. Can you name either the organization or the amount in any particular instance?
A. Not at the present moment.

Q. Did he ever make any direct contribution to the Daily Worker that you know of?
A. Not to my knowledge, although he was repeatedly referred to as a friend of the Daily Worker by Schneiderman, Stachel, Dennis and others, and that was an indication to me that he had supported it financially.

Q. Is there any further statement that you wish to make concerning the questions I have asked you about Mr. Chaplin?
A. None, with the exception of the addition that my knowledge of Chaplin's connection with the Communist Party is much more extensive than is indicated by the specific instances that I can remember. That is to say, he was referred to as a Communist on a number of occasions which are now not fresh in my memory.

Q. In the event you are called upon to do so would you be willing to personally testify to the information contained in the above statement.
A. I would be reluctant to testify but if my testimony is absolutely essential I would respond.

I hereby certify that I have read the foregoing transcript, consisting of four (4) pages, and the answers made by me to the questions therein are true and [redacted]

Louis F. Budenz
LOUIS F. BUDENZ

CONFIDENTIAL

300-427798 EMC

[redacted]

WITNESS (No signature)

(b)(7)(c)

11-10-1952
DATE

I hereby certify that the preceding transcript, consisting of four (4) pages is a true and correct transcription of stenographic notes taken November 3, 1952.

Frank McInerney
STENOGRAPHER

DECLASSIFIED

[redacted]

(1) Agency Sending Correspondence:	(2) Agency Reference:	(3) Agency Subject or Title	(4) This Fanfold No.:
FBI	123-1[redacted]7	GABRIEL, Iris Loutrel[redacted] aka MARTIN, Mrs. Paul(see also CHAPLIN, Charles Spencer)	1094 Cont.

(5) Classification of Correspondence: UNCLASS.	CONFID.	SECRET	TOP SECRET	(6) Date of Agency Transmittal:	(9) Copies of Transmittal Communication: NO. RECEIVED	NO. MADE BY INS
					1	

(7) Summary:

Copies of 18 FBI reports

(8) Relating INS File Nos.:

A-5653092

(10) Copies of Enclosures to Transmittal Communication:	NO. RECEIVED	NO. MADE BY INS
(13)	1	
(14)	1	
(15)	1	
(16)	1	
(17)	1	
(18)	1	
(7)		
(8)		
(9)		
(10)		
(11)		
(12)		

(11) To:	(12) To:	(13) To:
Mr. [redacted]	DD, Los Angeles, Calif	
Date: 11.13/52 (b)(7)(c)	Date: 11-13-52	Date:
For: A-5653092	For: your 1600-41933 and for use in investigation	For:
From: Conf. Files	From: INV DIV, CO	From:

(14) Disposition (*Place or places where filed and date filed*) (*If space insufficient, show "Continued," and continue on reverse, from bottom up*):

COPIES OF TRANSMITTAL COMMUNICATION:

1 cy in A-5653092 Temp by CO 11-13-52

COPIES OF ENCLOSURES:

Form INV-52
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE
(6-12-52)

16—68919-1

(See reverse side for instructions)

SECURITY INFORMATION CONTROL RECORD
(For Intelligence Information Received From Other Agencies)

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum [redacted] UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

VIA AIR MAIL

TO : Commissioner, Washington 25, D. C.

No. 1600-41933-Inv.
DATE: November 5, 1952

FROM : Acting District Director, Los Angeles 13, California

SUBJECT: Your memorandum October 30, 1952, file A-5653092 Temp.; CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

Attention: Assistant Commissioner, Investigations Division

DECLASSIFIED

An Investigator has conducted the research desired in connection with the publications and dates mentioned in your memorandum under reference with the following results:

1. CALIFORNIA DAILY WORKER, November 21, 1944. No periodical of that name has been found in this vicinity. The periodical is unknown to the local office of the F.B.I. At the period under reference there was a daily Negro newspaper published in Los Angeles which was edited by Carlotta Bass, the well-known Communist who ran for election in 1952 for vice-president as the running mate of Vincent Hallinan on the Independent Progressive ticket. The present editor of the California Daily Eagle reports that the paper was acquired by the present ownership on May 3, 1951, and that the editorial policy changed with the change of ownership. The files of the newspaper were not acquired with the paper, and it is not known to the present ownership whether or not a complete file of the paper is in existence; at any rate, none is in possession of the newspaper. The Los Angeles Public Library does not have any issues of the newspaper; neither does either of two local agencies normally cognizant of communist activity in this area. In the event that a file of the paper is located a search as requested will be conducted.

RECEIVED NOV 7 1952 CONFIDENTIAL FILES

2. PEOPLE'S WORLD. The four articles under reference have been copies and copies are attached hereto.

3. LOS ANGELES DAILY NEWS, September 28, 1949. No article specifically discussing the subject alien was found on perusal of the newspaper under reference. The only mention of the subject was in the obituary of J.F.T. O'Conner, the judge who presided at the Mann Act trial of the subject. The only mention was that the deceased had presided.

RECEIVED NOV 7 1952 INVESTIGATION DIVISION

4. LOS ANGELES HERALD AND EXPRESS, May 15, 1947, December 10, 1947 and September 10, 1947. No reference to the subject could be found on perusal of the newspapers under reference. A search of the library of the newspaper in which is filed a clipping of each article which has been published in that newspaper in which the subject is mentioned showed only that there was born to him and his wife a daughter during the year 1947. No mention was found of any communist activity on the subject's part.

(b)(7)(c)

11-7-52

5. LOS ANGELES TIMES, March 23, 1945. No reference to the subject could be found on perusal of the newspaper under reference. Examination of the

[redacted]

[redacted]

library records of the newspaper show this to be the period of the paternity trials (which are being covered in other portions of this investigation), and that there is no reference to the subject other than in that connection.

6. CALIFORNIA JEWISH VOICE, November 16, 1943. This periodical is a locally published Jewish weekly newspaper. It has never been considered as of a redical tendency, but is strongly Zionist. There is no edition of the newspaper published on November 16, 1943. Examination of the edition of November 12, 1943, shows that in the English portion of the paper the only mention of the subject is by inference through the mention of his son, Charles Chaplin, Jr., when it is noted that Junior has just been drafted into the U.S. Army. The edition of November 19, 1943, contains a mention of the subject: "The Nazis objected strenuously to the popular private screenings of Charlie Chaplin's "Great Dictator" in Sweden.....but all their yowling falls on deaf ears." These two mentions of the subject are found in a column entitled "Our Film Folk" written by one, Helen Zigmond. The editor of the newspaper, Samuel Gach, stated that the column is a syndicated one and is sold to many weekly Jewish newspapers. The editor stated that he has been the editor of the newspaper for over ten years and that he does not remember using any article during that period on Charles Chaplin. He further states that there would be no mention of the subject in the Yiddish portion of the paper inasmuch as that is strictly Zionist material.

Concerning your presumption that this office is making search of the Hynes records, you are informed that there is no mention of the subject alien in those documents. The San Francisco Office has been requested to review the G-2 records at the Presidio. You will be informed of the information received as soon as it is received here.

Encls.

[redacted]

(b)(7)(c)

DECLASSIFIED

[redacted]

[redacted]

FROM
PEOPLES DAILY WORLD

Friday July 24,1942

CHAPLIN ASKS ALLIES: "WHAT'RE WE WAITING FOR? - WE CAN TAKE IT"

Hollywood, July 23.--"What are we waiting for when the situation is so desperate in Russia?"

Charles Chaplin, world-famed screen actor and producer, addressed this question last night to Government heads in Washington and London in a special plea for opening the Second Front immediately.

Chaplin's Second Front call was relayed by a special NBC wire from here to a war rally in New York City's Madison Square Garden.

"Russia is fighting with her back to the wall and that wall is the allies' strongest defense," said Chaplin.

"We cannot afford to lose Russia, for that is the front line of Democracy when our civilization is crumbling around our feet, we've got to take a chance.

"When tens of thousands are dying and millions are about to die, we must speak honestly what's on our minds. The people are asking themselves questions.

"We hear of great expeditionary forces landing in Ireland. Two million Englishmen, fully equipped, are raring to go. What are we waiting for when the situation is so desperate in Russia?

"Note official Washington and official London - these are not questions to create dissension. We ask them in order to dispel confusion and to engender greater confidence and unity for eventual victory, and whatever the answer is, we can take it.

"Let us strike for the impossible. Remember, the great achievements throughout the history of mankind have been the conquest of what seemed the impossible."

DECLASSIFIED

[redacted]

[redacted]

FROM
PEOPLES DAILY WORLD

Saturday May 16, 1942

CHAPLIN TALKS IN S. F. FOR RUSSIAN RELIEF

Film Star Agrees to Pinch-hit for Davies Confined to Hospital

San Francisco, May 15 - Charlie Chaplin, "The Great Dictator" will pinch-hit for Joseph Davies, former Ambassador totthe Soviet Union, as leading speaker at Monday night's gigantic Russian War Relief Rally at Civic Auditorium.

The World famed comedian and film genius agreed to appear at the special request of Davies, who had wired his regrets yesterday due to a heart attack which hospitalized him for a period of several weeks.

Also at special request of Davies, his speech will be read at the meeting by Dudley Field Malone, Liberal lawyer and an old friend of the Ambassador's. Malone was one of the earliest advocates of American recognition of the Soviet Union.

John Garfield, famous Hollywood actor, will read a letter from a Russian soldier, and Yehudi Menuhin, the violinist, will complete the program.

Davies had a telephone hooked up at his hospital bed in New York and talked to Malone, asking him to appear and to ask Chaplin to appear.

Chaplin, in agreeing to speak, cancelled a scheduled appearance Monday night at a Hollywood premier of his old motion picture "The Goldrush".

DECLASSIFIED

[redacted]

[redacted]

FROM
PEOPLES DAILY WORLD

DECLASSIFIED

Monday-March 13,1944

FILM FRONT

Charlie Chaplin is Still the Peoples' Favorite - by David Platt.

Charles Chaplin has been a warm friend of the Soviet Union since 1917. He was the first Hollywood star to come out for American-Soviet friendship.

The Red-baiting press has never forgiven him for this. They have been hounding him for more than 25 years. In 1922 when Chaplin announced that he was taking a trip to Europe he was besieged by reporters of the unkempt press: "Mr. Chaplin, why are you going to Europe?" "Just for a vacation."

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

"What do you do with your old mustaches?" "Throw them away."

"What do you do with your old canes?" "Throw them away."

"Mr. Chaplin, do you ever expect to get married?" "Yes." "To whom?" "I don't know."

Finally, the reporters came to the point. "Mr. Chaplin, are you a Bolshevik?" Charlie took them all by surprise by answering: "I am an artist. I am interested in life. Bolshevism is a new and challenging phase of life. Therefore, I must be interested in it." The newsmen rushed to the telephone. The next day's headlines smeared Chaplin as a "Bolshevist" by his own admission. They said he was going to the Soviet Union to make films. They published lies galore about him.

Made Enemies

Chaplin returned from post-war Europe greatly saddened by the poverty he had seen. He made "The Idle Class," "May Day" and "The Pilgrim," all directed against the potbellies of the social order. He made many enemies among the satisfied classes.

The "Pink-petticoated" tabloids in scandal went after Charlie in real earnest a few years later when Lita Grey sued him for divorce. Yellow journalism never had such a holiday. Bernarr MacFadden's tabloid, the porno-"graphic", printed the divorce complaint in full. This was something new in character assassination.

[redacted]

(Peoples Daily World - Monday March 13, 1944 - Con'd)

Chaplin was stripped down to his last undershirt. The reputation he had built up through hard work was ripped apart overnight by the scandal sheets. Charlie was accused of letting his children go hungry from lack of milk. He beat his wife. He was a sex-maniac. Chaplin was pronounced guilty of every crime in the book before he was tried. He was hooted at, jeered at and stoned before he had a chance to make himself heard. His films were banned in many communities.

One or two editorial writers came to his defense. Livingston Larned of the White Plains (N.Y.) Reporter lashed at Chaplin's "self-righteous critics" who at one blow sought to wipe out his "vast and immeasurable record of high achievement," which has inspired laughter and light-headed gayety all around the world. H. L. Mencken came to his defense in the Baltimore Evening Sun.

Chaplin's own statement at the time holds good for today: "All I ask is that the public suspend judgment until the case is decided. I can fight an unjust charge even though all the lawyers of California are behind it. But I do not think it fair to ask me to fight all gossip and all charges and all rumors that are spread against me by people whose only interest is to make money out of me."

DECLASSIFIED

Tabloid Plot

Of course all the sensational charges and rumors against Chaplin were eventually proven false. It was all a brutal tabloid plot engineered by filthy minds geared to reactionary political standards.

It took Chaplin several months to recover from the strain of those hectic weeks during which the gutter press had him down as a "hardened criminal," but it was not long before his new film "The Circus" was being acclaimed everywhere as a masterpiece. In 1928, a year after Chaplin was pilloried by MacFadden and Hearst, he received an Oscar from the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences "for his versatility in writing, acting and producing The Circus." It was an act of simply justice in recognition of the work of one of the greatest artists of all time. But the cheap rags that crucified Charlie in 1922 and 1927 never let up.

When "The Great Dictator" came out, they again opened up with everything they had because Chaplin had refused to lump Stalin with Hitler. When Charlie came out for a second front they decided to get him for good.

They think they have him now but they're wrong.

The people are on the side of the little man with the oversized shoes, torn coat, cane and mustache. The people whom he has served faithfully for a quarter of a century or more will stand by him.

[redacted]

FROM
PEOPLES DAILY WORLD

Thursday September 25, 1941

HOLLYWOOD NOTABLES FORM AID-TO-RUSSIA COMMITTEE by Charles Glen

Hollywood, September 24 - More than 200 professional and business leaders of the Hollywood and Los Angeles communities gathered in the home of Producer-Director, Lewis Milestone, Tuesday night, pledged their fullest support to relief of the embattled Russian peoples.

Gathered in honor of Edward C. Carter, Secretary-General of the Institute of Pacific Relations, the community leaders immediately fell to the task of organizing local branches of the Russian War Relief Association.

Carter was recently charged by President Roosevelt's Committee on War Relief Agencies to organize the association.

The reception at the Milestone home followed a luncheon sponsored by Allan C. Balch, President of Union Oil Company, at which Mr. Carter was introduced to representative Angelenos, interested in American aid to the Russian people and the Red army.

Formation of the Southern California Chapter of the Russian War Relief Association under the chairmanship of Boris Lovett-Lorski, internationally famed sculptor, was completed at the Milestone gathering.

Among those addressing the guests were representatives of nationalities involved in the campaign against Nazism.

Speakers were British author James Hilton, American writer Louis Bromfield and Dr. Alexis Kall, former Professor of Aesthetics at St. Petersburg Institute. Dr. Kall is also chairman of the Russian-American Committee for Medical Aid to the Soviet Union.

Invitations to Tuesday night's gathering were issued by a committee composed of Mrs. Edward G. Robinson, Mrs. James Hilton, Miriam Hopkins, Mrs. Lewis Milestone, Boris Lovett-Lorski, Dmitri Tiomkin and writer Boris Ingster.

Original sponsors of the Russian Relief Committee include Harry Chandler, publisher, Los Angeles Times; Charlie Chaplin, Sheridan Gidney, screen writer; Ernst Lubitsch, director; Victor Saville, producer-director; Basil Rathbone, Nigel Bruce, Heather Thatcher, Dr. Robert A. Millikan, Robert Arden, commentator; Lewis Browne, Louis Bromfield, State Senator Robert W. Kenny, George Biddle, Dame May Whitty, Ronald Colman, Mischa Auer, Arthur Cober, Lion Feuchtwanger, Princess Der Ling.

[redacted]

DECLASSIFIED

[redacted]

(Peoples Daily World - Thurs. Sept. 25, 1941 - Con'd)

The list of original sponsors it was said, would be greatly widened soon as the committee swings into its work.

To Sponsor Concert

Original mass project of the relief agency, it was said, will be the sponsorship of a concert for Aid to Russia.

General purpose of the National Committee is to undertake aid projects on a wide national and cummunity basis.

Primarily, the function of the committee here will be to act as a central point to which contributions raised by Southern California organizations may be sent.

The association will gather clothing and foodstuffs as well as bandage kits and medical supplies.

Funds, it was announced, are now being collected for the purpose of sending American ambulance units to the Soviet Union.

DECLASSIFIED

Air To Spread

Carter noted the aims of the organization include establishment of such organizations in every town and city in the nation.

A national goal of one million dollars to be raised within the shortest possible time has been set by the committee.

Outstanding fact of the formation of the Southern California group was the sentiment for unity and immediate action. As a leading member of the group was quoted, "We are determined that this thing must be carried out at once and that it must be completely successful in every way."

Among Leaders

Heads of the National Russian War Relief Association include Myron Taylor of the United States Steel Corporation and Envoy to Pope Pius; S. W. Gehle, Chase National Bank; Clark Minor, International General Electric, and John Cooper, Pan-American Airways.

Committee head Carter told sponsors, "Aid to Russia is aid to America as well."

[redacted]

[redacted]

(Peoples Daily World - Thurs. Sept. 25, 1941 - Con'd)

"Though many who were uninformed expected an early Russian collapse, these months of fighting have revealed the Russians are determined to fight along side of the British until the very end," Carter said.

"The aim of Russian War Relief," he stressed, "is not to high-pressure unwilling gifts from the uninterested.

"It is rather an effort to assure millions of Americans who, on their own initiative, do want to help America by helping Russia, yet their gift whether large or small, will be efficiently administered and speeded quickly on its errand of mercy."

DECLASSIFIED

[redacted]

(b)(7)(c)

Investigator [redacted] former Counter Intelligence Special Agent, advises that the file relating to Vincent DOBRICH should be found in the confidential files of the 6th Army, Presidio of San Francisco.

Mr. Leighton J. PETEMAN advises that he will be at the San Francisco office after Tuesday, November the 11th. If further interview is desired, he advises that he will assist the Service in any way he can.

RECEIVED NOV 13 1952 INVESTIGATION DIVISION

DECLASSIFIED

CC: DD, Los Angeles
California

[redacted]

10-31-83

Enforcement Date

VIA AIR MAIL

Canceled 11/14/52 [illegible]

HEP:bjh

CC: COMMISSIONER, ATTENTION, ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, INVESTIGATIONS DIVISION:

YOUR A5 653 092 - This report by the Honolulu Office of an interview with Leighton J. PETEMAN is being forwarded for your information.

(San Francisco District).

RECEIVED NOV 12 1952 [redacted] 11/14/52

[redacted]

RECEIVED NOV 13 1952 SUBVERSIVE ALIEN BRANCH

(b)(7)(c)

(b)(7)(c)

Temp A-5 653 092 IDD
November 7, 1952

[redacted] District Director
San Francisco, California
[redacted] District Director
Honolulu, T. H.
Charles Spencer CHAPLIN, A-5 653 092, Los Angeles file 1600-41933;
November 6, 1952

DECLASSIFIED

Attention: Chief, Investigatio[redacted]

Mr. Leighton J. PETEMAN, Chief Special Agent of the United Airlines Western Division with office at the San Francisco airport, was this date interviewed by Investigators [redacted] at the airport in Honolulu, T. H.

(b)(7)(c)

Mr. PETEMAN advised that he was intelligence officer stationed at Merced Army Flying School, California, in 1942 at which time he was attached to the West Coast Airforce Training Center, A 2, Santa Ana, California; that inasmuch as it appeared that a communist party cell was active at the Merced Army Flying School, they placed a microphone in the rooms where the cell was meeting; that at this meeting they had made a transcription of approximately 18 pages of what was stated at the meeting. PETEMAN recalls that Robert LOWY, who is now General Salesmanger for Schenley Distributors at either Chicago or St. Louis, attended the meeting as an undercover agent; that part of the meeting was conducted in the Russian language. Therefore, they requested that the Counter Intelligence Corps, Western Defense Command, 4th Army, Presidio, San Francisco, detailed a Russian speaking agent to the airbase in an undercover capacity.

PETEMAN advised that Special Agent Anthony YODKO of the CIC, reported to him and was put on painting detail with Vincent DOBRICH (Anthony YODKO is Superior Court interpreter in San Francisco and is a part time interpreter at your office. YODKO may be reached at [redacted], San Francisco, Telephone Evergreen 64609); that YODKO remained at the base as an undercover agent until the time when DOBRICH was transferred to a special unit (Army term for an Army detail where a person who was suspected would be unable to do anything detrimental to this country).

(b)(6)

PETEMAN stated that, as he recalls, Vincent DOBRICH was 46 years old in 1942. He was about 5'10", weight 195#, balding hair, round flushed face, and had the general appearance of a "butcher". He advised that after DOBRICH transferred from this unit he had never heard of him and has no information as to his present whereabouts.

[redacted]

[redacted] ...ssioner, Enforcement

(b)(7)(c)

10-31-83
Date

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

(1) Agency Sending Correspondence:	(2) Agency Reference:	(3) Agency Subject or Title	(4) This Fanfold No.:
Dept. of State	[redacted]	TUTTLE, Frank CHAPLIN, [redacted]	1014

(5) Classification of Correspondence:				(6) Date of Agency Transmittal:	(9) Copies of Transmittal Communication:	
UNCLASS.	CONFID.	SECRET	TOP SECRET		NO. RECEIVED	NO. MADE BY INS
	X			11/3/52	2	

(7) Summary:	(8) Relating INS File No.:	(10) Copies of Enclosures to Transmittal Communication:	
Operations memo from Vienna dated 10/21/52	A-5653092	NO. RECEIVED	NO. MADE BY INS
		1	1

(11) To:	(12) To:	(13) To
Mr [redacted]	DD, Los Angeles, Cal.	
Date: 11/6/52 (b)(7)(c)	Date: 11-10-52	Date:
For: (Chas. Spencer Chaplin) A-5653092	For: your 1600-41933 and use in investigation	For:
From: Conf. Files	From: INV DIV, CO	From:

(14) Disposition (*Place or places where filed and date filed*) (*If space insufficient, show "Continued," and continue on reverse, from bottom up*):

COPIES OF TRANSMITTAL COMMUNICATION:

1 cy in A-5653092 Temp by C.O. 11-10-52

COPIES OF ENCLOSURES:

1 cy in A-5653092 Temp. by C.O. 11-10-52

Form INV-52
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE
(6-12-52)

10—66919-1

(See reverse side for instructions)

SECURITY INFORMATION CONTROL RECORD
(For Intelligence Information Received From Other Agencies)

979

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

(b)(7)(c) [redacted]

1600-41933-Inv.
November 6, 1952

District Director, Los Angeles, California

[redacted] Investigator, Los Angeles, California

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

Reference is made to Central Office memorandum of October 30, 1952, file A5 653 092, suggesting that in connection with the investigation in this case Chaplin's book, "Mes Voyages," be reviewed and a report submitted thereon. It has been ascertained that the only book authored by Charles Chaplin is "My Trip Abroad," covering his visit to England, France and Germany in 1921, published by Harper & Bros., New York and London, in 1922. The tentative title to this book was "My Wonderful Visit," and the book has been translated into French and German and some extracts thereof into Norwegian and Spanish.

This officer has obtained from the Los Angeles Public Library all of the books contained therein relating to Charles Spencer Chaplin with the exception of the book written by Gerith Von Ulm, which has already been reported on. There is no work titled "Mes Voyages."

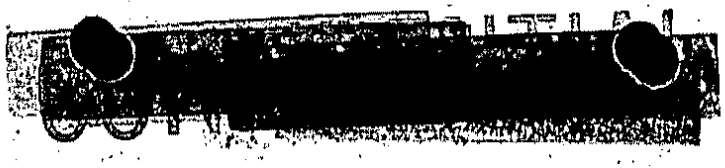
"My Trip Abroad" mainly describes Chaplin's emotional reactions to his holiday trip to England, France and Germany and contains very little, if any, material of interest to the investigation from an evidentiary standpoint. The items of principal interest are references in the book which may give an insight into Chaplin's early interest in Russia and the Bolshevist revolution. In Chapter 1, Chaplin describes a visit to the home of Montague Glass in Pasadena, California (Montague Glass is the author of "Potash and Perlmutter") on which occasion Lucius Hitchcock, the illustrator, and his wife were also present. Chaplin mentions that after dinner conversation was not idle chatter but an exchange of ideas - ideas founded on ideas, this conversation having taken place some 31 years ago. Among his reasons for desiring to make the trip, he describes the necessity of getting away from his work for a rest and his desire to see Europe, England, France, Germany and Russia. In Chapter 1, Chaplin also describes press interviews enroute to New York to embark. On Page 8 there appears what purports to be a verbatim report with an unknown reporter wherein the question is asked, "Are you a Bolshevist?" To which Chaplin replies, "I am an artist. I am interested in life. Bolshevism is a new phase of life. I must be interested in it." On Page 14 he mentions that prior to his departure for Europe he had luncheon with Max Eastman in New York. Concerning Eastman he says, "He is a radical and a poet and editor of "The Liberator," a charming and sympathetic fellow who thinks. All of his doctrines I do not subscribe to, but that makes no difference in our friendship. We meet together, argue a bit and then agree to disagree and let it go at that and remain friends." On Pages 15, 16, and 17 he describes a meeting in the home of Max Eastman of a person named George, an ex-I.W.W. Secretary who had been sentenced by Judge Landis

DECLASSIFIED

[redacted]

Associate Commissioner, Enforcement _____ Date _____

[redacted]



to serve twenty years in the penitentiary and was out of the penitentiary temporarily because of ill health after having served two years of a twenty year sentence. Chaplin describes his sympathies with "George" who is shortly to return to the penitentiary to complete his sentence. On Page 16 he says, "If he believes himself persecuted, his belief is unspoken. He is almost Christlike as he explains that. His view point is both kind and tender." On Page 17 he says, "I wish there was something I could do for George. I wonder if he is right or wrong. I want to pledge my help. He has not lost anything. Bars cannot imprison his spirit." On Page 37, Chapter 4, Chaplin describes interviews with representatives of the British Press. In a purported verbatim report of an interview he quotes the following questions and answers:

DECLASSIFIED

Q Are you a Bolshevik?
A I am an artist not a politician.

Q Why do you want to visit Russia?
A Because I am interested in any new idea.

Q What do you think of Lenin?
A I think him a very remarkable man.

Q Why?
A Because he is expressing a new idea.

Q Do you believe in Bolshevism?
A I am not a politician.

On Page 99, Chapter 10, Chaplin describes a dinner with H. G. Wells. He says, "We talk of Russia and I find no embarrassment in airing my view, but I soon find myself merely the questioner." On Page 100, Chaplin quotes Wells as saying, "It is the general feeling that conditions will right themselves in some way. Organization is needed and is just as important as disarmament. Education is the only salvation, not only of Russia but of the rest of the world. Socialism of the right sort will come through proper education. We discussed my prospects of getting into Russia. I want to see it. Wells tells me that I am at the wrong time of the year, that the cold weather coming on would make the trip inadvisable." In Chapter 13, Chaplin describes a meeting with a Russian girl named only Skaya whose father was a Russian General during the Czar's reign. He asked her, "Are you a Bolshevik?" To which she replies, "They are wicked. Bolshevik man he is very bad." "Then you are a bourgeoisie?" She replies, "No, but not a Bolshevik. Bolshevik good idea for the mind but not for practice." Chaplin asks, "Has it had a fair opportunity?"

As was mentioned above, the book contains very little of interest to this Service from an investigative standpoint, except for the above references which this officer believes indicate an interest in the situation in Russia and perhaps Bolshevism in general. The book would be of more value to a psychologist interested in the Chaplin personality.

1600-41933-Inv. [redacted] 11-6-52

[redacted]

"Chaplin, Last of the Clowns" written by Parker Tyler and published by the Vanguard Press in 1947 appears to be a psychological study of the Chaplin personality, and contains various extracts and quotations from the book by Gerith Von Ulm which has already been reported, and does not appear to contain any material of interest to the investigation.

"Charlie Chaplin" written by W. Dodgson Bowman and published by the John Day Company, New York in 1931, is a sketchy narrative of the life of Charlie Chaplin and his career in motion pictures and contains no details or lead material of value to the investigation.

"The Little Fellow, The Life and Work of Charles Spencer Chaplin" co-authored by Peter Cotes and Thelma Niklaus, published by the Philosophical Library, Inc. and printed in Great Britain by the Kenion Press Ltd. in 1951, in the main reiterates the story of the life and work of Charles Spencer Chaplin previously published by other authors. Most of the sources of information for the book were obtained in Great Britain and acknowledgements are made to certain personnel of the British Film Institute, The Keystone Press Agency and United Artists Corporation. Concerning Chaplin's attitude towards society, this book, like the others, contains only the authors' conclusions which appear to have been formulated by impressions gained from the Chaplin films, particularly that of "Monsieur Verdoux," which the authors describe as the "latest stage of Chaplin's continued attack upon society, begun in his first films, gaining in anger and ardour and impetus through the years, increased by his own persecution until, in these last three films ("Modern Times," 1936; "The Great Dictator," 1940; and "Monsieur Verdoux," 1947) he decisively gave tongue to his hatred." The authors state "Monsieur Verdoux" can be no disappointment to those who have followed the unhesitating course of Chaplin's artistic and personal evolution; it becomes for them a fulfilment of promise, rich in symbolism. It is a major paradox, more subtle than anything Chaplin ever did before." "A source of greater significance in the film is to be found in an element drawn from modern American society - the preponderance of wealthy widows who form a parasitic shell upon the living organism of Society, maintaining their wealth at all costs while contributing nothing to the organism supporting them. Verdoux's murders are a symbol of Chaplin's desire to exterminate the parasites, who, by their very existence, force wide open the gap between wealth and poverty, take away Verdoux's cherished home and reduce thousands like him to penury." "Once the social scene is set, Chaplin drives home his condemnation of its folly and evil by taking its guiding principles to their logical limit. That indifference to individual liberty, callousness towards human suffering, carelessness towards life itself, that are for him the basic factors in modern society become part and parcel of Verdoux's modus vivendi. Forced into an impasse by social chaos, he applies the principles underlying that chaos to secure for himself and his family an adequate livelihood. So that finally, society, in condemning him, condemns itself; in destroying him, implies the necessity for its own destruction; in denouncing him as anti-social, reduces itself to terms of anarchy. Therein lies the essential paradox of "Monsieur Verdoux"; and the core of Chaplin's most scathing indictment of the times in which we live."

1600-41933-Inv. [redacted] 11-6-52

This latter book, on Page 155 in the Appendix contains the final speech in "The Great Dictator" - and is quoted here for whatever significance the inferences that may be drawn from it may have of value to the investigation or for the purpose of interrogating the subject in connection with his political feelings.

THE FINAL SPEECH IN THE GREAT DICTATOR:

LET US UNITE

"I'm sorry, but I don't want to be an Emperor - that's not my business. I don't want to rule or to conquer anyone. I should like to help everyone, if possible - Jew and Gentile, Black, White.

"We should all want to help one another; human beings are like that. We want to live by each other's happiness, not by each other's misery. We don't want to hate and despise one another. In this world there is room for everyone, and the good earth is rich, and can provide for everyone. The way of life could be free and beautiful.

"But we have lost the way. Greed has poisoned men's souls; has barricaded the world with hate. It has goose-stepped us into misery and bloodshed. We have developed speed, but have shut ourselves in. Machinery that gives abundance has left us in want. Our knowledge has made us cynical. Our cleverness, hard and unkind. We think too much, and feel too little. More than machinery we need humanity. More than cleverness we need kindness and gentleness. Without these qualities life would be violent, and all would be lost.

"The aeroplane and the radio have brought us closer together. The very nature of these inventions cries out for the goodness in man, cries out for universal brotherhood, for the unity of us all. Even now, my voice is reaching millions throughout the world - millions of despafring men, women and little children, victims of the system that makes men torture and imprison innocent people.

"To those that can hear me I say, do not despair. The misery that is upon us is but the passing of greed, the bitterness of men who fear the way of human progress.

"Hate of man will pass, and dictators die, and the power they took from the people will return to the people. And so long as men die, liberty will never perish.

"Soldiers, don't give yourselves to brutes, men who despise you and enslave you, regiment your lives, tell you what to do, what to think and what to feel, who drill you, diet you, treat you like cattle, use you as cannon fodder: Don't give yourselves to these unnatural men - machine men with machine minds and machine hearts. You are not machines. You are not cattle. You are men. You have the love of humanity in your

DECLASSIFIED

hearts, you don't hate. Only the unloved hate - the unloved and the unnatural.

"Soldiers, don't fight for slavery, fight for liberty. In the 17th Chapter of St. Luke it is written: "The Kingdom of God is within man" - not one man, nor a group of men, but in all men. You the people have the power, the power to create machines, the power to create happiness. You people have the power to make this life free and beautiful, to make this life a wonderful adventure.

"Then in the name of democracy, let us use that power. Let us all unite. Let us fight for a new world, a decent world that will give men a chance to work, that will give youth a future and old age a security."

"By the promise of these things brutes have risen to power. But they lied. They do not fulfil that promise - they never will. Dictators free themselves, but they enslave the people.

"Now, let us fight to fulfil that promise. Let us fight to free the world, to do away with national barriers, to do away with greed, with hate and intolerance. Let us fight for a world of reason - a world where science and progress will lead to all men's happiness. Soldiers, in the name of democracy, let us unite."

The books giving the deepest insight into the Chaplin personality and political feelings are Chaplin's "My Trip Abroad" and "The Little Fellow, The Life and Work of Charles Spencer Chaplin" by Peter Cotes and Thelma Niklaus. Because of the variety of inferences possible, this officer has made no attempt to evaluate them in detail but has cited only those highlights which appear to indicate best Chaplin's social and political philosophies.

In view of the fact various witnesses interviewed have used as an index to the time table of events in Chaplin's career the production of his various pictures, there is cited below a list of Chaplin films with the approximate dates of their release.

Caught in a Cabaret, 1914
Mable's Strange Predicament, 1914
The Fatal Mallet, 1914
His Prehistoric Past, 1914
Making a Living, February 1914
The New Janitor, September 1914
Dough and Dynamite, October 1914
The Tramp, 1915
The Bank, 1915
One A. M., 1916
The Champion, 1916

DECLASSIFIED

The Vagabond, July 1916
Easy Street, January 1917
The Cure, April 1917
A Dog's Life, 1918
Shoulder Arms, 1918
Sunnyside, 1919
The Kid, 1921
The Pilgrim, 1922
A Woman of Paris, 1923
The Gold Rush, 1925
The Circus, 1928
City Lights, 1931
Modern Times, 1936
The Great Dictator, 1940
Monsieur Verdoux, 1947
Lime Light, 1952

(b)(7)(c) [redacted]

DECLASSIFIED

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immigration and Naturalization Service
Los Angeles 13, California

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN (b)(7)(c) File: 1600-41933-Inv.

Sworn statement of THOMAS WELLS DURANT, made before Investigators [redacted] in the office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, 458 South Spring Street, Los Angeles, California, on October 24, 1952, in the English language.

(b)(7)(c) PRESENT:

Thomas Wells Durant, Witness
[redacted] Examining Officer
[redacted], Investigator
Grace Dorris, Stenographer

EXAMINING OFFICER CHANDLER TO WITNESS:

Q Mr. Durant, you are advised that I am an Acting Immigrant Inspector and, as such, am authorized by law to administer oaths and take testimony regarding the right of any alien to enter, reside in, pass through or reenter the United States. I desire at this time to take a statement from you regarding the right of one Charles Spencer Chaplin to be, remain, reside in or reenter the United States. You are further advised that any statement you make may be used against Charles Spencer Chaplin or yourself in any future proceedings, civil or criminal, as the Government sees fit. You are further warned that any false statement made under oath on a material matter constitutes the crime of perjury, the penalty for which is a fine of not more than $2000.00, or imprisonment for not more than five years, or both such fine and imprisonment. Do you understand?
A I do.

Q Do you have any objection to making such a statement to me under oath at this time?
A I have no objection.

Q Is it your desire at this time to be represented by counsel?
A I see no need.

Q Will you kindly rise and raise your right hand. Do you solemnly swear that all the statements you are about to make will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?
A I do.

Q What is your full, true and correct name?
A Thomas Wells Durant.

Q Have you ever used any other name?
A Tim Durant.

(b)(6) Q Where do you reside?
A [redacted] Beverly Hills, California.

Q Are you appearing in response to a subpena calling for your appearance here today at 11:00 A. M., October 24, 1952?
A I am.

Q Is this subpena for the purpose of your giving testimony in the matter of one Charles Spencer Chaplin?
A Yes.

Q Are you the same Thomas Wells Durant who previously appeared in this office on October 3, 1952, and at that time gave a sworn question and answer statement, the original of which I now show you?
A Yes.

Q Since October 3, 1952, you have, in this office, had occasion to thoroughly review this statement, have you not?
A I have.

Q Do the questions and answers appear to you to be correct and as given at the time the statement was taken?
A Yes.

Q Is it your intention to sign this statement today?
A Yes, with certain corrections I would like to make.

Q You are being accorded this opportunity of making a supplemental statement in order that you may make any additional statements you desire to make at this time. Do you desire to change or amend this statement?
A There are a few answers therein I wish to qualify.

Q I will now hand you again the original statement, and ask you to review it for that purpose.
A Page 2, question 8, reads: "Have you written for any person other than Charlie Chaplin?" My corrected answer is: I have written also for the Edward Small Productions at the General Service Studios.

Page 3, question 8, reads: "You were assistant of what?" My corrected answer is: I was assistant to him when he was writing a screen play in Pebble Beach.

Page 6, question 12, reads: "Isn't it a fact that you drove, some time in the latter part of 1941, either yourself or in Chaplin's car with his chauffeur, drove Joan Berry to Dr. Tweedie's office?" My corrected answer is: To the best of my knowledge and recollection, it is not true.

Page 7, question 4, reads: "Isn't it a fact that when you called on Dr. Tweedie at his office, that you met a Miss [redacted] who is employed

(b)(6)

to assist Dr. Tweedie in performing these abortions?" My corrected answer is: To the best of my knowledge and recollection, it is not true.

Page 7, question 5, reads: "And isn't it a fact that when you called at Dr. Tweedie's office at this particular time, during the latter part of 1941, you used a telephone in that office to call some particular party?" My corrected answer is: To the best of my knowledge and recollection that is not true.

Page 8, question 6, reads: "By the way, do you know the name of Charlie Chaplin's butler during that period of time?" My corrected answer is: The butler's name was Edward Chaney.

Page 9, question 3, reads: "Isn't it a fact that you introduced a great many women to Charlie Chaplin?" My corrected answer is: I did, over a period of time, including my mother and daughter, and many others.

Page 12, question 1, reads: "And is it your testimony also that Joan Berry never told you at any time in 1941 and 1942 that she was pregnant as a result of sexual relations with Charlie Chaplin?" My corrected answer is: The matter was discussed at some time. I do not remember the details.

Page 12, question 9, reads: "When did you first hear of the matter of any abortions?" My corrected answer is: There was a discussion of an abortion at one time during that period. I don't remember at what particular time or any of the details.

Page 13, question 5, reads: "You never discussed with Mr. Chaney the matter of abortions having been performed on Joan Berry?" My corrected answer is: To the best of my recollection I did not.

Page 13, question 12, reads: "That they saw you take Joan Berry to Dr. Tweedie's office or that they had knowledge of the arrangements that you made with Dr. Tweedie for the performing of abortions on Joan Berry. You say that they would be testifying falsely?" My corrected answer is: I would say that, or that they are mistaken.

That is the extent of the corrections I wish to make.

Q Do you now freely and willingly admit, with reference to the specific questions and answers where you have made the corrections, that the original questions and original answers as shown in the transcript you have examined, made on October 3, 1952, are true and correct, as the questions were stated and the answers given by you at that time?

A To the best of my recollection, they are true.

Q And do you realize that you are fully liable in any action against you by the Government for any false testimony which you may have given in your statement of October 3, 1952, even though you have now given supplemental corrections on this statement?
A I understood at the time that I would be given an opportunity to examine the statement and change the answers, if found necessary, before signing. That is what Mr. Wright advised me.

Q Well, you are advised that in the event the Government should establish that any of the answers, as originally given in your statement of October 3, 1952, constitute a criminal offense you are liable for those statements.
A I understand.

BY EXAMINING OFFICER [redacted]: (b)(7)(c)

At this point we will take a ten minute recess.

* * * * * * * * *

Taking of statement resumed at 11:45 A. M. Same persons present.

EXAMINING OFFICER [redacted] (b)(7)(c) TO WITNESS:

Q At this time, Mr. Durant, it is requested that you initial, in the lower right hand corner, each page of the original statement, dated October 3, 1952, and on the last page thereof sign your name in full: Thomas Wells Durant.
A I will. (Complies)

Q Would you explain, Mr. Durant, where, when and under what circumstances you first became acquainted with Miss Joan Berry?
A I received a letter from A. C. Blumenthal, Mexico City, saying that Miss Joan Berry would contact me and would I introduce her to Mr. Chaplin with the possibility of her getting a job in his picture.

Q Can you fix the approximate time?
A No, I cannot, but I imagine it was in 1940.

Q I will refresh your memory to the extent that Mr. Chaplin has testified on occasion he first met Joan Berry in May of 1941.
A Possibly that is true.

Q The records reflect that Joan Berry signed a contract with the Chaplin Studios in June of 1941. Does this information refresh your memory as to when you first met her?
A I think it would be about that time or shortly before.

Q Are you acquainted with the mother of Joan Berry, one Gertrude Berry?
A Yes, I met Joan Berry's mother.

Q Where, when and under what circumstances?
A I think it was at Joan Berry's apartment, as I remember it. I do not remember anything else about it particularly.

Q Do you recall in what period of your acquaintance with Joan Berry you became acquainted with her mother?
A I think it was later, after I met Joan Berry. I met Joan Berry first.

Q Would you term your acquaintance with Joan Berry more than a casual acquaintanceship?
A Yes, it was a friendly acquaintanceship.

Q Did you have occasion to see her frequently during the period she associated with Chaplin?
A Not frequently.

Q Over how long a period did this relationship extend?
A Well, I am not sure. I think it was about a year. I knew her most closely up to the time of the gun episode at the Chaplin house, when she appeared there with a gun. I do not remember just when that was.

Q And how long have you been a friend and associate of Chaplin?
A I would say since 1939, approximately.

Q Would you term yourself a close friend of Mr. Chaplin?
A I think so.

Q Was there a period of your acquaintance with him when your association was more intimate than at the present time?
A I saw more of him at an earlier time than lately. I have always been friendly with him.

Q What would you say was the period of your closest relationship with Charles Chaplin?
A I would say when we were working at Pebble Beach. We were there about six months.

Q You were a close associate of Chaplin at the time you introduced Joan Berry to him?
A Yes.

Q Were you a close associate of Chaplin at the time of Chaplin's trip to New York City for the purpose of making a Second Front speech in 1942?
A Yes.

Q Were you a close associate of Chaplin at the time of the gun episode you mentioned, which according to our records occurred in December, 1942?
A No, I was not seeing as much of Chaplin during that period. I saw less of him after we returned from New York.

Q For what purpose did you introduce Joan Berry to Chaplin?
A With the possibility of getting her a job in the movies.

Q Had you been acquainted with her prior to the time you were introduced by a letter from A. C. Blumenthal in 1941?
A No.

Q Did Joan Berry and Charles Chaplin become intimately acquainted, to your knowledge, subsequent to your introduction of Berry to Chaplin?
A I would say they did.

Q Did Joan Berry ever reside at the Chaplin residence to your knowledge?
A Not to my knowledge.

Q To your knowledge did she ever remain in the Chaplin home overnight on any occasion?
A Not to my specific knowledge. I never knew that she lived there or stayed overnight. I had no personal knowledge.

Q Did anyone ever advise you that she in fact resided at, or had resided at any time, at the Chaplin residence?
A Not that I remember.

Q Did Charles Chaplin ever discuss with you his relationship with Joan Berry at any time?
A If he did I do not remember the details.

Q Do you recall whether or not any such discussion ever took place?
A I believe it did but I do not remember the exact details. I assumed they were on an intimate basis; to what extent I was not sure.

Q Did Joan Berry ever discuss with you her relationship with Charles Chaplin?
A She did discuss her relationship with Charles Chaplin.

Q Do you recall where, when and on how many occasions such discussions took place?
A She very often told me she was in love with Chaplin and asked me to do what I could to help her with him; that is, put in a good word.

Q Do you recall any other details of any such discussions, where they transpired or when?
A I do not remember any other details, or where or when they happened.

Q To your personal knowledge did Charles Chaplin ever engage in sexual intercourse with Joan Berry?
A To my personal knowledge, he did not.

Q Did Charles Chaplin ever tell you that he had engaged in sexual intercourse with Joan Berry at any time?
A I do not remember any specific time that Charles Chaplin told me he had sexual intercourse with Joan Berry.

Q Did Joan Berry ever tell you that she had had sexual intercourse with Charles Chaplin at any time?
A Not that I can remember.

Q To your knowledge, did Joan Berry ever become pregnant at any time as a result of sexual intercourse with Charles Chaplin?
A To the best of my recollection and knowledge she did not.

Q To your knowledge, did she ever become pregnant at any time?
A There was some discussion regarding a pregnancy; I do not remember the details.

Q The pregnancy of Joan Berry?
A There was some discussion about that; I do not remember the details.

Q Do you recall who discussed the subject of her pregnancy with you?
A I do not.

Q Did Charles Chaplin ever discuss Joan Berry's pregnancy with you?
A I don't remember his discussing it with me.

Q Did Joan Berry ever discuss her pregnancy with you at any time?
A I only remember there was discussion of a pregnancy, but other than that I do not recollect the details.

Q Did any other person, aside from Charles Chaplin or Joan Berry, ever discuss with you the fact that she was pregnant at any time?
A To the best of my recollection, I don't remember anyone else.

Q Do you recall a trip made by Joan Berry to San Francisco during the period of her relationship with Charles Chaplin?
A I vaguely recall such a trip.

Q Do you remember the time or reason for such a journey?
A I do not.

Q Do you recall Joan Berry telephoning the Chaplin residence from San Francisco while she was there?
A I do not.

Q Do you recall having a conversation with Joan Berry by telephone while she was in San Francisco?
A I do not believe I did.

Q Do you recall, relative to the pregnancy of Joan Berry and with reference to the aforementioned telephone conversation, stating to her over the phone to be calm, and not to be emotional because you had arrangements made in Los Angeles to have the whole thing taken care of?
A I do not recall making any such statement; that is not true.

Q Do you recall, prior to Joan Berry's departure to San Francisco at this time, having a conversation with her concerning the fact that she was pregnant and that an abortion was advisable?
A I do not recollect any such conversation.

Q If I asked you if such a conversation took place in the Chaplin home in the presence of Charles Chaplin, would that serve to refresh your memory to any degree?
A It would not.

Q At the time of this alleged conversation, do you recall any statement by Chaplin that Joan Berry should have an abortion because her pregnancy would interfere with the production of a picture in which she was to play a role?
A I do not recall any such statement.

Q If such a conversation occurred, did you advise Joan Berry she should, in fact, have an abortion performed for her own good?
A I did not.

Q Do you recall that upon the return of Joan Berry from San Francisco, which I will now state, to refresh your memory, is indicated to have occurred around September, 1941, you met her at the airport on her arrival in Los Angeles?
A I do not recall that.

Q Do you have any recollection of it whatsoever?
A I do not.

Q Are you acquainted with a person by the name of Minna Wallis?
A I am.

Q Do you know any friend of Minna Wallis who, at about the time of this return of Joan Berry to Los Angeles, operated a sanitarium or nursing home in this city?
A I remember a discussion about that, that there was such a person.

Q Do you remember who told you that such a person was in existence?
A I am not sure. I imagine it was Minna Wallis.

Q Why did she tell you this?
A I do not remember exactly, but Miss Berry was in a highly nervous state most of the time, sometimes from too many sleeping pills or other nervous disorders. It may have been in connection with that.

Q What would your interest have been in Miss Berry's physical condition?
A Helping her as a person.

Q Did you meet the woman who operated the nursing home, who you believe was mentioned to you by Minna Wallis?
A I do not think I did.

Q Upon the return of Joan Berry from San Francisco, did you, with the consent of this nurse, take her to the nursing home?
A I do not remember doing that.

Q If I inform you that a nursing home exists, and did exist at that time, by the name of Cedar Lodge Convalescent Hospital, at 4827 Glencairn Road, Los Angeles, California, and was then and is now operated by an Irene Noack Buckland Kutzmann, do you believe this information will serve to refresh your memory?
A I do not remember the woman's name or where it was, and this does not definitely refresh my memory.

Q Did you, at the time of Joan Berry's return from San Francisco, take her to any sanitarium, nursing home or place of convalescence?
A I do not remember when I did it, but I have a vague recollection of taking her to a nursing home at one time during that period.

Q And was this the nursing home run by a friend of Minna Wallis?
A It could have been.

Q Do you recall for what purpose you took Joan Berry to a nursing home?
A I am not sure what the purpose was.

Q Could it have been due to her pregnancy at any time?
A I do not believe it was.

Q If you did take Joan Berry to a nursing home operated by a friend of Minna Wallis, do you recall later taking Joan Berry to the offices of Dr. Stanley Immerman for a physical examination, in the company of such a nurse?
A I am absolutely sure I did not.

Q Did you ever take Joan Berry to Dr. Immerman's office at any time?
A I never did.

Q If you did take Joan Berry to Dr. Immerman's office during this period, do you recall Joan Berry having been referred to the offices of a Dr. A. M. Tweedie, at 54th and Crenshaw, for the purposes of an abortion?
A I do not.

Q If such did occur, do you recall that after Joan Berry had been returned to the nursing home, Irene Buckland, the aforementioned operator of this establishment, told you Joan was too erratic and she would have nothing more to do with it, and that Joan had changed her mind about having an abortion performed?
A I do not remember such a statement.

Q Do you recall talking to the nurse, who operated the nursing home, over the telephone?
A I do not recall talking to her.

Q Are you personally acquainted with Dr. Stanley Immerman?
A I have never personally met him, or talked to him directly or indirectly.

Q During the period of your close acquaintanceship with Joan Berry, did you have a personal physician?
A I did, but I have forgotten who it was.

Q Did you ever have occasion to transport Joan Berry to a doctor's office?
A To the best of my recollection, I did not.

Q Did you, on any occasion, transport Joan Berry?
A I did, yes, but I do not remember the occasion or what it was for.

Q Frequently or infrequently?
A It depends on the definition of "frequently." Quite often during one period.

Q What period?
A When I first knew her. I would pick her up to take her to Chaplin's and vice versa, and occasionally for evenings.

Q Did this activity take place from June to the remainder of 1941?
A I do not think it extended over such a long period as to be described as "frequent." The time period was all right, but I do not say I transported her all of that time.

Q Are you acquainted with or have you ever been acquainted with Dr. A. H. Tweedie?
A To the best of my recollection, no.

Q Did you ever accompany Joan Berry to Dr. Tweedie's office at 54th and Crenshaw, this city?
A To the best of my recollection, I did not.

Q Do you recall why Joan Berry left the nursing home, to which you stated you took her at one time?
A I do not.

Q If I inform you that it was because she created a furor there, does that refresh your memory?
A That could have been. Knowing Joan Berry, her temperament and disposition, that could have been possible.

Q Did you, on or about September, 1941, take Joan Berry to Dr. Tweedie's office for the purpose of having an abortion performed on her?
A I did not.

Q Did you remain at Dr. Tweedie's office until after an abortion was performed, and visit with Joan Berry while she was there?
A I did not.

Q Do you recall on or about this time Joan Berry telephoning you as to the whereabouts of Charles Chaplin and you informing her he was at Catalina?
A I do not recall any such telephone conversation.

Q Do you deny that you have ever been in the office of Dr. Tweedie at 54th and Crenshaw?
A To the best of my knowledge, I have never been in his offices.

Q Do you deny that you ever conferred with Dr. Tweedie concerning an abortion on Joan Berry?
A I do.

Q Do you deny that you ever paid Dr. Tweedie any money relative to an abortion on Joan Berry?
A I do.

Q Do you have any knowledge whatsoever of any abortions having been performed on Joan Berry at any time?
A There was some discussion of an abortion performed on Joan Berry, but I do not recollect the conditions, time, or who discussed it with me.

Q Do you recall this abortion discussion as having occurred in terms of Joan Berry's relationship with Charles Chaplin?
A It was not mentioned, to the best of my recollection, as the result of her relationship with Charles Chaplin, specifically. I do recall that this discussion took place during the time Joan Berry and I were closely associated with Charles Chaplin.

Q And you state you are not able to recall who discussed this matter with you?
A I am not.

Q Did this discussion take place in the presence of any third party?
A Not that I remember.

Q Were more than you and one other person involved in this discussion?
A I do not remember the details of the discussion.

Q Are you acquainted with a Dr. Charles A. Bailey, with offices at 8881 West Pico Blvd., Los Angeles, California?
A I am not only not acquainted with him, I have never heard his name mentioned, to the best of my knowledge.

Q Do you recall at any time taking Joan Berry to the offices of a doctor on West Pico Blvd., Los Angeles?
A I do not.

Q Did Charles Chaplin at any time give you any money with which to pay for abortions performed on any females?
A He did not.

Q Did Charles Chaplin at any time have you arrange for the performance of any abortions on anyone?
A He did not.

Q Have you, yourself, at any time at his direction or otherwise made arrangements for an abortion to be performed on any female?
A I have not.

Q Have you at any time, at Chaplin's direction or otherwise, paid for any abortion performed on any female?
A I have not.

Q Did you at any time discuss the performance of abortions on Joan Berry with Edward Chaney, Chaplin's former butler?
A To the best of my recollection, I did not.

Q Do you know Edward Chaney?
A I do.

Q If I asked you if you discussed at least two abortions with Edward Chaney and informed him that there was no cause for concern, that all payments had been made in cash, would that refresh your memory?
A I have no recollection of making any such statement.

Q Do you deny that such a statement was made?
A I do, to the best of my recollection.

Q Do you recall that Joan Berry on or about September, 1941, after her return from San Francisco, was pregnant?
A I do not recall any such time.

Q Do you further recall that she decided not to have an abortion at that time but instead have the baby?
A I do not recall such an incident.

Q Did you on or about that time prepare a paper, addressed to Mr. Reeves of the Chaplin Studios, stating that Joan Berry wished to have her contract terminated, that she was expecting a baby?
A I do not recall any such letter.

INVESTIGATOR [redacted] (b)(7)(c) TO WITNESS:

Q On or about September, 1941, do you recall a time when Joan Berry's father brought her to your house?
A Joan Berry's father never brought her to my house. To the best of my knowledge, I never met her father.

Q Did you, in the year 1942, take Joan Berry to a doctor whose offices were located on Wilshire Blvd.?
A I do not remember taking Joan Berry to any such doctor located on

Wilshire Blvd.

Q Are you acquainted with a Dr. George Berg?
A Yes, Dr. Berg is located at the corner of Hollywood and Vine.

Q Was he ever your attending physician?
A Yes.

Q Did you ever take Joan Berry to the offices of Dr. George Berg?
A Not that I remember.

Q Do you recall having had a conversation with Dr. George Berg in the early part of the year, 1944, wherein you discussed Joan Berry?
A I do not recall any such incident.

Q Do you recall that in the early part of the year 1944 Dr. George Berg made numerous telephone calls to the United Artists Theater trying to get in touch with you?
A I do not remember any such occasion.

Q Do you recall having had a luncheon engagement with Dr. George Berg, at about that time, when you discussed Joan Berry?
A To the best of my knowledge I never went to lunch with Dr. Berg or had any other meal with him.

Q Did Miss Joan Berry ever tell you that Charles Chaplin had proposed to her that she have unnatural sexual relations with him?
A She never did.

Q Was Joan Berry ever treated by Dr. Berg?
A To the best of my recollection she was not.

EXAMINING OFFICER CHANDLER TO WITNESS:

Q At the time of your first acquaintanceship with Charles Chaplin, which I believe you stated was about 1939, was he a married man at that time, to your knowledge?
A As I remember, at that time he was married to Paulette Goddard. I am not sure about the date. Yes, I think he was married to Paulette Goddard.

Q Do you know whether or not his marriage to Paulette Goddard was terminated?
A I only saw a notice in the paper she had gotten a divorce somewhere in Mexico, that's all.

Q Our information indicates that this divorce of Paulette Goddard from Charles Chaplin was secured in June of 1942. From 1939 to 1942, did Paulette Goddard to your knowledge reside in the Chaplin home at any

time?
A When I first met Chaplin in 1938 or 1939, Paulette Goddard was living at the Chaplin home, but after that, and during the time that Joan Berry and Mr. Chaplin were closely associated, I do not believe that Miss Goddard lived at the Chaplin home.

Q Did any women stay at the Chaplin residence at any time, to your knowledge?
A Not that I remember, outside of Paulette Goddard.

Q Did Joan Berry ever stay overnight at the Chaplin residence?
A I never knew that she did.

Q Did you have any reason to believe she did?
A I do not remember any reason for believing she did, but I assume she possibly did.

Q Did any other woman, aside from Paulette Goddard, remain overnight at the Chaplin residence?
A Not that I know of.

Q Would you qualify Mr. Chaplin as a highly sexed individual?
A That is a very difficult question. I would say that he is not abnormally sexed.

Q Would you say he displayed an active interest in the opposite sex?
A He did, definitely.

Q Did Mr. Chaplin, to your knowledge, display any interest in any particular age group of the female sex?
A I think he preferred younger woman.

Q How young would you term "younger women"?
A I would say from 18 on.

Q Did Charles Chaplin ever have any so-called affairs with any women, to your knowledge, during the time of your association with him?
A I believe he did have an affair possibly with another woman during that time, just when or with whom I do not remember specifically.

Q Would you say that he had more than one affair, or do you recall only the one affair?
A I do not remember any specific instances, but I assume he possibly did have more than one affair.

Q And you state under oath at this time you are unable to recall with whom these affairs occurred?
A Yes, I do.

Q Did Chaplin ever discuss with you his affairs with women?
A On some occasion he possibly did, in general.

Q Do you recall the nature of any of these discussions?
A No, not in particular.

Q Was Charles Chaplin ever, to your knowledge, sexually perverted in any way?
A He was not.

Q Did he ever perform any abnormal sex acts?
A To my knowledge and belief, no.

Q Did you ever hear that any such acts had been performed by Mr. Chaplin?
A I never did.

(b)(7)(c)

INVESTIGATOR [redacted] TO WITNESS:

Q Did you ever meet a woman by the name of Iris Gabriel?
A Yes, I did meet her.

Q When and where did you meet her?
A I think I first met her at a dinner party given by an artist, Miss Edna Reindel.

Q Do you recall the approximate time you met Miss Gabriel?
A No, I do not recall.

Q Did you ever meet Miss Gabriel in the home of Charles Chaplin?
A Yes, I did, as I remember.

Q Was this during the period of Chaplin's relationship with Joan Berry?
A I am not sure.

Q On how many different occasions did you meet Iris Gabriel at Chaplin's home?
A I don't remember. I do remember meeting her there.

Q Did you ever call Miss Gabriel at the request of Mr. Chaplin and ask her to come to the Chaplin home?
A I might have asked her to come to a dinner party, but am not sure even of that.

Q Was Miss Gabriel connected in any way with the movie industry?
A I believe she was, but I do not remember in what way.

Q Would you say Miss Gabriel during this time was what might be termed a pretty or beautiful woman?
A She was very attractive then, as I remember.

Q Did you ever meet a woman by the name of Loretta McFarland?
A Not to my knowledge.

Q As an aid in refreshing your memory, do you recall ever having met a woman at the Chaplin home who was a harpist?
A Yes.

Q Do you recall the name of that harpist?
A No, I do not.

Q Did you meet this woman in Mr. Chaplin's home?
A I believe I did.

Q Do you know what her association with Chaplin was?
A I do not.

Q Did you ever call Loretta McFarland at the request of Chaplin and invite her to the Chaplin home?
A I do not believe I did.

Q Did Mr. Chaplin ever tell you that he had had an affair with either one, or both, of these women?
A Not that I remember.

Q Did you ever have reason to believe that Chaplin had an affair with either, or both, of these women?
A I had no specific reason to believe so.

(b)(7)(c)

EXAMINING OFFICER [redacted] TO WITNESS:

Q Did you yourself have any sexual relations with Loretta McFarland or Iris Gabriel?
A I did not.

Q Have you at any time, either of your own volition or at Mr. Charles Chaplin's request, procured females for his sexual gratification?
A I never have.

Q You were with Mr. Chaplin during the period of his temporary residence in New York City in October, 1942?
A Yes.

Q At that time did Mr. Chaplin indicate to you that he desired you to secure a woman for him for the gratification of his sexual desires?
A He never did there, or at any other time, or any other place.

Q Did you cause a woman to be brought from Washington, D. C., to New York City for the purpose of meeting Mr. Chaplin at that time?
A To the best of my recollection, I did not.

Q Do you recall he was ever visited by any such person at that time?
A I do not recall any such incident. I only stayed with Charlie a couple of weeks. He stayed on alone for some time.

Q Do you have any knowledge of any absences of Charles Chaplin from the United States at any time?
A No.

Q Did you ever journey with him to Canada or Mexico?
A No.

Q Did you ever accompany him anywhere outside of the United States?
A No.

Q Did he ever tell you he had been out of the United States?
A I remember that he discussed having been to London - Europe, and that he took a trip around the world before I knew him. During the period I was closely acquainted with him and up to the present time I have not gone out of the United States with him, and do not know of any absences.

INVESTIGATOR [redacted] TO WITNESS: (b)(7)(c)

Q Have you ever taken any trips with Chaplin on his yacht?
A To Catalina.

Q Are you certain you never took any trips other than to Catalina?
A When I worked for him in Pebble Beach he had the yacht up there, and we lived on it, went out on it and had meals, and went swimming, that's all.

Q Did you ever go fishing with Chaplin in Mexican waters?
A No.

Q During the time of the relationship between Miss Berry and Charles Spencer Chaplin, did you ever take her to a doctor for the purpose of having a diaphragm fitted?
A I never did.

Q Since Mr. Chaplin has gone abroad this last time have you been in contact with him in any way?
A I called Harry Crocker and told him I was down here and had given testimony, and wanted to know what their plans were.

Q Did Mr. Crocker ask you the type of questions that had been propounded to you?
A No.

Q Did he ask you, in a general manner, what the questions consisted of?
A He did not.

Q Did Mr. Crocker advise you as to how you should answer any questions?
A Not in any way.

Q Have you had only the one conversation with Mr. Crocker since Mr. Chaplin has been abroad?
A That's all.

Q Did you call Mr. ~~Chaplin~~ CROCKER the same day you were in this office for questioning on October 3, 1952?
A No, I think it was four or five days later.

Q Since Mr. Chaplin has been abroad this last time have you been in contact with Miss Minna Wallis?
A I have not seen Minna Wallis for six years. About two days ago I called her to ask her to meet me to try to refresh my memory. She refused to meet me and discuss anything.

Q When?
A About two days ago.

Q Did she tell you she had been questioned by this office?
A She did.

Q Did she tell you what her testimony consisted of?
A She said nothing at all.

Q Subsequent to Mr. Chaplin's departure from the United States, have you been in contact with Edward Chaney, his former butler?
A I have.

Q How many times?
A On one occasion.

Q When?
A I think about a week ago.

Q Where did you have this conversation?
A At my house.

Q Did you invite Mr. Chaney over?
A I did.

Q What did your conversation consist of?
A First, about his business and then the general situation about Charlie, whether you had discussed the situation with him. He said he had been down here and had given his testimony, and was not willing to discuss it with me except in general terms.

Q Did you question Mr. Chaney as to what this office had asked him about Chaplin?
A I did not.

Q What was your purpose in getting in touch with Chaney?
A To know, in general, whether you had discussed the matter with him. I was naturally interested in the whole thing and also wanted to discuss his work. He sent me a notice of his business: caterer.

Q When did he send this notice to you?
A Sometime ago.

Q The only purpose you had in contacting him was to discuss the Chaplin case?
A No, to discuss his doing some work for me at a future date.

Q You are certain you did not ask him what questions had been propounded by this office?
A I did not.

Q Did he volunteer what the questions and answers were?
A We discussed things in general, and I discussed the possibility of giving a party and having him do the catering, but decided not to do it.

Q Have you been in contact with Joan Berry since Chaplin's departure from the United States?
A I have not.

Q What other persons, other than Minna Wallis and Edward Chaney, have you contacted regarding this case since Mr. Chaplin's last departure from the United States?
A No other persons.

Q You are aware, Mr. Durant, that these matters we have been questioning you about took place some ten years ago, and that the statute of limitations on any conspiracy would have run by this time. Do you understand that?
A I do, Mr. [redacted] (b)(7)(c)

Q Do you also understand that these questions we have been propounding to you are considered by the Government to be material to the right of Charles Spencer Chaplin to reenter the United States?
A I do.

Q You realize, do you not, that any false statements you may make on any material fact may subject you to prosecution for perjury?
A I do.

Q You stated you talked with Mr. Crocker recently. Have you talked with Mr. Chaplin since his departure?
A I have not.

Q Is Mr. Crocker the only member of the Chaplin party with whom you have conversed subsequent to Chaplin's departure from this country?
A Yes.

(b)(7)(c)

EXAMINING OFFICER [redacted] TO WITNESS:

Q What was your purpose in calling Mr. Crocker? Chaplin
A To advise him of these steps being taken to prevent from reentering the country.

Q Did Mr. Crocker display any interest in your conversation?
A No particular interest. He seemed to assume these things.

Q Did you state to Mr. Crocker that you would keep him advised in the future as to any information you might secure?
A I did not. I was merely interested in finding out when they planned to return. I understood they plan to stay over there at least six more months.

Q In England?
A He did not say.

Q Did you make any arrangements to recontact Mr. Crocker or any members of the Chaplin party at any future time?
A I made no arrangements, nor do I intend to.

Q I believe it appears obvious from the statement we have taken that you might be termed a person who is not only a close friend of Mr. Chaplin, but that you are also a person sympathetic to his desire to return to the United States.
A I feel I am a friend of Charles Chaplin. I think the decision as to whether to return to the United States must be his, and I would not try to urge him to either return or stay out of the country.

Q In the event that he should seek readmittance to the United States, would you be sympathetic to his desire to enter the country?
A I would be sympathetic if it is his desire to return.

Q Do you have any reason to believe he might desire to return for any period other than permanent residence?
A I have no specific information but from what Mr. Crocker said I got the idea he would perhaps come back and straighten out his business affairs and possibly return to England permanently, but I have no knowledge of a final decision.

Q Do you know whether or not any attempts are being made to dispose of his assets in this country?
A I know his studio has been for sale for some time, and that's all I know. It has been for sale for years.

Q Would you knowingly make any statement or take any action which you felt would hinder Chaplin's return to the United States?

A If I thought he was a Communist, if I thought he believed in any kind of violent overthrow of the Government, or if I felt he believed in Communist principles or in the Polit-Buro, I would be very much against his return to this country. In point of view of his morality and my knowledge of it for 13 years, I do not feel it would be fair to exclude him if he so wishes to return.

Q My question, Mr. Durant, was whether or not you would knowingly make any statement or take any action which would hinder Mr. Chaplin's return to this country. Please confine your answer to this question.
A These are the facts as I know them. Now, I wouldn't.

INVESTIGATOR [redacted] TO WITNESS: (b)(7)(c)

Q Would you volunteer any information to the Government which you had reason to believe would hinder his return to the United States?
A I have no information to volunteer that in my opinion would hinder his return, or should hinder his return.

Q Did Mr. Chaplin ever tell you or anyone else in your presence that he had been offered a position as Commissar in the Russian Government?
A He never did.

Q Did he ever express to you or any other person in your presence that he intended to make a trip to Russia?
A I don't remember him ever saying he planned to make a trip to Russia.

Q Do you believe if he ever made such a statement you would remember it?
A Yes, I do.

Q Do you recall the exact date you talked with Mr. Crocker on the telephone?
A No, I don't. I can find out and will be glad to tell you.

Q This telephone call you placed to Mr. Crocker, was that from your home?
A No, it was from the home of Harry Crocker.

Q Did you have any reason for making the call from Mr. Crocker's home?
A To save expenses.

Q Did you have any arrangements with Mr. Crocker or Mr. Chaplin, prior to their departure from the United States, to contact them in the event you were questioned by the Immigration Office?
A There were no arrangements made of that kind at all.

Q Are you such a close friend of Mr. Crocker that you are able to place transoceanic calls on his phone?
A Yes, I went to college with Harry Crocker, he has been a neighbor, and I have known him intimately for many years. He asked me to do so any time to let him know about his home or his business, or anything regarding the Chaplins, their household, etc.

Q By "etc." do you mean anything happening while they were abroad which might materially affect Mr. Chaplin?
A Yes, he left me in charge of his tennis court and asked me to check with his servants to see that his house, grounds, etc., were all right. Also, Harry Crocker has a maid at his house and has many guests, and he asked me to contact the maid and let him know if everything was all right.

Q During this telephone conversation with Mr. Harry Crocker, did you inform him that you had been accompanied to this office on October 3, 1952, by Attorney Loyd Wright, Jr.?
A I do not remember that I did. I think I just mentioned in general I had come down here, but I do not think I mentioned Loyd Wright. We had a very short conversation and it was very difficult to understand.

Q Did Mr. Crocker inform you on the telephone that either he, Mr. Chaplin or the Chaplin Enterprises would bear the expense of any legal fees you might incur as the result of investigation?
A That subject was never mentioned or assumed in any way.

Q Then is it your understanding that you yourself will pay the bill for any legal services which you may incur as the result of your investigation?
A Unfortunately, yes. I have always done so in the past and am prepared to do so now.

Q During your conversation with Mr. Harry Crocker, was the crime of perjury discussed?
A No, it was not.

(b)(7)(c)

EXAMINING OFFICER [redacted] TO WITNESS:

Q Did you discuss the crime of perjury and possible consequence with either Mr. Wright or Mr. Doherty?
A No. Also

Q I draw your attention, Mr. Durant, to the fact that in your statement of October 3, 1952, in this case, you made certain specific and unequivocal denials, which you have subsequently sought to modify in your statement today. I ask you, Mr. Durant, in view of what you have told us, if it is not a fact that by so doing you have sought to mitigate or evade the penalty of perjury?
A I have not sought to do this. Upon further thought and reflection I thought, in the interest of truth, it would be better to modify them somewhat.

Q Have you thoroughly understood all the questions asked you during this statement?
A I believe I have.

Q Are there any corrections or is there anything further you wish to say at this time?

A These questions concern a period of nearly 12 years ago. It has been very difficult for me to recollect concretely what happened under certain specific conditions. Regarding Mr. Chaplin personally, I feel that he is essentially a decent man and is a victim, to a certain extent, of unfavorable newspaper publicity. I have great respect for him as a person and an artist. Miss Berry was a very unfortunate woman, who was extremely confused, irrational and irresponsible. I believe she is in the category of being a pathological liar. She showed great bitterness toward me because I did not like her personally, and she felt that I mitigated her chances of becoming a star for Charles Chaplin. I think I have been given very fair treatment by Investigators

(b)(7)(c) [redacted]

Q When this statement has been transcribed will you be willing to review it and affix your signature?

A Yes, any time at your convenience. You may contact me by telephone, at Crestview 50624.

I certify that the foregoing is a true and correct transcript of my stenographic notes, October 24, 1952.

Grace Dorris

Grace Dorris, Stenographer

I have read the foregoing transcript of testimony, including pages 1 to 23, inclusive, and certify that my answers are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief; further corrections numbered 1 to 2, inclusive, were made at my request.

Thomas Wells Durant, Witness

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me at Los Angeles, California, this _____ day of _____, 1952.

[redacted] Examining Officer

(b)(7)(c)

[redacted] vestigator

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

A-5653092(Temp.)Inv-A
November 7, 1952

District Director
Los Angeles, California
(b)(7)(c) [redacted] District Director
San Francisco, California
CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN; 1600/41933

DECLASSIFIED

Reference is made to your memorandum dated November 4, 1952, requesting that this office review the records of our Confidential Informant 1300-I-103 in connection with the above case. It was also requested that Mr. Leighton J. Peatman, a former Army Air Force Intelligence Officer be interviewed and that a detailed statement be taken from Mr. Mervyn Rathborne regarding his knowledge of Mr. CHAPLIN.

(b)(7)(e) [redacted]

It was determined by this office that the Mr. Leighton J. Peteman, to whom your memorandum referred, is presently employed by the United Air Line at Mills Field, San Francisco, California, but is presently on assignment in Honolulu, T. H. An air mail communication was directed to the District Director, Honolulu, with the request that Mr. Peteman be interviewed and your office advised the results thereof by air mail.

In connection with the penultimate paragraph of your memorandum regarding Mr. Mervyn Rathborne, we are aware of his present whereabouts and how he may be contacted. However, this request will be made the subject of a later report.

(b)(7)(e) [redacted]

[redacted] 10-31-80

[redacted] Social [redacted] Commissioner, Enforcement Date

[redacted]

(b)(7)(e)

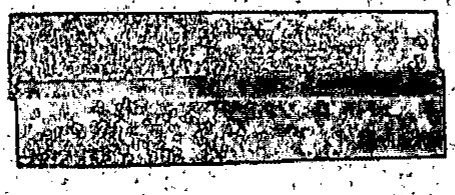
[redacted]

Investigator [redacted] (b)(7)(c) Immigration & Naturalization Service, Honolulu, T. H., served as a Naval Intelligence Officer between 1943 and 1946 and is presently active in the Naval Intelligence Reserve in Honolulu and could be relied upon to discreetly secure any desired verification from Mr. [redacted]

(b)(7)(c)

Enclosures
CC: Commissioner, Washington, D. C.
Attention: Assistant Commissioner,
Investigations Division,
Your A5 653 092

DECLASSIFIED



Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

SOURCE SHEET

MAK For original informant see [redacted] (b)(6)
California National Guard Reserve
San Diego, California

C-14 See Federal Bureau of Investigation files, San Diego

C-2 See Office of Naval Intelligence files,
11th Naval District, Los Angeles.

C-42 Southern Security Division, 9th Service Command
U. S. Army (Now G-2)

D-30 The National Republic

[redacted] (b)(6)

DECLASSIFIED

[redacted]

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

AIR MAIL

[redacted]

1600/41933 - Inv.
Nov. 4, 1952.

District Director, San Francisco, California

Acting District Director, Los Angeles, California.

Charles Spencer CHAPLIN

ATTENTION: Chief, Investigation Section

In connection with the investigation being presently conducted in this district in the case of the above named subject, it is requested that you obtain from the records of G-2 at the Presidio any information pertinent to our subject. In this connection, it is particularly desired that you check the information in their records forwarded from Southern California which were maintained by General Van Deman.

Attached find copy of memorandum from the Central Office regarding the whereabouts of First Lieutenant Leighton J. Peatman, Army Air Force Intelligence Officer. It is requested that your office comply with the suggestion contained in the last paragraph of said memorandum.

(b)(7)(c)

Mr. [redacted] in letter dated October 21, 1952 to the Central Office, forwarded a confidential report given him by Mr. Mervyn Rathborne relative to the subject. The Central Office has now suggested that a detailed statement be taken from Mr. Rathborne relative to his knowledge indicated in his informal report. Mr. Rathborne was last known to be employed by the Matson Navigation Company, who, on November 3, 1952, stated that the vessel "Lurline" sailed out of San Francisco on October 21, 1952 and the crew list did not contain the name of "Rathborne". The local office stated, however, that all personnel files of employees were maintained in their San Francisco office. It is further suggested, therefore, that your office locate and interview Mr. Rathborne as requested.

(b)(7)(c)

Due to the urgency of this investigation, it is requested that your reply be forwar[redacted]

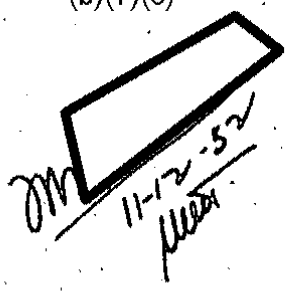
Encls.

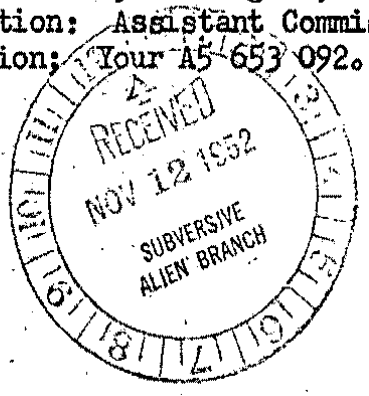
Asso[redacted] Enforcement

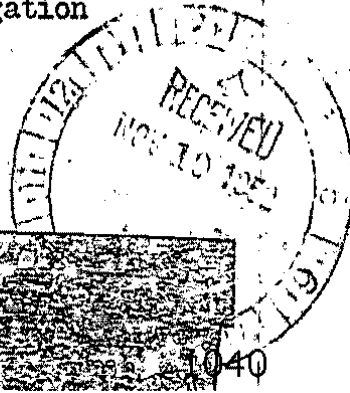
10-31-83
Date

C/COPY to: Commissioner, Washington, D. C.
Attention: Assistant Commissioner, Investigation Division; Your A5 653 092.

(b)(7)(c)







[redacted]

11-12-52

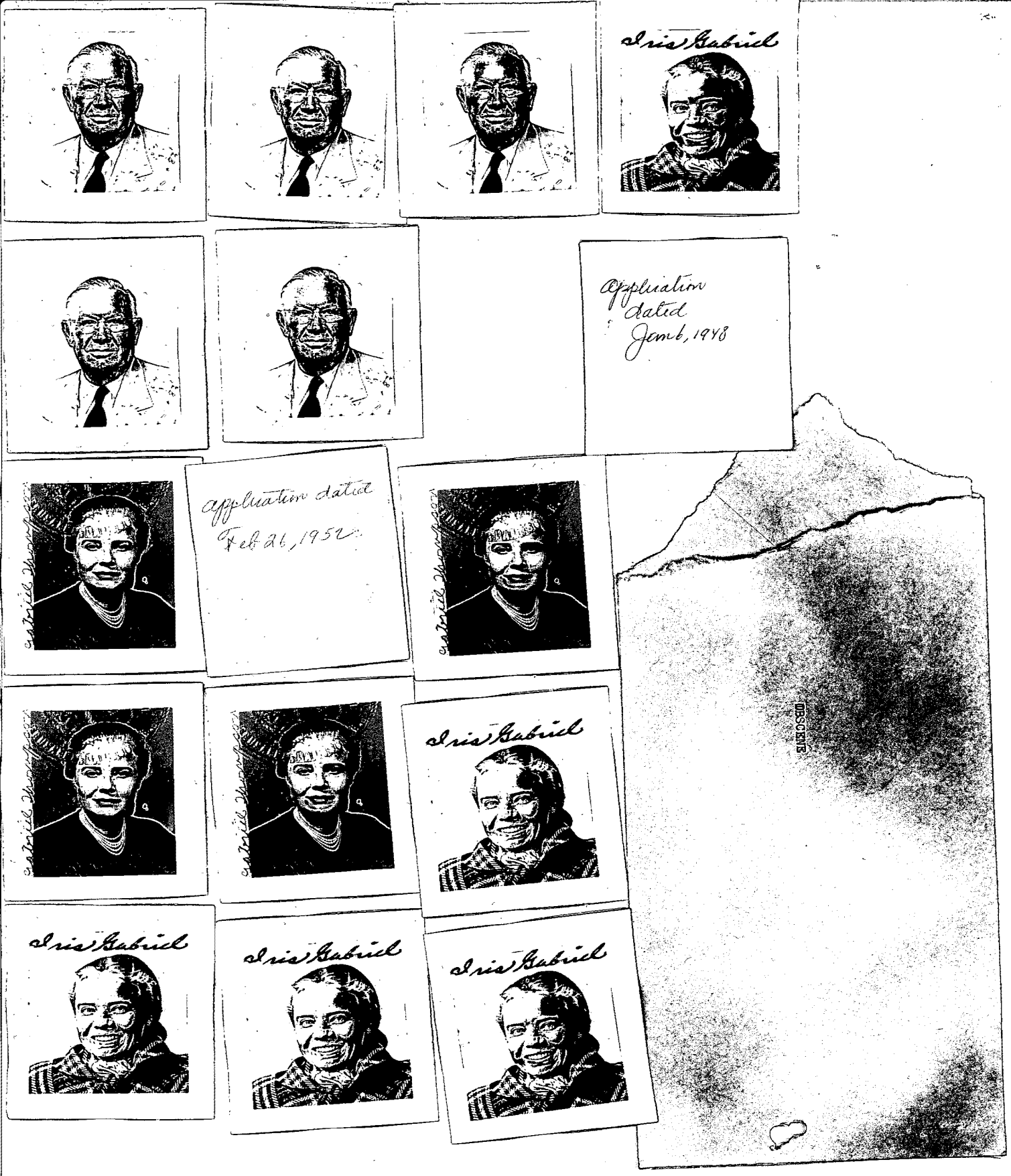
RECEIVED NOV 12 1952 SUBVERSIVE ALIEN BRANCH

RECEIVED NOV 10 1952

DECLASSIFIED

[redacted]

1040


Iris Gabriel
application dated Jan 6, 1948
application dated Feb 26, 1952
Iris Gabriel
Iris Gabriel
Iris Gabriel
Iris Gabriel

Best Reproducible Copy Available

[redacted]

Seattle, Washington
District Directors, San Francisco, California
Los Angeles, California

November 25, 1952
56279/628 INV:WHM

Raymond F. Farrell, Assistant Commissioner
Investigations Division, Central Office

JOHN LOUIS LEECH; Informant's utilization as a witness.

Outstanding Central Office instructions dated October 23, 1951, prohibiting subject's use as a witness by this Service are hereby amended as follows:

Pending further instructions, subject is not to be used as a witness routinely, but he may be used as a witness by this Service in exceptional cases where the Service has no other witness for the required purpose. Subject's services as a witness may be utilized in such an exceptional case only after the matter has been presented to the Department of Justice by the Central Office and approval granted by the Department for subject's use in a particular proceeding.

In the light of the foregoing information, all cases, in which investigation has been conducted and the hearing is being held in abeyance pending the availability of Leech, should be reconsidered to determine whether or not there is any possibility that further investigation would develop a substitute witness. All cases in which all possible leads to substitute witnesses have been thoroughly investigated and exhausted with negative results should be forwarded to the Central Office with a request that approval be obtained to use Leech as an identifying witness.

DECLASSIFIED

(b)(7)(c)

CC - 2207 [redacted] for Chaplin file

[redacted]

WHM:mj

Associate Commissioner, Enforcement 10-31-83 Date

[redacted]

No. 1600-41933-Inv.
November 19, 1952

District Director, New York, New York

Acting District Director, Los Angeles 13, California

Your 0300-427798; CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

Attention: Chief Investigation Section

This office is in receipt of information from an extremely sensitive source that in a four-month period sometime between December 1942 and August 1943 CHAPLIN donated $2300.00 to the California District Committee of the Communist Party.

The source of this information is a Mr. [redacted] (b)(6) [redacted] New Jersey. Please have him interviewed, taking every precaution to protect his identity, and determine from him (b)(6) the full information regarding CHAPLIN'S donations to the Party, and any leads for obtaining usable evidence of these. If [redacted] is in a position to testify openly, his sworn statement should be taken, and transmitted to this office in quintuplicate.

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

VIA AIRMAIL

cc: CO, Assistant Commissioner, Investigation Division, File A5 653

INVESTIGATION DIVISION
1952 NOV 23 PM 2:02
RECEIVED

DECLASSIFIED

[redacted]

Associate Commissioner, Enforcement

10-31-52
Date

RECEIVED
NOV 24 1952
SUBVERSIVE ALIEN BRANCH

Carded
12/8/52

[redacted]

District Director, San Antonio, [redacted]

1600-41933-Inv.
November 18, 1952

Cat

District Director, Los Angeles, California

Your file number unknown; CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

Attention: Chief, Investigations Section

CHAPLIN is a British alien, presently absent from the United States with a Reentry Permit. Investigation is being conducted at the direction of the Central Office to obtain available evidence of his inadmissibility under existing laws, if and when he applies at our borders for readmission.

One of the elements of this case is CHAPLIN'S known proclivity for associating himself with Communists and Communist causes. Another is his immoral conduct. Particularly in regard to the former element, it is suggested that [redacted] might be (b)(6) of assistance by furnishing whatever evidence or information he has of CHAPLIN'S membership in or affiliation with the Communist movement, dates and purposes of any visits to Mexico or other Central or South American countries, or the identities of any of CHAPLIN'S paramours, in or out of the United States.

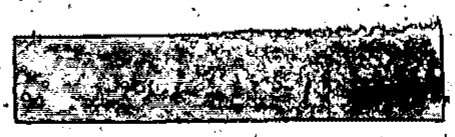
(b)(6)

The latest information this office has (1948) is that Mr. [redacted] resides at [redacted] San Antonio, Texas. He was employed with the U. S. Military Attache in Mexico City from 1935 to 1942, and has maintained sources of information on subversive activities in the United States and Mexico.

A copy of this memorandum is being forwarded to the Assistant Commissioner, Investigations Division, and it is requested that you do likewise with your reply. The Central Office file number is A5 653 092.

RECEIVED 1952 NOV 24 PM 2:02 INVESTIGATION DIVISION

DECLASSIFIED



cc: Commissioner, Washington 25, D. C.
Attn.: Asst. Commissioner, Investigations Division

[redacted] (b)(7)(c)

Carded 12/8/52

[redacted]

Associate [redacted] Date 10-31-83

1600-41933 Inv.
November 20, 1952

E. DeWitt Marshall, Attache
United States Embassy, Mexico City, D.F.
District Director, Los Angeles, California

Your 2016/501; CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

Investigation has developed that Lolita Louise Gray married subject in Empalme, Son., Mexico, on November 25, 1924. Local records show she was born in Hollywood, California on April 15, 1908 under the name of Lillian Louisa McMurray.

For interrogation of Chaplin and use as evidence in the Board of Special Inquiry hearing contemplated upon his return, Central Office was requested on November 3, 1952 to obtain through appropriate channels an authenticated exemplified copy of the marriage certificate of this couple which would be admissible in evidence.

On November 13, 1952, theCentral Office suggested that our request be directed to you. Kindly obtain and forward the desired documents as expeditiously as possible by air mail.

DECLASSIFIED

In Duplicate
AIRMAIL
cc--C.O. Attn: Asst. Com. Investigation Division
Your A-5 693 092

(b)(7)(c)

RECEIVED
NOV 24 1952
INVESTIGATION DIVISION

[redacted]
A[redacted] Commissioner, Enforcement

12-31-82
Date

(b)(7)(c)

Mr [redacted] Please see me R.H.

(b)(7)(c)

Chaplin case

Please advise [redacted] that [redacted] said that it is OK to interview Gunther Reinhart but that he should have a good man with him and refrain from asking any questions which do not pertain directly to the stenographic notes and the address at Carnegie Hall

Tricky man

Gunther is a newspaper writer and will gather what he can from the questions and use it. He is not always trustworthy but if his notes and statements are corroborated by the N.Y. Times reporter who was present we may have useable material for our purposes.

This info furnished to Ferguson at N.Y. 11/19/52 by [redacted]

(b)(7)(c)

(Has supplied reliable and probably unreliable data in past. Great imagination.)

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Chaplin Urges Lamont-to-Bridges Unity

Charlie Chaplin, guest of honor at a Russian War Relief dinner at the Hotel Pennsylvania Thursday night, told the 1,000 guests assembled there that we've got to do whatever's got to be done to win the war.

"In order to achieve victory, we must have the strength of unity, a unity so broad that it will include the Thomas Lamonts of Wall Street and the Harry Bridges of the CIO," he declared.

Taking a crack at the "bugaboo" of Communism, he added that Communists as allies "have been very convenient up to now. They have saved our way of life. . . . Let us eliminate anti-Communist propaganda in order to win the war."

Referring to the recent Red Army successes on the Eastern Front, Chaplin remarked, amid cheers and laughter, "The Germans had to fight every inch of the way" in order to get into Russia, "and they'll have to fight every inch of the way in order to get out—that's if they ever can get out."

ARTISTS PRESENT

The affair was arranged as an "Arts for Russia Dinner," and most of the guests were writers, musicians, actors. S. M. L. Barbour, well-known composer, was toastmaster, and among the other speakers were Allen Wardwell, corporation attorney and chairman of the New York Russian War Relief campaign committee; Mrs. Marcia Davenport, novelist; Miss Margaret Webster, theater director; and Dean Dixon, talented Negro orchestra conductor.

Efim Vitis, Russian tenor, sang Soviet songs, and two young actors produced a playlet, "Night Watch," representing an incident on the Eastern Front.

Greetings to Mr. Chaplin were read from Ilya Ehrenburg, Sergei Eisenstein, Dmitri Shostakovich, Vera Mukhina, Alexei Tolstoy, Ivan Moskvin, and the Soviet cartoonist trio known as the Kukryniki.

A large collection was taken up, which included a thousand dollars each from Wendell Willkie, Lillian Hellman, the Woolworth Company, the International Workers Order and Mr. Chaplin himself.

CIO Asks Change In Ration System

CIO men and women in Greater New York are demanding that local War Price and Rationing Boards be located in centers where large sections of the working and consumer population are situated.

They are asking that local rationing boards meet in the evening after working hours, so that these boards be available to serve the needs of workers and consumers.

And they are requesting that every rationing board have on its personnel representatives of labor and consumer.

These specific demands were made at a meeting of the Greater New York Industrial Union Thursday night. Delegates to the council called upon Price Administrator Leon Henderson and the New York regional office of the OPA to act on these problems immediately.

Experience of New York trade unionists has shown that hours of service for price and rationing boards make it impossible for them to be present. If the board would remain open in the evenings, hundreds of trade unionists would willingly serve. At present, housewives or workers can't take time off during the day.

FAIR DISTRIBUTION

The Council meeting again stressed the need for a more effective system of price enforcement and rationing. **The fair distribution of available supplies of all commodities is essential for the maintenance of "living standards, health and well being of all Americans" at war, it said.**

A unanimous resolution pointed out that limited rationing and varying prices, as carried out at present, have proven unsatisfactory. The regional OPA office covering New York City has failed to "establish local rationing boards whose personnel, location and hours of service meet the demands of consumers."

Irving Velson, a vice-president of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America, called for rationing based on a war production basis.

Workers engaged in building ships for the United Nations work out of doors and perform taxing manual labor which requires more meat and more clothes than other people engaged in sedentary occupations, he said.

"We work out in the cold, [illegible]

Parents Told How, Why of Rationing

Parents of children attending P. S. 19 on E. 14th St. have received an important letter dealing with the practical reasons for food rationing. The letter explains the whys and hows of meat rationing.

Distributing educational material on vital issues through the public schools helps immeasurably in clearing up misconceptions and building day-to-day civilian morale.

"Rationing need not alarm you for it does not mean that you will have too little food," says the letter. "There will be plenty of food and rationing only means that our food will be evenly distributed so that everyone will have what he needs."

The letter explains that our "boys" must get all the food they need to win the war and civilians must learn to use other foods which are just as nutritious.

"If we know what foods to substitute for the ones that are being sent to our armed forces, we can still furnish our families with the foods that will keep the grown-ups fit and build our children into strong Americans who will be able to guide this country in our good American way."

Let us learn to make a little meat go a long way, parents were urged. Suggestions for share-the-meat recipes were made. The use of unrationed meats as well as eggs, beans, cheese and fish were also suggested.

In conclusion the letter states: **"Always remember this: If your children have all the milk they need you need not be concerned about cutting down on the amount of meat they have."**

A quart of milk is still cheaper than a pound of red meat, much cheaper.

FDR Orders

Nobody Looks After Them

Behind these Harlem boys is the fence of a closed playground. They're a sample from many hundreds of Harlem "door-key kids" who have no place to go but the streets, when school's out, till their mothers get home from work.

Harlem Plans Action On Child Care Today

By Ann Rivington

Harlem's call for immediate government action on its critical child-care problem will be sounded this afternoon at an emergency conference called for 2 o'clock at the Abyssinian Baptist Church, 138th St. and Seventh Ave.

Ninety Harlem organizations, including churches, women's clubs, parents' and mothers' groups, have already promised to send delegates, Mrs. Madeline Johnson, chairman of the Harlem Division of the Committee for the Care of Young Children in Wartime, which is sponsoring the meeting, told the Daily Worker yesterday.

Prominent speakers will include Councilman Adam Clayton Powell, Jr.; Assemblyman Hulan Jack; Congressman Vito Marcantonio; Henry Pope of the USO; Mrs. Elinor Gimbel, chairman of the Child Care Committee; Mrs. Anna Moore, of Negro Women, Inc.; and Rev. Felipe Sabater, prominent Puerto Rican minister.

In addition to delegates, all interested persons will be welcome at the conference, and mothers will be encouraged to contribute their personal experiences to the discus-

long waiting lists.

"Our women want to take their place in war industry," said Mrs. Johnson. "We have always had far too few child-care centers, and now we are faced with a serious crisis."

Rural Traffic to Drop

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Traffic on rural roads during December, the first month of nation-wide mileage rationing, will be 35 to 40 per cent less than a year ago, public roads administration of Federal Works Agency estimated today on the basis of monthly automatic-traffic-recorder data obtained from state highway departments.

WLB D Explain

Theodore W. Kheel, as Labor Board, yesterday expl obtained under the Board's p stressed that at least 40 per c already been submitted, requir

The night before, he explained the method for obtaining wage increases to the delegate sof the Central Trades and Labor Councils of Greater New York.

In his press interview, Kheel revealed that the regional board had already refused to approve wage increases agreed upon by management and labor for 485 workers in two plants.

He also said that a number of employers were seeking to revise wages upward due to manpower shortage, but that such a problem was outside the scope of his office.

CITES JURISDICTION

The regional offices, Kheel said, so far only have jurisdiction to approve wage increases to adjust minor inequalities between workers and to increase pay 15 per cent over January, 1941 level in accordance with the "little steel" formula.

There are a number of cases where no approval is needed to increase wages, Kheel explained.

Increases for merit, promotions, reclassifications, seniority increases, equalizing pay for equal work, raising a worker from a minimum scale to a maximum scale within the same category, and increases where there are less than eight workers need no approval, he explained.

"The bosses can make such adjustments in wages if they are satisfied that they are within these categories. They don't have to let us know," Kheel said.

Outside the above categories, when there is a voluntary agreement between management and labor, a form, known as Form 1 is filed with the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor, which sifts the cases. The Division decides if War Labor Board approval is needed. Out of the 1,368 cases examined by the Division, 40 per cent did not require War Labor Board approval, Kheel said.

If War Labor Board approval is

TODAY at 2:30

Chaplin: Great Man Who Calls Himself a Little Man

By Edith Anderson

The people who heard Charlie Chaplin speak at Carnegie Hall Friday night will have something to remember for the rest of their lives.

There, on the platform of the great Second Front rally of the Artists' Front to Win the War, stood the great man who calls himself a little man, in all his simplicity, tenderness and courage, addressing an audience who adored him, and yet feeling no difference between himself and them.

CHARLES CHAPLIN

One of the Longest Standing Ovations

When Chaplin walked onto the stage, a slight, dignified, white-haired man, everything else disappeared—the brilliant flags, the glittering celebrities sitting row upon row behind him—and the audience rose spontaneously to cheer, in one of the longest standing ovations ever accorded in Carnegie Hall.

Like an experienced old director, he set about arranging his table and microphone, smiled affectionately to the audience, and began:

"Ladies and gentlemen—and to you in the galleries—comrades."

When the second burst of cheering died down, he said "And I do mean comrades." Of the Red Army, he added, "and its a pleasure and a privilege to refer to **them** as our comrades."

He spoke of the columnists who jeered that he wanted to run the war. "I have an idea that they want to run it themselves," he said. "They don't want a second front, but I do—and so does Marshal Timoshenko and so does Stalin and so does every self-respecting American citizen in this country.

"I'm no strategist. I'm the common man, one of the public. But Stalin knows what he's talking about. He wouldn't ask for it if he didn't think it were possible.

"Let us have a second front—because we promised it — and we promised it soon—so let us have it now.

"I'm not afraid," he continued, "whether the newspaper writers pan my future pictures or not. Many of them were in the America First Committee. Now they want us to be America Last.

"If we are to pay for this war with blood and tears, then I am going to speak from my heart and mind whether the columnists and fifth columnists like it or not."

Charlie Chaplin doesn't have to work to win over an audience. His audience is won in advance, because he is what he is. But when he started to talk about audiences and how he felt about them, and quite unintentionally fell into some typical Chaplin pantomime, the audience was simply in love with him. In love—that's no exaggeration.

He told about the first time he, the pantomimist, had to make a public speech. It was during the last war, when he was asked to sell Victory Bonds, along with Douglas Fairbanks, Mary Pickford, and Marie Dressler, all experienced speakers. He was terrified.

"A steely-eyed young man came up to me and said 'Don't try to be funny!'" Chaplin didn't. With pathetic gestures he showed us how he tried not to be funny, exclaiming rapidly "Buy Victory Bonds buy Victory Bonds buy Victory bonds!"

"In the excitement," he reported sadly, "I fell off the platform, and Marie Dressler on top of me, and we both fell upon the steely-eyed young man," who turned out to be Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

But Chaplin had nothing but praise for the steely-eyed Assistant Secretary. He called President Roosevelt "a man who will take his place with Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln. . . . Yes, the man who released Browder."

Then Chaplin talked about Harry Bridges; he talked about everything the people cared about. "I hope the persona non grata will be lifted from Harry Bridges," he said.

"I spoke to Harry Bridges from California. He's for the war effort 100 per cent. People have an idea that Harry Bridges leads men to strikes—but the men lead him. . . .

"Who, What Are the Communists?"

"I want to clarify the air," Chaplin said. "Communism used to be a big bugaboo. Who, what are the Communists? We are beginning to understand that they are ordinary people like ourselves, who love beauty, who love life—mothers who take pride in their sons. They're not wild people, they don't eat their young. They are mothers who kiss their sons goodbye, perhaps never to see them again, as American mothers are doing. . . .

"They say the Russians don't believe in God. But the Russian people must have a sense of eternity in their souls. The God of Compassion will understand—he is not technical. . . .

"They say Communism may spread out all over the world. And I say—so what? . . . Yes—who knows what's going to happen after the war?

"We do know that you cannot stop human progress."

Here Chaplin hesitated. "We don't know yet whether we'll win or lose," he said. "But you cannot destroy the progress of the little people. I think of something Robert Ingersoll once said—a great old man—'To teach the alphabet is to inaugurate a revolution.' Think it over.

"I Want to Thank Stalingrad"

"We are not going to go back to the rugged days of individualism, rugged for the few and ragged for the many.

"I want to thank the President of the United States. We the people, the artists, the Bohemians, and the great middle class are with you. . . .

"I want to pay tribute to 3,000,000 dead Russians. I want to thank the millions who are fighting and dying while we their allies are 'getting ready.' . . .

"I want to thank Stalingrad. We shall come, before you are bled white, with arms and men, brave men like yourselves. We together with you will win the war and the peace. The dead will be more present than the living. Their brave deeds will shine like a shaft of light over the table of peace."

As the great man left the platform, he waved affectionately, and the audience rose to their feet and cheered and waved back as if their life depended on that cheering and waving. They cheered and cheered until he came back and held up two fingers in a V.

"V for Victory," he said, "and there's two," he counted the two fingers—"for a Second Front!"

We Spend a Quiet Evening With the Ballet Russe

S. Hurok presents The Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo at the Metropolitan Opera House, Season of Ballet.

By Donald Townsend

"Snow Maiden," a charming Russian legend of the beautiful daughter of Father Frost and Mother Spring, whose icy existence, warmed by the love of a young villager, fades away on her betrothal day, was the high point on a ballet program October 15, which included two well established favorites: "Schehera-zade" and "Le Beau Danube."

Flynn Appeals to Irish

ALBERT MALTZ

Training Writers To Work for Victory

By Jack Young

HOLLYWOOD, Oct. 17.—"The future of American culture and the freedom of American writers both depend upon the victory of the United Nations," says Albert Maltz, president, West Coast chapter, League of American Writers.

"That victory in turn will depend in no small measure upon the contribution of writers to the thinking of our people. This is not professional vainglory; it is simple truth.

"In the morale and determination, in the understanding and anger of the American people at the front and at home, rests the winning or losing of the war. Words are weapons; those weapons are needed."

To help writers forge those weapons, the West Coast League is with the years. If one wants to

River, the novel; Roland Kibbee, radio comedy writing.

Radio and the war will be instructed by Milton Merlin; William Kozlenko, the short play; Edward Eliscu, Jay Gorney and Henry Myers, skits and revue forms; Asa Bordages, journalism.

The School for Writers board is headed by Glenda Sullivan, executive secretary of the local league chapter; Margaret Maltz, school administrator, and Katherine Brandt, Elizabeth Gordon, Robert Lees and Fred Rinaldo.

Library Fans Take Notice:

'Count Me In' Is Nice To Look at; That's All

COUNT ME IN, an all-American musical comedy, with Charles Butterworth, Lucille Gear, Hal Leroy, June Preisser, Mary Healy, Ower and Jeanne, Melissa Mason and many others. Book by Walter Kerr and Leo Brady; music and lyrics by Ann Ronell, numbers staged by Robert Alton, costumes by Irene Sharaff, book staged by Robert Ross, settings by Howard Bay. Produced by the Messrs. Shubert and Olsen and Johnson, in association with Krakeur Schmidlaff at the Ethel Barrymore Theatre.

By Ralph Warner

The war dominates "Count Me In," the "all-American musical comedy," which is now current at the Ethel Barrymore Theatre. This make-believe war is in earnest: everyone in the family except papa plays some part; and in its course one of the boys becomes a Navy flyer. Mama is in her own women's auxiliary; Sis is learning first aid, Sonny is an air raid warden. In spirit, "Count Me In" approaches the local side of hostilities with healthy freshness.

And it is a beautifully mounted show, with talented principals. Howard Bay has created effectively amusing settings; Irene Sharaff's costuming produces eye-caressing stage pictures. The attractive girls and boys dance with vim, vigor and vitality.

Yet it does not create the audience response for which its authors certainly hoped. Walter Kerr and Leo Brady wrote it first as an amateur show for Catholic University. Much of the comedy is whimsical rather than lusty. The lyrics by Ann Ronell are smart, but musically the numbers do not go over with that hearty bang which a hit show needs.

• • •

One reason why "Count Me In" is nice to look at but not so interesting to hear is that the war which is being fought up there on the Barrymore stage is not the grim war that the news headlines reflect. It's possible—and it's one evidence of sturdy morale—for youngsters, upon whom the main burden of fighting depends, to go on their military way with a smile and a quip on their lips. But by now it is apparent that most Broadway producers are afraid to tackle any disagreeable aspects of the struggle.

"Count Me In," like several of its recent predecessors on the stage, avoids "Hitler" and "fascism" as nasty words which must not be mentioned in public. The good old U. S. A. apparently fights only the Nipponese. The Nazis, who have wrecked and ruined half a world, are nowhere on the horizon.

The result is that the audience—which knows better—just can't get worked up over an unreal situation—even in a musical comedy.

• • •

In eye-appeal, however, "Count Me In" excels. Robert Alton's dance direction is superfine. Hal Leroy does his dizzy-buck routines as

Rodzinsky Subs For Samosud, Shostakovich

After the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Society tried and failed to bring Dmitri Shostakovich to this country to conduct his Seventh Symphony, it issued another invitation—this time to Samuel Samosud. Samosud, a musician actively connected with the rich musical life of the Soviet Union, directed the world premiere of the Seventh Symphony.

Unfortunately this plan also fell through when the Society received a cable from Samosud saying:

"Sincerely grateful appreciation my musical art and cordial invitation come New York conduct concerts devoted works contemporary Soviet composers. But am so much occupied with work in theatres which I am bound by contracts that despite my great wish am unable to leave Soviet Union this season. Thank you again for kind invitation which unfortunately am unable to accept.—Samosud.

The Philharmonic-Symphony has now asked Artur Rodzinski to present the three important and popular symphonies of Shostakovich on his programs here.

Dr. Rodzinski, conductor of the Cleveland Orchestra, comes to the Philharmonic this year for one month from November 18 through December 13, and will present the First, Fifth and Seventh Symphonies of Shostakovich during his first three weeks in New York.

During Artur Rodzinski's final week with the Philharmonic-Symphony, on December 10 and 11, he will present for the first time in the Society's history, Berlioz's "Damnation of Faust."

'Native Son'

Voters, WMCA, 9:30 p.m.

Salute to the Marines, WMCA, 7:45 P.M. . . . Bob Hope and Anne Southern in "My Favorite Blonde," WABC, 9 P.M. . . . Communist Candidate for Congressman-at-Large Elizabeth Gurley Flynn appeals to Irish Voters, WMCA, 9:30 P.M. . . . James Cagney, Walter Huston in "Yankee Doodle Dandy," WABC, 10 P.M.

MORNING
8:00-WABC—The World Today
WNYC—Monitor Views the News
8:15-WNYC—Want Ad Column of the Air
8:25-WNYC—Consumers Guide
8:45-WABC—Woman's Page of the Air
8:55-WNYC—Around New York Today
WEAF—You and the War
9:00-WNYC—Masterwork Hour
WJZ—Woman of Tomorrow
WQXR—Women and the War
9:15-WABC—School of the Americas
9:30-WMCA—Porter Patters
WJZ—Breakfast Club
9:45-WABC—The Victory Front
10:00-WMCA—Health News
WEAF—Volunteers for Defense
WOR—Pure Food Hour
WJZ—Women's Program
WNYC—This Week's Resources
WQXR—Lisa Sergio's Column of the Air
10:30-WMCA—Nutrition Program
WNYC—Save, Salvage and Survive
10:45-WOR—Consumers Club of the Air
WNYC—Police Dept. Safety Program
11:00-WMCA—Women and the War
WJZ—Breakfast at Sardi's
WLIB—This Is Romance
WQXR—Other People's Business
11:15-WEAF—Vic and Sade
WOR—Bessie Beattie Talks for Women
WHOM—Russian Morning, Emanuel Pollack
11:30-WEAF—Against the Storm
WQXR—The Concert Stage
WJZ—Blue Bandstand
11:45-WNYC—You and Your Health

AFTERNOON
12:00-WEAF—News at Noon
WNYC—Music at Work
WABC—Kate Smith Speaks
WQXR—Mid-day Music
12:30-WOR—News
WJZ—National Farm and Home Hour
1:00-WEAF—Mary Margaret McBride Talks for Women
WQXR—Luncheon Symphony
1:05-WNYC—The Economics of War
1:15-WJZ—Meet Your Neighbor
1:30-WNYC—Metropolitan Review, Art Hodes
WLIB—Great Voices
2:00-WOR—Martha Dean Talks for Women
WNYC—News
WQXR—Dance Music
2:05-WNYC—Symphonic Matinee
2:45-WOR—Mutual Matinee
3:00-WJZ—Prescott Presents
WQXR—Your Request Program
3:30-WNYC—Path to Music
WJZ—Listen to Our Men on Land, Sea and Air
WABC—Song Recital
WHN—Gloom Dodgers
3:45-WNYC—News
3:55-WNYC—Civilian Defense News
4:00-WJZ—Club Matinee
WNYC—Four Strings at 4
WLIB—Treasury Star Parade
WQXR—Midafternoon Concert
4:15-WABC—Victory in the Home, Arthur Godfrey
WLIB—Concert Hall
4:30-WMCA—Treasury Star Parade
WABC—Giants of Freedom
WOR—Food Forum
WJZ—Treasury Star Parade
5:00-WNYC—Concert Orchestra
WQXR—Music of the United Nations
WLIB—Great Classics
WABC—Are You a Genius?
5:15-WQXR—Estelle Sternberger, The Washington Front
WABC—Mother and Dad
5:30-WNYC—Junior Inspector's Club
WEAF—Great Masters
5:45-WJZ—Secret City
WHN—News
WABC—Ben Bernie and All the Lads

EVENING
6:00-Funny Money Man
WOR—Uncle Don
WJZ—News
WNYC—America Sings
WABC—News Analysis
WHN—Stamp Club
WQXR—Music to Remember
WLIB—News
6:15-WMCA—Mr. Hollywood
WEAF—News
WNYC—Civil Service News
WJZ—Sports News, Joe Hasel
WABC—Hedda Hopper's Hollywood
WLIB—Candlelight and Silver
6:30-WMCA—Sidney Mosley
WEAF—Music for Brazil
WOR—News
WJZ—Song Clinic
WNYC—Selective Service News
WABC—Keep Working, Keep Singing—Frank Parerk
WHN—News
WQXR—Dinner Concert
6:40-WNYC—Instructions to Air Raid Wardens
6:45-WMCA—Organ Recital
WEAF—Spotlights on Sport, Bill Stearn
WOR—Here's Morgan
WJZ—Lowell Thomas
WNYC—News
WABC—The World Today
WHN—Canteen Society
WLIB—Clifford Evans, Commentator
6:55-WNYC—Want Ad Column of the Air
7:00-WEAF—Fred Waring's Orchestra
WOR—Sport News, Stan Lomax
WNYC—Masterwork Hour
WHN—George Hamilton Combs
WQXR—Lisa Sergio
7:15-WMCA—Five Star Final
WEAF—News
WOR—Confidentially Yours
WHN—Sport Fanfare
7:30-WMCA—Johannes Steel
WEAF—Musical Revue
WOR—Red Rider
WJZ—Concert Orchestra
WABC—Blondie
WHN—Rhythm in the Evening
WQXR—Treasury of Music
7:45-WMCA—Salute to the Marines
WHN—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
WJZ—Musical Review
8:00-WMCA—Cracker Barrel Jubilee
WEAF—Cavalcade of America
WOR—Sizing Up the News, C. I. Tinney
WJZ—Watch the World Go By
WABC—Vox Pop
WQXR—Symphony Hall
8:30-WMCA—Previews and Encores
WEAF—Richard Crooks Song Recital
WOR—Bulldog Drummond
WABC—Gay Nineties Revue, Beatrice Kay
8:45-WHN—Behind the Washington Scene
9:00-WEAF—Grace Moore, Song Recital
WOR—Gabriel Heatter
WJZ—Counterspy
WABC—Radio Theatre
WQXR—News
WHN—Gilbert and Sullivan Hour
9:15-WMCA—Women Can Take It
WQXR—Musical Personalities
9:20-WMCA—Communist Party Address to the Irish Voters by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn
WEAF—Dr. I. Q.
WOR—Better Half
WJZ—Spotlight Bands
WQXR—Concert Orchestra
10:00-WMCA—Fox Theatre Amateur Hour
WEAF—Contented Hour
WOR—Raymond Clapper
WJZ—Raymond Gram Swing
WABC—Screen Guild Players
WQXR—Record Albums
10:15-WOR—The Wax Museum
10:30-WEAF—Land of the Free, Inter-American University Program
WJZ—Alias, John Freedom
WOR—Paul Schubert
WABC—Columbia Workshop
10:45-WOR—Rollo and His Caddy
11:00-WEAF—News
WOR—News
WJZ—News
WABC—News and Commentary
WHN—Newsreel Theatre of the Air
WQXR—Jazz Music
11:05-WJZ—Department Store News
11:15-WEAF—Music You Want
11:30-WEAF—Hot Copy

Choreographed by Bronislava Nijinska, sister of the ill-fated dancer, and one of ballet's very few creative women, "Snow Maiden" (music by Glazounov) displays the unmistakable impress of a unique and highly original talent. Nijinska is not only far in advance of most of her brother artists so far as modern dance design is concerned; she is also extremely sensitive to the inherent qualities of movement, so that she knows how to contrast the icy fragility of the Snow Maiden with the lusty earthiness of the villagers without relying on technical clishes. And because it is a fairy tale, even the spirited festivities of groups of villages are permeated by Nijinska with real story-book charm.

The ballet is completely ingratiating without being on the sugary side, and the Russian dances, avoiding the usual display of acrobatics, have a buoyance and verve which is extremely refreshing. Mathalie Krassovska as the Snow Maiden dances her part with cameo-like delicacy, and Igor Youskevitch, as her simple warm-hearted lover is completely disarming. One could have asked for a better performance by the corps de ballet, however.

It is difficult to understand why more Nijinska works aren't in the current repertoire.

"Scheherazade," choreography by Fokine, music by Rimsky-Korsakov, is several decades old, and its sensationalism has faded somewhat know, however, where the entire Western stage derived its ideas of Oriental splendor, one must see the sumptuous, splashy costumes and set designed by Leon Bakst for this work. Mia Slavenska, a new Zobeide, gave a luscious portrayal of the Sultan's favorite in love with his slave, but most of the performance by the rest of the cast was sloppy.

Massine's little masterpiece, "Le Beau Danube," set to the music of Strauss waltzes, is, as usual, a pleasure to look at. Danilova as the Dancer and Massine as the Hussar have made this ballet their own special triumphs.

A reviewer once suggested that people who go to dance recitals would do well to check their brains with their hats. If you're one of those who enjoy an evening of complete, unprovocative, relaxation, at $1.10 and up, visit the ballet one of the evenings when a program such as this is presented. And accept the preceding suggestion.

Lionel Barrymore, famed character actor of stage and screen, is starred in a new dramatic series, "Mayor of the Town," on CBS Wednesdays.

Danny Kaye to Appear At Pavlichenko Rally

Danny Kaye, star of "Let's Face It," will appear in a specially prepared skit at the farewell rally to Red Army Lieut. Lyudmila Pavlichenko, Lieut. Vladimir Pchelintsev, and Nickolai Krasavchenko, under the auspices of the Youth Division of Russian War Relief at Manhattan Center, 7:30 P. M. tonight.

Benny Goodman, chairman of the New York Youth Division of Russian War Relief, will present a token gift in the name of the musicians of America, to the three Soviet heroes.

For and Agin'

Editor, Cultural Page:
Dear Editor,

Roxanne Chandler's high appreciation of Fred Allen is certainly in line with the facts. But I was astonished that she neglected entirely the one sore spot in all Allen programs: *the use of a heavy Jewish accent to provoke laughs.*

It's always a delicately-balanced question: How far can one go to get laughs? No intelligent person wants to be the silly sectarian and demolish a large part of the structure of humor for fear of possibly hurting someone somewhere maybe. Still, the Jewish and Negro people are the two most oppressed and derided peoples of the earth. In these times more than ever, I believe, we will do well to eliminate any comedy that tends to make folks feel contemptuous of these peoples, or perpetuate that chauvinistic "kindly tolerance" which is just about as bad.

Still, is it necessary to censure Edgar Bergen for having fun with the Swedish accent? I don't think so, but I'm not sure. Why not an article on this whole subject, with reader comments printed later?

Sincerely,
LAWRENCE PEPPER

launching the fourth year of its School for Writers on Monday, October 19.

Maltz, in the foreword to the school's prospectus, says that "obviously there is no substitution for talent" when it comes to teaching a person to write.

"But where talent exists," he says, "it can be aided in its expression by experienced criticism and advice. All too often genuine ability is crippled by technical blundering or by confusion of approach.

"It is the aim of the School for Writers to speed up the learning process by adding mature guidance to the individual's own earnest effort. The faculty members are practicing professional writers, sensitive to the problems of the student writer out of the trial and error of their own experience.

Vast Opportunities For Writers Today

"Vast opportunities lie before writers now, not only in the various commercial media, but also through government agencies. There is a gigantic need for the right word, for the film that can stir people, for the radio script that will lend understanding.

"There are not enough writers to fill this expanding war need, and with this in mind the faculty members, wherever possible, will work for class room projects that can be translated immediately into radio programs, publishable articles, stories, films."

Screenwriting courses will be instructed by Gordon Kahn, Waldo Salt, Robert Lees and Fred Rinaldo, and Lewis Meltzer. Frank Tuttle is chairman of the panel of instructors for the course in motion picture direction. Others are Laszlo Benedek, Jules Dassin, Irving Pichel and Fred Zinneman.

Al Levitt will have the class in story analysis and screen reading; Guy Endore and Marian Spitzer will direct short story classes; W. L

New Schedules

A new schedule of open hours in the reading rooms of The New York Public Library, Fifth Ave. and 42nd St., was announced today. Friday, Oct. 16th, by the Library's Board of Trustees. Beginning today, the Science and Technology Division and the Current Periodicals Division will remain open weekdays until 8 P. M. instead of closing at 6 as they have through the summer. The American History and Genealogy reading rooms, the Art, Economics, Jewish, Slavonic, and Music divisions will continue to close at 6 P. M. All of these special reading rooms will be open Sundays and most holidays from 1 to 6 P. M.

The Map, Prints and Reserve divisions will be open on weekdays from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and the Manuscripts and Oriental divisions, and the Newspaper Microfilm Room will be open on weekdays from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. None of these rooms will be open on Sundays or holidays.

The Main Reading Room will be open weekdays from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M., and Sundays from 1 to 10 P. M. Readers in the special reading rooms who wish to use their books after those rooms are closed may have them transferred to the Main Reading Room.

The Circulation Department rooms in the Central Building will be open as follows: Central Circulation Branch, weekdays 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., Sundays 2 P. M. to 6 P. M.; Central Children's Room, 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. weekdays; Picture Collection, 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Barry Trivers Writes O.T.C. Film Script

Barry Trivers had been assigned at Columbia Studio to write an original screenplay for a service story tentatively titled "Officers Candidate School."

THE STAGE

ANGEL STREET
with VINCENT PRICE, JUDITH EVELYN, LEO G. CARROLL
GOLDEN W. 45th St. CI. 6-6740. Evs. 8:40
Matinees WED. & SAT. 2:40

"A Perfect Comedy."—Atkinson, Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with DOROTHY GISH & LOUIS CALHERN
269 SEATS at $1.10
EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 40th St.
Evgs. 8:40. Mats., Wed. & Sat. 2:40

Opens FRI. EVG. Seat Sale Starts Tomorrow
"★ ★ ★ ★"—News. CANADA LEE in ORSON WELLES'
NATIVE SON
1st TIME ON B'WAY AT THESE PRICES
Evgs. 50c to $1.50 Sat., Sun. Mats. 25c-$1
Incl. Sun.
MAJESTIC Thea. 44 st. W. of B'w'y CI. 6-0730

Comes Back To Broadway

At the Majestic Theatre on Friday evening, Oct. 23, Louis and George W. Brandt will present Orson Welles' "Native Son," dramatized by Paul Green and Richard Wright from the latter's novel of the same name, for a return engagement on Broadway.

Starring Canada Lee as Bigger Thomas and featuring Anne Burr and John Berry, the cast, numbering many of the original players will include Nell Harrison, Rena Mitchell, Alexander Clark, Evelyn Ellis, Eileen Burns, Helen Martin, Thomas Anderson, Wardell Saunders, C. M. Davis, Rodester Timmons, William Malone, Herbert Ratner and Rudolph Whitaker. The settings were designed by James Morcom.

Take Your Choice—It's All Over Town

"This Is the Enemy," Soviet film which dramatizes the people's resistance to Nazi invasion, can be seen at the Radio Theatre in the Bronx, the Thalia Theatre in Manhattan, and the Century Theatre in Long Island City, and it's coming to the Rialto Theatre in Brooklyn on Oct. 21 and the Century Towne Theatre in Long Island City on Oct. 22.

USE YOUR DAILY WORKER COUPON BOOK COVERS FOR THE FOLLOWING THEATRES

STANLEY THEATRE
Seventh Ave., between 41st & 42nd Sts.
THREE COUPON BOOK COVERS plus 25 cents. Except week-ends.
"FEATURING FIRST-RUN FILMS"

IRVING PLACE Thea.
Irving Place near 14th St.
THREE COUPON BOOK COVERS plus 25 cents. Except week-ends.
"HOME OF OUTSTANDING FILMS"

RADIO THEATRE
So. Blvd. & Jennings St., Bronx
THREE COUPON BOOK COVERS plus 17 cents w'kdays, 22 cents w'kends
"AN INTIMATE PLAYHOUSE"

WORLD THEATRE
49th St. near 7th Ave.
THREE COUPON BOOK COVERS plus 25 cents. Except week-ends.
"DISTINCTIVE FOREIGN FILMS"
Additional Theatres will be added from time to time.

fective lines as well. Betsy, Vicki and Dixie Ross, bend themselves into fantastic shapes—and are beautiful as three movie queens. Gower and Jeanne play love scenes while they do acrobatic adagios. The Rhythmaires are four tall young men who are funnier than any others in the show in their satiric "Who Is General Staff?" Luscious June Preisser returns from Hollywood to sing and dance charmingly. Mary Healy bounces blondly into snappy taps.

Upon Luella Gear and Charlie Butterworth, as Ma and Pa, the main burden of the comedy rests. Miss Gear does well with several trickily written satires. Mr. Butterworth's gentle style does not suit the boisterous background, however. He is too quiet, and lets the show down when it needs uplifting.

The Shuberts and their allied producers have given lavishly to achieve success for this well-intentioned show. They and the company deserve a better book and score than the authors delivered to them.

New Swing March

Mel Powell has written a Russian-flavored swing march, "Mission to Moscow." He is giving half the royalties to Russian War Relief.

MOTION PICTURES

A SOVIET SERGEANT YORK
IN THE REAR OF THE ENEMY
SPOKEN in ENGLISH
STANLEY 7th AVE. bet. 42 & 41 ST. 25c

HELD OVER 2nd WEEK
"BRILLIANT" - N.Y. Times
NATIVE LAND
PAUL ROBESON
"BATTLE FOR SIBERIA"
Japanese Threat to Soviet Far East
Music by SHOSTAKOVITCH
By the Directors of "CHAPAYEV"
IRVING Place

BRONX
THIS is the ENEMY!
Also: "RUSSIAN FOLK DANCES"
RADIO Southern Blvd. & Jennings St.

NOTICE TO READERS

If you want to see more theatre advertising in your paper

ALWAYS MENTION DAILY WORKER and THE WORKER when BUYING YOUR THEATRE TICKETS

ON THE WAR FRONTS

By a Veteran Commander

Spotlight On Guadalcanal

THE Japanese are landing reinforcements in the northern part of the island of Guadalcanal. Previously their warships had shelled the positions of the Marines around Henderson airfield.

On the other hand, the Chinese claim that a large squadron of Japanese battlewagons and four aircraft carriers, with other accompanying vessels, has been seen steaming south toward the Solomon Islands.

Now, up to here, the naval score has been pretty well evened up in the Solomons. The Japanese losses in heavy cruisers and destroyers are pretty well matched by the American losses incurred in early August. A large naval engagement is to be expected around the approaches to this important outpost, which is now the focus of the war in the Pacific. It is important to note in this connection that the distance from Tokio to Guadalcanal and from Pearl Harbor to Guadalcanal is about the same and, therefore, both opposing fleets in such an action would have about equal lines of communications.

U. S. submarines in the West Pacific have sunk a heavy Japanese cruiser and four other vessels.

* * *

In New Guinea Australian troops are in contact with the Japanese in the region of the main gap.

* * *

Chinese troops have renewed their offensive in eastern Kiangsi Province after a protracted lull. The comparative passivity of the Japanese, of course, cannot be explained away by saying that they are preparing for a grand counter-blow in the Solomons, because they don't need their navy in China and they don't need their army in the Solomons, so one should not interfere with the other. The problem still remains unsolved: where are the Japanese concentrating their army?

* * *

Air activity has flared up rather violently in the Mediterranean area and this probably presages some important land move in Egypt. The Germans seem to be in a position where they have to move somewhere and Egypt is a likely place.

* * *

There were no important engagements on the Eastern Front during the last 48 hours. The Germans have made some local attacks at Stalingrad, but these give the impression of being "covering up" moves which might even be devised to screen a withdrawal from the city area.

Soviet troops, in a tactical way, have the initiative on almost all the southern sectors (Novorossisk, Mozdok, Stalingrad and the Volga-Don transversal position).

(As of Oct. 14.)

Sumner Welles States U. S. Policy on China

(Continued from Page 1)

ficials in the State Dept. that Chiang Kai-shek is keeping his best armies out of the war," the simple fact is that the nearest approach to "advice" given by any officials in the Department of State in this context has been an expression of an opinion that civil strife in China, at all times unfortunate, would be especially unfortunate at a time when China is engaged in a desperate struggle of self-defense against an armed invader. The implication of this expression of opinion was that the Chinese Government should try to maintain peace by processes of conciliation between and among all groups and factions in China. And, the course which Chiang Kai-shek has been pursuing is not "keeping his best armies out of the war." Both the armies of the National Government and the "Communist" armies are fighting the Japanese. No Chinese armies are actively engaged in large-scale offensive operations against the Japanese—for the reason, principally, that there is lacking to all Chinese armies types and the Chinese Government and the American Government are endeavoring to remedy as equipment becomes available.

With regard to the specific charge that "the State Department in Washington has informed Chungking's representatives that our Government would be displeased if complete unity was established in China between the Kuomintang and the Communists," what this statement alleges is the exact opposite of the fact. The State Department in Washington has at all times taken the position, both in diplomatic contexts and publicly, that the United States favors "complete unity" among the Chinese people and all groups or organizations thereof.

With regard to the specific charge that "these officials continue the old policy of 'war against the Communists' in China," this Government has had no such policy, either "old" or new. This Government has in fact viewed with skepticism many alarmist accounts of the "serious menace" of "Communism" in China. We have, for instance, as is publicly and well anese armed forces in China were and would be desirable for the purpose of "combatting Communism."

With regard to the specific charge that officials of this Government "tell Chungking it must continue to fight the Communists if it wishes United States friendship," the simple fact is that no officials of this Government ever have told Chungking either that it must fight or that it must continue to fight the "Communists"; this Government holds no such brief; this Government desires Chinese unity and deprecates civil strife in China; this Government treats the Government of China as an equal; it does not dictate to the Government of China; it does not make United States friendship contingent; it regards unity within China, unity within the United States, unity within each of the countries of the United Nations group, and unity among the United Nations as utterly desirable toward effectively carrying on war against the Axis powers and toward creation and maintenance of conditions of just

Canada Warmly Greets First Soviet Envoy

"Herr Hitler Will Fail!"

(Special to the Daily Worker)

TORONTO, Oct. 15.—Fyodor Gusev, first Soviet minister to Canada received a warm reception from both the public and official dignataries here.

Answering a deluge of questions from reporters on the battle of Stalingrad, the Soviet diplomat declared that:

"For 49 days Russians have been engaged in the defense of Stalingrad. In the ferocious attacks the German Fascists have lost tens of thousands of men. But they have failed. Stalingrad is a vital strategic point in the war plans of both contending forces. Its retention is a great victory for Russian arms.

"Russia is now fighting a tremendous struggle, the greatest in history. We in Russia have never doubted the morale of her people. In all these months of stress we have never been given cause to doubt it. Holding of Stalingrad of strategic significance which, perhaps, only those who were in Russia during the long months of war can fully realize. But I know as well that it will strengthen even further Soviet morale and will have an equal tendency to destroy that of the enemy."

When questioned as to whether the gigantic battle waged by the Soviet against the Nazi hordes has depleted Soviet resources, he answered:

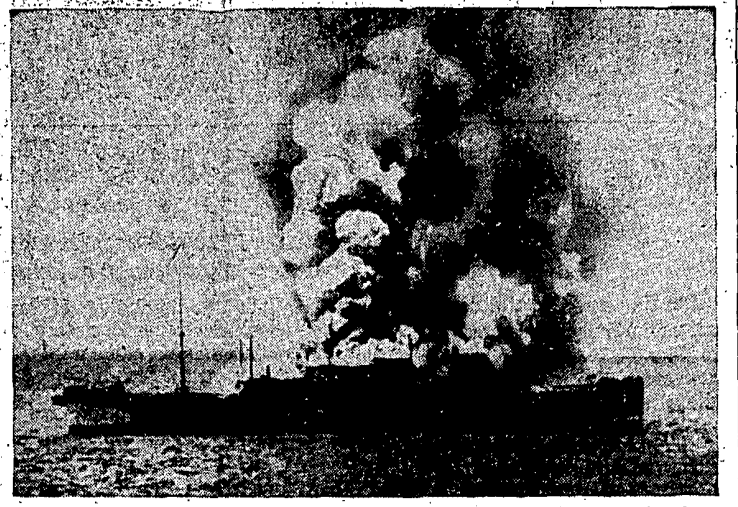
"Stalingrad," he said, "is one step to victory. But in order to achieve victory, in a shorter period of time, the joint activity of all the United Nations is necessary. There have been tremendous losses of men and material on both sides. Every nation has a limit in what it can lose and still continue a strong fighting force. But Hitler will go under before Russia is exhausted—of that I am sure."

He pointed out that the war waged by the Soviet Union against the fascists clearly indicated Soviet strength and organization developed by the country's leadership.

The Soviet minister declared further that Russia possessed all necessary strength to wage an offensive upon the opening of the second front.

"We have fought," he stated, "not only defensive warfare but offensive war, when the occasion has demanded and when our military leaders thought the proper

Japanese Cruiser Doomed



A Japanese freighter-transport goes up in flames off the Queensland coast of Australia after she was chased by an Australian auxiliary cruiser. The crew set fire to the ship as the cruiser approached. Later the guns of an Australian warship sent the hulk to the bottom. This is an official U. S. Navy photo.

Greetings To Soviets Pour In

Twenty-eight States and the District of Columbia have already returned completed signature folders to be included in the Book of American-Soviet Friendship which will be presented to Joseph Stalin, Premier and leader of the Soviet people on Nov. 7, the 25th Anniversary of the USSR, as a token of the great admiration of the American people for their Soviet allies.

The American Council on Soviet Relations, sponsor of the Book of Friendship, has set a goal of a million signatures from all forty-eight states in the Union.

The comments of American in remote communities in this country to this project are very gratifying to its sponsors. "I live in a very small mining camp up in the hills of Nevada. Our tires are now out also. Yours for Victory" came with one list that indicates how regard for the heroism of the people of the Soviet Union inspires Americans to overcome minor difficulties.

PEOPLE'S GRATITUDE

A family in New Jersey return a signature folder saying "With many thanks for the wonderful work done on the Stalingrad front." A group in Texas add "Congratulations and best wishes" to their signatures. Every employee of a restaurant in the nation's capital signed a list with their greetings to the Soviet Union.

"Everyone is very sympathetic" writes a worker from Ohio. "Thank you for the chance to serve. I got most of the signatures in two evenings. I was very pleased with the willingness of people to sign" is the comment from a rural route mail address in Oregon.

The People Want 2nd Front, Says Chaplin in Interview

(Continued from Page 1)

they want a second front," the artist asserted.

There is no better time than now, he said, to act in Western Europe. Most of Hitler's manpower and material are entrenched and "being very much taken up" in Russia right now.

GOT TO GET GOING

"We can strike a tremendous blow in the West. We're in this and we've got to get going," he persisted.

"The invasion of Russia is just as much an invasion of America," Chaplin insisted. "I want to make the people conscious of the war, that it is a global war and that we at that delightful age when I fear nothing—only the truth. That is why I want a second front."

Chaplin was pleased to recount that he had called for a second front in Chicago on Wednesday at the very same time that Willkie was asking for an offensive in Washington.

Speaking of post-war days, Chaplin prefaced his remarks with a statement that we had to win the war first. Then, he said, he wished the post-war world "would approximate a decent world—a world without hunger."

"I am doing far more for my country by advocating a second front than by carrying a bayonet," he insisted time and again.

Asked by reporters whether he

Will Act Against Lynchers, Says Gov. Johnson

(Continued from Page 1)

bing at the unity without which America cannot win the war."

It is such fifth column and defeatist elements, he pointed out, which are blocking the anti-lynch bill. And it is these elements who, enraged because the poll-tax bill is on its way to becoming law, are threatening to defy its enforcement.

amounts of equipment which are essential to such operations; but this situation is one which both

known, declined to be moved by Japanese contentions that presence and maintenance of Jap-

peace when the United Nations shall have gained the victory which is to be theirs.

Amter Slaps Dewey's Fake 'Liberalism'

(Continued from Page 1)

no differences regarding the war."

Then he told reportors: "I want to ask him if he supports President Roosevelt on the question of the second front and particularly Wendell Willkie, who, on his arrival in Washington yesterday from a round-the-world tour, reaffirmed his position on the second front, first announced in Moscow.

BOTH EVADE WAR ISSUE

"I've asked this question of both Dewey and Bennett at every meeting I have spoken at upstate, but neither has dared to commit themselves. Both Dewey and Bennett are evading the central issue of the day, namely the war and the opening of the second front."

The Communist candidate called the attention of the press to Bennett's remarks about "apathy" among the voters.

"If there is any apathy, which I deny, it is due to the fact that neither Bennett nor Dewey is serving the country properly, by trying to separate the war from politics," he declared. "The war is the pivot of all political action and it is the duty of every leading person in and out of the election campaign to throw all energy into active mobilization of the people behind the commander-in-chief and his program of all out war against Hitler and fascism."

"Instead these gentlemen talk about the two party system as if it were God-ordained, and make it a central issue.

MENTALLY SICK

"And yesterday, Mr. Bennett in Elmira, made his central theme care of the mentally sick. I wonder if this gentleman is getting solicitous about his own future and that of his political advisors."

In his radio broadcast Amter charged neither Dewey or Bennett raised their hands or voices to aid President Roosevelt put through Congress his war program against inflation and to stabilize the economic life of the nation.

"It required an ultimatum to Congress on Sept. 7 to force that dy to take up the proposals and ," he said and added:

While this controversy was rag- Mr. Bennett had not a word y. When the independence and re of our nation demanded hation of all the people behind our Commander-in-Chief, Mr. Bennett was mum. Why, I ask?"

"Again I ask, while this controversy was raging and the independence of our nation was threatened, where was Mr. Dewey? How does it happen, that he did not have a word to say, but also kept mum? Why has he not denounced Congressman Fish and State Senator Coudert, who has been closely associated with the fascist Vichy government? No, in this grave situation, Mr. Dewey has been silent.

BACK PRESIDENT

"We Communists support the President's program. At times the President does not act with sufficient decision and firmness; but in the main, his program for winning the war is correct, I believe, however, he has made a mistake in endorsing Bennett, who is backed by the very sources in the Democratic Party that are fighting against his policy."

Before leaving Syracuse Amter held an informal meeting with leading campaign workers. Both the candidate and George Sheldrick, Onondaga County chairman, stressed the necessity of making a special effort in Syracuse on Friday and Saturday, the last two days of registration here, to see to it that every citizen that can possibly be reached is enrolled in order to vote on Nov. 3.

Enrollment has shown a marked drop in the populated upstate areas, which have been chiefly Republican. And politicians here, both Republican and Democratic, while predicting the election of their own candidate, display no signs of overconfidence.

It will be a close election, they say, and many openly express the opinion that Communist Party strength is growing and that Communist candidates will poll a substantial vote.

Soviets Name Two New Assistant War Chiefs

(By Wireless to Inter-Continent News)

MOSCOW, Oct. 15.—The Council of Peoples Commissars of the USSR has appointed Colonel-General A Vasilevsky and Chief of the Red Army Central Political Administration A. Scherbakov Assistant Peoples Commissars of Defense.

Rabbis Set Prayer Day For USSR

In a call to the Rabbinate and leaders of American Jewry, five leading Rabbis urged this week on behalf of the Jewish Council for Russian War Relief that Saturday, Oct. 17, "be set aside for the reaffirmation of the principles of brotherly love and mutual help between the Jews of America and the Jews of Russia."

The call was signed by Rabbi Israel Goldstein, president of the Synagogue Council of America; Rabbi James G. Heller, president of the Central Conference of American Rabbis; Rabbi Louis M. Levitsky, president, Rabbinical Assembly of America; Rabbi Joseph H. Bookstein, president, Rabbinical Council of America; and Rabbi Eliezer Silver, member of the presidium of the Union of Orthodox Rabbis of United States and Canada, and Chief Rabbi of Cincinnati.

The rabbis declared that "the decision now being fought out on the streets of Stalingrad will determine, in the words of that most solemn prayer recited but a few days ago on the Day of Atonement, 'who will live and who will die'."

The honorary charman of the Jewish Council for Russian War Relief is Professor Albert Einstein, to whom a testimonial dinner is being tendered Sunday, Oct. 25, in the Hotel Commodore.

are all in this together. Only the Russians' magnificient stand has given us time."

Chided by certain reporters for "putting his neck out on a political issue," Chaplin replied, "I have a right to have my say in this matter. I always remember that first I am a rank and filer, and second, I am a member of very honorable profession. I am only repeating what the experts say. We need a second front." He was surprised that reporters should even think of his position "as putting his neck out."

Prodded on what he would say at tonight's meeting, Chaplin laughed "I have not prepared a speech. I never read a speech. I talk as the spirit moves me and I am conserving my spirit for the common people after all."

In answer to questions about his film work, Chaplin explained that "this is the time for action and laughter afterwards."

He is working on two films, he explained because that is "my way of helping the war."

MUST STAND TOGETHER

"I am helping the war in the best way I know how. Just as the little girl in Childs is doing her job."

Pressed by reporters on his second front stand, Chaplin said, "Oh a lot of people say they are behind the war, but a great many members of the America First Committee aren't. Then there are certain newspapers too."

"Hitler wants us one at a time," Chaplin pointed out. "It's about time we got wise to ourselves. Let's all stand together. I want unity. That is common sense."

Chaplin's manner lost its twinkle when he talked about those enemies of the American people who want a separate peace. He deplored the fact that America is not altogether in the war yet.

Again and again he had to tell reporters, "I make no compromise with my conscience. I have arrived

was a Communist, Chaplin's face lit up.

"Because I speak for the little man, people say I am a Communist. I belong to no political party. But I say this—thank God for Communism. Where would we be today if the magnificent Russian people and their Government hadn't held firm?"

House Group Passes 18-19 Draft Measure

(Continued from Page 1)

force of 7,500,000 by the end of 1943.

Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, Army Chief of Staff Gen. Geo. C. Marshall, Selective Service chief Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey and others urged the step to enable the army to replace older men with youths who have greater stamina and endurance.

Hershey, who testified before the committee again today, said the army can meet the 7,500,000 goal for 1943 without calling married men with children provided Congress acts speedily on the issue.

While he was testifying before the House group, Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia of New York, was appearing before the Senate committee on the bill.

LaGuardia, however, told the Senate group that provision must be made to permit college students in medicine, chemistry and engineering to continue their training.

Jim Farley is said to listen to Amter over WQXR — do you?

Mr. Davis read as part of his broadcast the telegram which he sent to Attorney General Francis Biddle on the subject of this lynching. The telegram said:

"Fiendish lynching of Ernest Green and Charles Lang in Mississippi is a crime against America. An action of this sort is worth two panzer divisions to Hitler. National unity demands swift prosecution of the lynchers and abetting officials. Safety of nation demands you use the great official powers of the Department of Justice so that Fifth Columnists and defeatist 'White Supremacy' advocates be placed on trial for treason. Urge your support for anti-poll tax bill and anti-lynch bill."

Mr. Davis gave attention also in his broadcast to the economic problems of the Negro people.

"A million Negro workers are available for war jobs," he said. "A tiny fraction have them. Half of the available war jobs are automatically closed to Negroes, according to an official government bulletin. When a war firm agent sought workers in Georgia for his northern plant, he was jailed for daring to offer decent jobs to Negroes. A Southern sipbuilding firm responsible for decreased production claims a labor shortage while ten times the men needed are barred from training programs in the same area because of color."

IN THE NORTH

Negroes have problems not only in the south but in the north also, Mr. Davis stated.

"The situation in our own state is serious, Lieut. Governor Poletti has reported," referring to New York. "Governor Lehman characterized the situation by saying that it was 'unpardonable defeatism' not to use the labor resources represented by minority groups."

In Harlem, he went on, economic

A mother writes from Tennessee: **"We received your letter and folder for people to write their names as friends of USSR with 10c contribution and are much pleased with it. We find many who sign. 'Will you please send us another and also four to each of our daughters. Yours for a second front at once!"**

conditions are such as to create a war emergency.

"Let the federal and city administration initiate a broad training and job placement program for Harlem youth—its success to be assured by the granting of adequate war contracts to New York City," he urged. "I charge that the defeatist attacks against the Negro people of Harlem and the 'White Supremacy' *movement in the South* are part of a nationwide conspiracy to demobilize the Negro people and obstruct the war effort. Its open expression comes from people like Governor Talmadge of Georgia, Governor Dixon of Alabama, Congressman Rankin of Mississippi—from organizations like the Ku Klux Klan and Christian Front. It also has hidden currents."

TRY THE GUILTY

Mr. Davis assailed men like Dies, Rankin and Dixon as deserving no place in public life. "They should be removed from office and put on trial for their dangerous attacks on our war effort," he declared.

In New York State, he indicated, these forces of defeatism are "crystallized in the candidacies of Farley's Bennett and Hoover's Dewey." These persons have branded themselves as "enemies of the Negro people," he said, and as "obstructionists against total mobilization."

The best way to oppose these evil political influences, he concluded, is to vote for the Communist candidates and thus back up the victory policies they stand for.

sive policy is one of the present well as of the future. In our offensive and defensive activ we have taken great tolls of N men and resources."

When Prime Minister Ki greeted the Soviet representati he warmly declared that "O hearts are very much with yo country at this time."

The warm acceptance of the S viet minister was typified by H Armstrong, reporter for the T onto Star, whose unstinted pr of Mr. Gusev in a newspaper pi was taken to heart by the wh Canadian people.

Criminals, Say Soviet Union

(Continued from Page 1)

long list of Axis atrocities in occ pied territories, including Sovi territory, and said the Soviet Gov ernment shared "a legitimate de sire" to have the war crimina punished.

"Having acquainted itself wi information received concerning th monstrous crimes committed an being committed now by the Hit lerites on orders of the governme and military and civil authori on the territories of France, Czech slovakia, Poland, Yugoslavia, No way, Greece, Belgium, Holland an Luxembourg," it said, "the Sovi Government hereby once more d clares for the whole world to he and with utter determination, th the criminal Hitlerite governme and all its accomplices must a shall pay the deserved and seve penalty for crimes committed them against the people of the S viet Union and against all freedom loving people in the territories tem porarily occupied by the Germa army and its associates."

THE ADVENTURES OF PINKY RANKIN

By Dick Floy

Pro-Fascist Coudert:

Such a Man Will Not Probe Axis Agents in Schools

Hitler is not afraid of the Vichy Government of France or of State Senator Frederic R. Coudert, Vichy's lawyer.

It is well to bear this in mind as Coudert tells Governor Lehman that his legislative committee will "continue" to follow any evidence of "Nazi and fascist activities in the schools and colleges."

Coudert has whitewashed the fascists already.

After boasting in his report to the state legislature last month that he had found scores of "Communists" in the public school system he whitewashed the fascists as follows:

"It [the committee] has found no substantial evidence tending to show the existence of a Nazi or fascist conspiracy."

Yet the Christian Fronters carry on an organized campaign against the war effort and against the Jewish people.

The Daily Worker last April 25 told how Coudert has ignored the anti-Semitism and the anti-war propaganda of the "Educational Signpost," published by the American Education Association of 90 Livingston St. under the general direction of Principal Milo McDonald of Bushwick High School.

And this month we published two photographs through the courtesy of La Parola, an Italian language newspaper, showing Italian fascist propagandists at work on New York public school children in public school buildings.

Vichy's lawyer was too deeply involved in Vichy business to uncover our enemies.

While Coudert was preparing his report he was fighting the Belgian Government-in-Exile, a member of the United Nations and a war ally of the United States.

The Belgian Government had sent $260,000,000 in gold to France for safe-keeping during the war. It charges that Vichy later sent the gold to Germany. Vichy has other gold in New York, however, and the Belgian Government brought suit for this gold in the Court of Appeals last March.

And the attorney who represented Vichy's Bank of France in this suit was Coudert.

The same Coudert represented the Vichy Government directly in the purchase of a $500,000 French consulate building in New York in March.

The same Coudert has talked like a fascist himself. Americans remember his "bullet" speech of June 3, 1941, against progressive school teachers, when the New York Times quoted him as saying:

"Now if your dog has rabies you'd wouldn't clap him into jail after he had bitten a number of persons—you'd put a bullet in his head. . . .

"It's going to require rough treatment to handle these teachers."

Over the Top: AEF mortar crew in Northern Ireland dashes into position during maneuvers preparing them for an invasion of the continent.

Michigan CIO Cheers 'Smash Hell Out of Hitler in '42'

By Thomas X. Dombrowski

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MUSKEGON, Mich., May 26. — Calling for the shelving of "usual and ordinary deliberation" and "all our business as usual attitudes" August Scholle, President of the State CIO Council opened the 5th annual convention of State body today.

Pledging the carrying through of the policies of Philip Murray and the CIO he declared that the delegates assembled must concern themselves with a win-the-war program.

His demand for the opening of the Western Front immediately, received the enthusiastic support of the body. **"We believe that the year 1942 is crucial to the outcome of the war and all freedom-loving people must exert every effort to smash Hitlerism this year,"** he stated.

Blasting the appeaser, defeatist, labor-baiting congressmen he called upon labor in Michigan to "wipe out the stigma placed upon the state by Clare "No Pockets" Hoffman, Roy Woodruff, Bradley and the others who were disrupting the development of national unity in the congressional chambers. His sharp attack on these elements evoked the hearty approval of the delegates.

Scholle pledged that labor would actively cooperate with the government in cleaning out the fifth column and endorsed the action in the banning of the "Social Justice" and the steps taken by the government in the Sojourner Truth Housing struggle. He tabbed the "Cross and The Flag," the fifth column organ of Gerald L. K. Smith as a "sheet which displaces Coughlin's

A 3-Way Offensive To Win War in '42

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MUSKEGON, Mich., May 26.—A program to "mobilize the entire resources and energies of Michigan labor" to help win the war was today submitted by the executive committee to the 1,000 delegates at state convention of the Michigan CO in session here.

The program declares for three offensives:

For an offensive on a Western European front to smash the Axis in 1942; for an offensive on the political front to "retire" defeatists and labor-baiters in Congress or state office; for an offensive on the war production front to attain the goal of a "25 per cent increase in production."

A section of the program declares:

"We believe that the year 1942 is crucial to the outcome of the war, and all freedom-loving people must exert every effort to smash Hitlerism this year. It is recognized in the words of our President and Commander-in-Chief who said that we must carry the battle to the enemy.

"We believe that the immediate opening up of a second front in Europe and an all-out attack on Hitler's western flank, coupled with the continual slashing attacks of Russia's Army in the East, would bring the Axis tumbling down by destruction of its keystone—Nazi Germany."

On the political offensive:

"Winning of the war requires the retirement from office in forthcoming Congressional and state elections of every reactionary official, labor-baiter, appeaser, Quisling and pro-Hitlerite, who now use their offices to attack the war effort, smear the President, circulate fifth column literature, spread defeatism and try to undermine labor and labor's rights.

On the production offensive:

"We pledge every effort to attain the goal of our Commander-in-Chief, President Roosevelt, for a 25 per cent increase in production. This is the goal of every CIO member, of every worker, of every patriotic citizen. We will roll out the guns, tanks and planes in *torrents*."

Victory Girl: Jinx Falkenburg, well known model and actress is the victory poster girl. She was picked by Russell Patterson and Bradshaw Crandall (right), representing a committee of the nation's leading illustrators. They said she is a composite of the typical American girl. Jinx will be seen soon on posters to push bond and stamp purchases.

People Back Browder Act—Chaplin to FDR

(Continued from Page 1)

week in San Francisco, Chaplin said:

"Hitler doesn't like a second front. So let's give it to him. While the Russians are attacking him in front let's kick him in the rear. It's not my idea—it's the peoples' idea, I'm sure—so let's write Mr. Roosevel tonight that we want a second front."

Red-headed Walter Pentacost, a member of the *Flying Tigers* fresh from Burma battlefields, put all his eloquence into this one sentence: **"Thank God for the Russians, that's all I've got to say."**

Mayor Fletcher Bowron greeted the rally on behalf of the city and said that "we come here realizing that those whom we call Reds and Communists . . . are today among our most valued friends."

A 50-piece orchestra opened the rally with the Star Spangled Banner and the International following a presentation of the flags of the 26 United Nations.

Celebrities who joined in the program included Walter Huston, Pat O'Brien, Claire Trevor, Soviet Consul Alexander Surakov, Claude Rains, John Garfield, Will Rogers, Jr., and Dudley Field Malone.

House Body Sneaks Over Anti-Labor Blow

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The House Judiciary Committee today aimed a new blow at national unity behind the war, when it struck out anew against labor with approval of a bill to place unions under the Anti-racketeering Law.

The bill has been vigorously opposed by CIO and AFL unions. The latest such expression came from the United Steel Workers of America convention.

The new measure defining any interference with commerce as a felony, was introduced by Rep. Sam Hobbs of Alabama, after the recent Supreme Court ruling holding that labor is not subject to the Anti-Racketeering Law. Hobbs admitted that his bill aimed to "repeal" the high court's ruling.

Revealing the anti-labor intent of the bill, which, however, does not specifically mention unions, Hobbs said that it is based on theory that all acts that would hold up commerce, which includes strikes, are "highway robbery, whether the perpetrator holds a union card or not."

Chairman Sumners, Democrat of Alabama, said the bill was approved

Soviets Renew Kharkov Gains, Stop Tank Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

enemy vanguard in ever-growing numbers, Izvestia reported.

"The enemy is stubbornly defending every point, skilfully maneuvering tanks and motorized infantry to his best advantage," the army newspaper Red Star reported from the Kharkov Front. "In fierce and bloody battles our troops

Leading Negro Papers Rejoice

Shipping Is Sh...

8 N.Y. WAR PLANTS ORDERED TO STOP JOB DISCRIMINATION

Daily Worker

★ 1 STAR EDITION

NATIONAL UNITY FOR VICTORY OVER NAZI ENSLAVEMENT

Vol. XIX, No. 126 — NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 27, 1942 — Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. — (8 Pages). Price 5 Cents

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, May 26.—In a powerful blow against job discrimination, President Roosevelt's Committee on Fair Employment Practice yesterday ordered eight war industries in the New York area to stop barring workers because of their "race or religion."

The Committee's action was based on the record of its hearings held in New York City in February. At that time testimony showed that many war plants flatly refused to employ Negroes, Jews and workers of other minority groups.

The eight war firms were told to "cease and desist" from job discrimination.

VIOLATE F.D.R. ORDER

Each of the firms holds large war contracts and each was found to have violated President Roosevelt's Executive Order 8802 which, to assure maximum manpower for the war effort, outlaws discrimination against workers in war industries and government because of their "race, creed, color, or national origin."

The eight firms cited in the New York area are: Carl Norden, Inc., and Fairchild Aviation Corp., both of New York City, and Wright Aeronautical Corp., Paterson, N. J.; Decton, Dickinson and Co., East Rutherford, N. J.; Babcock and Wilcox, Bayonne, N. J.; Titeflex Metal Hose Co., Newark, N. J.; Continental Can Co., East Rutherford, N. J.; Isolantite, Inc., Belleville, N. J.

The committee also announced that the case against the Julius Kayser Co., Brooklyn, was "dismissed from public hearings without prejudice," and that the case against Okanite, Inc., was postponed "at the suggestion of the Committee" and charges against this company are being further investigated.

With respect to two other firms, the Sperry Gyroscope Corp., and the Ford Instrument Co., both of New York, findings and directions "will be submitted and published" after the company has answered the complaints filed against it. At the February hearings, Sperry Gyroscope and Ford informed the committee that they had not been given sufficient time to make adequate preparation to answer the charges against them.

DEMANDS ACTION

The committee ordered that monthly reports be sub-

Discriminatory Firms Named

These are the firms cited by the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice:

Carl Norden, Inc., New York

Fairchild Aviation Corp., New York

Wright Aeronautical Corp., Paterson, N. J.

Decton, Dickinson & Co., E. Rutherford, N. J.

Babcock & Wilcox, Bayonne, N. J.

Titeflex Metal Hose Co., Newark, N. J.

Continental Can Co., E. Rutherford, N. J.

Isolantite, Inc., Belleville, N. J.

U. S. AIR, TANK, INFANTRY CHIEFS IN LONDON

Americans Hope It Means a 2nd Front

Let's hope it means a Western Front soon to crush Hitler in a powerful East-West pincer!

That's how the American people—and no doubt our AEF in North Ireland—feel today on hearing that U. S. Army and Navy air force chiefs and ranking tank and infantry experts have arrived in London for conferences with British officials. The London dispatch announcing the arrival follows:

LONDON, May 26 (UP).—Planes are now ready for a huge American expeditionary air force to strike its first blows directly against Germany, preparing the way for an Allied invasion of the continent, it was revealed today as U.S. Army and Navy Air Force chiefs accompanied by a ranking army tank expert, arrived for conferences with British officials.

Lieut. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, Chief of the U. S. Army Air Corps; Rear Admiral John H. Towers, Chief of the Navy Bureau of Aeronautics who led three Navy seaplanes in the first transatlantic flight in 1919; Maj. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, tank specialist, and Maj. Gen. Mark W. Clark, infantry specialist, formed the newest American military mission here, arriving in the midst of agitation for the opening of a Second Front.

They plunged into a series of conferences with Prime Minister Churchill and other political and military leaders, and were scheduled to meet Lord Mountbatten, leader of Britain's Commando shock forces.

RED ARMY SMASHES GERMAN TANK DRIVE

MOSCOW, May 26 (UP).—Fierce German tank attacks along a strategic river on the south flank of the Kharkov Front are crumpling before an "iron wall" of Soviet resistance; and the Red Army again is advancing in several sectors of the 150-mile battle arc, war reports from the Ukraine said tonight. Soviet tanks, artillery and Guardsmen killed more than 2,200 German troops trying repeatedly to force a crossing of a key river in the Izyum-Barvenkova area and drive in behind Marshal Semyon Timoshenko's army, the government newspaper Izvestia reported.

D. of J. to Keep After Coughlin

mitted to it as to the number and racial distribution of the persons employed by each company, that all employment agencies be informed of the company's new policy of non-

(Continued on Page 5)

Peter V. Cacchione, New York Councilman, elected on the Communist ticket, is shown addressing longshoremen in the Red Hook District of Brooklyn at 6:30 A. M. yesterday, in behalf of his resolution in the Council for an investigation of the hiring system on the docks and the danger of sabotage by enemy agents. —Daily Worker Photo

Time: 6:30 A.M.—Cacchione Slams Shape-Up in Dawn Talk

By Art Shields

Peter V. Cacchione, New York Councilman, elected on the Communist ticket, carried his fight for an investigation of dangerous waterfront conditions to the longshoremen themselves early yesterday morning.

At 6:30 A. M. Cacchione was talking to 150 or more longshoremen from a stand at Columbia and President Sts., where the men were "shaping up" for work at the docks in Red Hook.

Men nodded in approval as Cacchione asked them to support the resolution he has introduced into the City Council, calling for a probe of the hiring system at the docks and the danger of sabotage by enemy agents.

As Cacchione was talking gang bosses were picking a handful of men out of the crowd for work on the docks near by.

Not one man out of ten got a job yesterday morning.

Cacchione hammered the "shape-up" system as an aid to Hitler. The country's war industries were crying for workers, he said, while men were waiting on the docks for a chance job.

Cacchione sharply criticized Joseph Ryan, president of the International Longshoremen's Association, for opposing the central hiring hall system, maintained by the CIO longshoremen's union on the west coast, in cooperation with the government and the employers. Under that system men are hired by rotation, not at the whim of a boss. He urged this plan in New York.

CITES NORMANDIE

The Normandie disaster was a warning of dock perils, he said.

Cacchione asked the workers to send a delegation to Washington to protest the "shape-up" and demand a central hiring hall.

He invited them also to visit his office at 16 Court St., Brooklyn and after the meeting workers crowded around him and promised to do so.

Cacchione's speech was an event in Red Hook. Longshoremen told the Daily Worker reporter that no councilman had ever addressed the "shape-up" before.

Certainly not at 6:30 A. M.

Women, listening from tenement windows, were eager members of the audience.

With Cacchione was Pete Mazzie, rank and file longshoremen's leader, who had taken part the night before in a rank and file dock workers' meeting that adopted a program calling for a war-time shipping administrator, a central hiring hall, unemployment aid and insurance for longshoremen, who can't get work; jobs in other industries for longshoremen displaced by war conditions; labor-management committee, with representatives of the unions, the employers and the government for the sake of increased production and greater safety and adjustment of grievances and prevention of fires and the like.

People Back Browder Act—Chaplin to FDR

(Special to the Daily Worker)

LOS ANGELES, Calif., May 28.—When Charlie Chaplin spoke to a Russian War Relief rally here this week the 7,000 persons in the audience found conventional hand-clapping inadequate. So they used their feet to stomp their deafening roar of approval.

Because Charlie—

Demanded a second front;

Suggested a national victory front of Republicans, Democrats and Communists; and

Hailed President Roosevelt for freeing Earl Browder.

The little comedian—he called himself "a humanitarian who belongs to the fraternity of unimportant people"—said that unlike some Congressmen he was "not shocked" at Browder's release.

"And the fair-minded people," he said, "will understand. They know and they're with you, Mr. President. And now Mr. Browder is free and he is 100 per cent for the war effort."

Repeating a call for a second front which he made earlier this

(Continued on Page 4)

The Red Army of the Ukraine, waging a front-wide battle of "merciless annihilation," was reported steadily improving its strategic positions, and hammering new spearheads in toward Kharkov.

POSITIONS IMPROVED

In scattered sectors where the flames and din of battle had been unbroken for many days, the ceaseless pressure of Soviet infantry and the pile-driver blows of Soviet tanks "noticeably improved" the position of Timoshenko's men, the Communist Party newspaper Pravda said.

An Izvestia dispatch from the Izyum-Barvenkova Front 75 miles southeast of Kharkov said the German army "pays with the blood of thousands of its officers and men" for the counter-offensive there.

In one sector of that front, where the bloodiest battles of the Kharkov campaign appeared to be raging, the Germans hurled 50 tanks and two infantry regiments at the Soviet lines. Stiff fighting followed, with Red Army tanks and artillery checking the attack and inflicting large numbers of casualties.

Ferocious fighting for a river crossing swirled around one village, Izvestia said. The Germans lost about 800 men and their attack failed. At another crossing the Germans lost some 400 troops as the Red Army thwarted all attempts to storm across the river.

(The Donets and Oskol rivers flow together near Izyum, and an arm of the Donets swings around Barvenkova to the southwest.)

ANNIHILATE 1,000

One Soviet artillery battalion guarding the vital river annihilated about 1,000 German infantrymen while smashing tanks in the

(Continued on Page 4)

After Coughlin

By Adam Lapin

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26.—The Department of Justice will pull no punches in going after Charles E. Coughlin and all other persons responsible for the defeatist publication, Social Justice. This is what officials at the Department of Justice told the Daily Worker today.

They insisted that the Department is determined to take appropriate action against Coughlin and his aides after getting to the bottom of his widespread pro-Hitler Axis ties and intrigues as part of an expanding drive against defeatist and Axis agents.

To back up their point, they said that a special Grand Jury in the District of Columbia which has been investigating Axis propaganda will continue delving into the Social Justice case on Thursday.

Major witness at that time will be Francis P. Keelon, New York broker, who helped finance Social Justice. Keelon will be called in connection with plain and fancy stock market speculations by Coughlin and his associates.

It is expected that the Grand Jury will also look into Coughlin's silver speculations of a few years back.

RECORDS STUDIED

While the Grand Jury is working on the Coughlin case here, FBI investigators are busily engaged in studying the intricate records and books of Social Justice in Royal Oak, Michigan.

Department of Justice officials vehemently denied that they have been pressured into going easy on Coughlin.

They made it plain that Coughlin

(Continued on Page 2)

Confronts Lewis

Murray Takes Win War Fight To Mine Board

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26.—CIO President Murray today took his fight for all-out labor support of the war against the Axis directly to the floor of the special meeting of the United Mine Workers Policy Committee.

Murray who is a vice-president of the UMWA told the meeting that winning the war is the "paramount issue" facing the nation, and far transcends in importance any personalities in the labor movements.

While the meeting was held behind closed doors. It was reliably authenticated that Murray made a stirring plea for real labor unity to win the war.

This was Murray's answer to a detailed financial statement which was presented to the meeting by UMWA President John L. Lewis.

The financial statement asserted

(Continued on Page 4)

Why Is Shipping Shying Away From the Port of New York?

By John Meldon

Big shipping companies, one after the other, have recently ceased shipping through the port of New York.

Four of the oldest lines, which for years used the great facilities of this port, have transfered all their vessels to southern ports.

Why?

Seamen and longshoremen are asking that question and the Daily Worker would like to have the answer.

A sharp warning that this situation might develop was made on the floor of the City Council weeks ago by Brooklyn Councilman Peter V. Cacchione, in introducing a resolution calling for an investigation of conditions on the waterfront and a public hearing on the matter.

"If such practices and evils continue on the waterfront of New York City, shipping will tend to be diverted from the Port of New York safer and more efficient ports, thus causing hardship and loss of employment to our citizens working on the waterfront, and further, loss of business in the City of New York . . ." Councilman Cacchione warned.

Is the explanation to be found in the irresponsible set-up which has marked this port as one of the most chaotically organised shipping centers in the United States?

Is it because laxity in protection of ships and materials on the docks has become a national scandal?

Is it because of the tragic Normandie incident?

The fact remains that shipping is shying away from New York and increasing unemployment on the waterfront attest to this fact. Teamsters and longshoremen, checkers and pier employes are walking around idle — a criminal waste of manpower in these days of war.

A Chelsea neighborhood paper, "The Shamrock," circulated among Irish-Americans mostly employed on the waterfront says in its latest issue:

"Why is the port of New York with its piers, equipment and manpower, not being used for war purposes?

"Possibly sabotage, corruption and business-as-usual on the waterfront are the reasons behind the movement of shipping away from the port of New York. . . ."

A Daily Worker survey revealed that inadequate pier protection, still existing despite the Normandie disaster, is perhaps one of the reasons. National Maritime Union patrolmen, spoken to by this reporter, declared that many piers on the North River are still woefully handled and lacking in proper rigid protection.

Joseph Ramos, one of the patrolmen interviewed, contrasted the excellent protection given on some docks in New Jersey as compared with the loopholes on the New York waterfront through which saboteurs could enter to do destructive work.

"Take the D. and F. piers of the Port Line in Jersey City," Ramos said. "Coast Guardsmen stop you at the pier entrances and make you show proper credentials.

"Then the company watchmen check up on you. There's guards standing about every ten feet over there."

Albert E. Smith, another NMU patrolman said the Clairmont Terminal in Clairmont, N. J. is so well guarded "that you almost need a pass from the War Department to get near it."

But on one the C. . . piers in Jersey City, Smith said, "anybody can walk around unmolested unless he calls attention to himself by acting suspicious."

(We withhold names of badly guarded piers for obvious reasons—Ed.)

Percy Jenkins, NMU patrolman on the North River on the Manhattan side said that the . . . Line piers are still wide open. On another pier of the . . . Line "all you have to do is flash what

(Continued on Page 4)

2nd Front Now Can Doom Hitler, Say A. F. Whitney, Reid Robinson

A. F. WHITNEY

Two more strong voices have been added to the chorus for a second front in Europe.

A. F. Whitney, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, and Reid Robinson, president of the CIO Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, both insist that Hitler can be smashed this year by offensive action by the Allied Nations.

A second front would "sound the death knell of fascism," Whitney said in a message to the forthcoming Eastern Conference of the Jewish Peoples Committee.

"We shall achieve ultimate victory—of that I am certain," he added.

Robinson, writing in the current issue of his union's official publication, declares that "the opening of the Western Front is the order of the day."

"With the opening of a new front on the west," he argues, "the Nazi general staff would be faced with a problem they have not had to meet since Hitler's storm troopers began marching all over Europe. The fascists would have to fight two wars at once. They would have to split up their equipment and manpower and the day they did they would sign the death warrant of Hitlerism."

REID ROBINSON

Restaurants Grab City's Added Meat Quota

By Louise Mitchell

Greater meat supplies destined for civilian consumption as a result of the reduction in the army's meat quota from 45 to 30 per cent will still find a rocky road to the worker's table due to the price priority that restaurants enjoy over consumers.

While nearly a million more pounds of meat arrived in New York City last week over the previous week, very little of it reached the family pot.

Commissioner of Markets Daniel P. Woolley suggested yesterday that the increased shipments "may have gone into the expensive restaurants, hotels and summer resorts."

PRICE PARTIALITY

Throughout the serious shortage of meat, high-priced restaurants and hotels were never without beef and poultry because they paid 20 per cent more for meat than civilians and charged their patrons for it. Unless the Office of Price Administration cracks down on this price partiality, the reduction of army's quota by 15 per cent and the break in the cattle strike will bring little relief to hard-pressed consumers.

Another action to relieve the meat shortage was taken by the War Food Administration yesterday when it announced a revision of slaughtering quotas intended to permit packing houses in this vicinity to increase their livestock kills.

The new quota regulations permit a slaughterer who is unable to get enough steers to fill his beef quota to increase his kill of hogs, calves and other livestock to make up the deficiency.

VEGETABLE CEILINGS

OPA gave the consumers a helping hand yesterday in announcing the ceiling prices on seven fresh vegetables and fruits.

Fruit and vegetable stores have been the most flagrant violators of ceiling prices because OPA has never issued flat ceilings on these items. The consumer is dependent on the retailer for her prices and prices have been outrageously high. Tomatoes which usually sold for about eight to 12 cents a pound this time of the year still cost from 20 to 25.

OPA claims that fluctuations of wholesale prices, the weather and transportation problems make it impossible to release definite consumer prices. If the price agency can arrive at flat dollar and cents ceilings for seven vegetables and fruits, it can also lay down the price line for others.

The housewife should not pay

Asks Rent Control

—Daily Worker Photo

Carl Brodsky, Communist candidate for City Councilman in Manhattan, tells City Affairs Committee of the City Council that "rent control should be enforced as part of the whole price control and hold-the-line order of the President and the stabilization structure of the administration." He cited facts of rent gouging by landlords, whom he charged with increasing the already high cost of living.

Oust Fascist Cop, Teachers Demand

Immediate firing of Patrolman James L. Drew, fascist cop in Brooklyn't 73rd Precinct, was called for yesterday by the New York Teachers Union, in a resolution to Mayor LaGuardia and Police Commissioner Valentine.

The resolution also urged that the Mayor and Police Commissioner "take steps to secure his indictment for sedition."

With the resolution, which was passed at a membership meeting of the union, on July 28, was a letter to the Mayor from Teachers Union President Charles Hendley, which stated:

and order can only demoralize the citizens of New York who look on the police force as 'the finest,' and will thereby undermine the war effort in New York."

"Commissioner Herlands," it stated, "has presented facts to the

Dewey Still Holding Up Child Care Funds

By Ann Rivington

Up at Albany, the New York State Administration is still "sitting on" the lion's share of the two and a half million dollar appropriation of the last legislature for the care of children of working mothers, child care specialists pointed out yesterday.

The recent resolution of the New York Lawyers Guild, calling on Governor Dewey and the State War Council to cut through red tape and make funds available where needed, should be taken seriously at once, these specialists agreed.

Present administrative rulings makes it impossible for a locality receiving Lanham Act funds from the Federal Government for child care also to receive state funds.

Important industrial centers outside New York City, such as Schenectady, Rome and Rochester, where war plants are drawing largely on mothers of young children to fulfill manpower needs, are still seriously hampered for lack of money that is already appropriated and lying idle in Albany, it was charged.

In New York City, the child-care situation is also deplorable. According to a Board of Education survey recently quoted by Miss Helen Harris, head of the Mayor's Committe on Wartime Care of Children, there are 110,000 working mothers in the five boroughs. This figure fails to take into account the great number of mothers, all of whose children are under school age. **However, accepting the Board of Education figure, and assuming only one child to each mother, the city's child-care set-up takes care of only one per cent of the children who need it.**

Although the Board of Education has asked for Lanham Act fund, to expand the setup here, the City Administration has never applied for such funds.

In spite of fast growing need, there is actually less public child care in New York City, observers pointed out, than before the war. The 29 former WPA schools have shrunk to 17 wartime child-care centers.

Even this handful of centers, however, are handicapped by chaotic

Cleveland Hails Michoels and Feffer Appeals

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, July 29.—Over 2,500 people of Cleveland, including Mayor Frank L. Lausche, cheered Professor Solomon Michoels and Lt. Col. Itzik Feffer at the Masonic Auditorium Tuesday night. The two Soviet Jewish delegates, who are now touring the United States to cement unity of the Jews of the U. S. and USSR, were given an official welcome at City Hall earlier in the day where Mayor Lausche, who is of Slovene origin, conversed with them in Russian.

The meeting at the Masonic Auditorium, presided by Philmore J. Haber, President of the Jewish Community Council of Cleveland to which all Jewish organizations in the city are affiliated, heard Mayor Lausche stress the similarity of basic democratic principles in the United States and the Soviet Union.

Rabbi Hillel Silver expressing confidence that the friendship now being cemented with the Soviet Jews would be an important factor in helping to solve Jewish problems in the post war period declared, "If the German Social Democrats of the Weimar Republic had the vision and courage to abolish anti-Semitism, Hitler would never have come to power."

Edward J. Blythin, ex-Mayor of Cleveland and Chairman of Russian War Relief, praised the Jews of the city for their devoted support of all efforts to aid the Soviet Union.

Professor Solomon Michoels received a standing ovation as he described the heroic feats of Jewish Red Army men on the Eastern front.

"These achievements have been

Kerensky Wheeled Out To Aid Dubinsky Crew

By Abraham Chapman

Eugene Lyons, candidate of the Counts-Dubinsky clique in the American Labor Party primaries has inadvertently shed a little more light on the anti-Soviet conspiracy brewing in the Dubinsky headquarters.

This time Lyons relies upon Alexander Kerensky to carry the ball for the Dubinsky-Lyons-Chanin gang. Eugene Lyons is the editor of **The American Mercury.** The August, 1943, issue of **The American Mercury,** now on the stands, features a vicious anti-Soviet article by Alexander Kerensky entitled "Russia is Ripe for Freedom." Lest there be any doubts as to what editor Eugene Lyons thinks of Kerensky as "one of the truly great figures of our epoch."

The two hands of the Dubinsky faction of splitters in the American Labor Party have gotten very mixed up indeed. While one hand drafts a platform (written for the enrolled voters of the ALP) urging collaboration with the Soviet Union—the other hand is pulling strings and organizing conspiracies for the overthrow of the Soviet Union, for the destruction of the United Nations, for the defeat of President Roosevelt's victory program. That is why Gerald Smith has become a salesman for Lyons' book "The Red Decade."

N. Chanin is the thug of the Dubinsky clique. Uncouth and unpolished, Chanin just blurted the whole platform of the Dubinsky gang in a few blunt words: shoot the Stalin regime—and have America wage war against the Soviet Union.

DUBINSKY IS LEADER

Dubinsky is the organizer of the clique. He runs Chanin and Lyons as candidates in the primaries on the Counts-Rose ticket. And Lyons sees to it that the essential program of the Dubinsky clique is ever kept before the eyes of the public through his editorial control of **The American Mercury,** his articles in the **New Leader,** his speeches at Camp Tamiment and other institutions dominated by the Social Democratic Federation.

Kerensky restates the Dubinsky and Chanin theme, that the war should not end with the Victory of the United Nations. And as Chanin and Dubinsky want the war to expand with American armies and American bullets against the Soviet Union, so too do Lyons-Kerensky, Mr. Kerensky says that Russia has to be "freed" from its present government—the government which liberated Rusia from Tsarism and

'granted' or will be extracted by the people only history can tell."

And lest there be any thought that Chanin-Lyons-Kerensky utterances represented the wild excesses of the Dubinsky program, rather than its very essence, Luigi Antonini, vice chairman of the New York State American Labor Party, jumped into the picture to clarify the pattern beyond the shadow of a doubt.

Luigi Antonini, on July 27, granted an exclusive interview to the Hearst press in which he repeated the Dubinsky-Chanin-Kerensky-Gerald L. K. Smith formula. He repeated the same Hitler thesis.

Once the dominating ambition of this clique is understood—the destruction of the Soviet Union—it is easy to understand why the Dubinsky line-up with John L. Lewis against President Roosevelt and against America, why the Dubinskys echo Hitler propaganda, why the Dubinskys are trying to transform the American Labor Party into an instrument of their treachery. They know that a united American Labor Party representing the trade union movement as a whole in New York would never allow itself to become an agency of treason. That is why they are so active in trying to cover their tracks and pose as friends of the Soviet Union in the hope of winning support. But they stand exposed. The people of New York will answer them in the primaries on August 10.

It is time for the U. S. government to clamp down on the organization of anti-Soviet activities on American soil.

for your PENNIES go to the SCRAP!

12th A.D. MIDTOWN CLUB MEMBERS

EMERGENCY CALL!

Pick Landon To 'Reply' To Wallace

WASHINGTON, July 29 (UP).—Chairman Harrison E. Spangler of the Republican National Committee announced today that former Gov. Alfred M. Landon of Kansas, GOP presidential standard-bearer in 1936, next Saturday night will answer Vice-President Henry A. Wallace's Detroit speech.

Landon will speak over the National Broadcasting Co. network from 8 to 8:15 P.M. EWT, Saturday, Spangler said, on "Vice-President Wallace and Fascists."

Speaking in Detroit last Sunday night, Wallace charged that fascistic-minded Americans were seeking to take advantage of the war as an opportunity to capture control of the government here.

MODERN MUSIC from RUSSIA ON Columbia RECORDS

PROKOFIEV
Classical Symphony in D Major
Mitropoulos and Minneapolis Sym.
MX 166 ..... $2.63

PROKOFIEV
Concerto in D for Violin and Orch.
Szigeti with London Phil. Symphony
MM 244 ..... $3.41

RUSSIAN Modern MUSIC
Shostakovitch-Moszolov-Meytuss
M 347 ..... $2.10
Prices Include Federal Excise Tax

SHOSTAKOVITCH
Quintet Opus 57
Awarded the Stalin prize. Played by Vivian Rifkin (Piano)
Stuyvesant String Quartet
M-MM 681 ..... $4.73

SHOSTAKOVITCH
Concerto for Piano and Orchestra
Eileen Joyce, Leslie Heward Cond.
MM 527 ..... $3.67

SHOSTAKOVITCH
Quartet Opus 49
Stuyvesant String Quartet
MX 231 ..... $2.63

The MUSIC ROOM

more than these prices:
Onions, 3 pounds, 21 cents; potatoes, 5 pounds, 25 cents; cabbage, one pound, 4½ cents; lettuce, one pound, 12 cents; oranges, one pound, 12 cents; lemons, one pound, 17 cents; grapefruit, one pound, 10 cents.

"We are amazed that a policeman who has been active in promoting fascism and anti-Semitism should be allowed to continue in service in times like the present."

The resolution pointed out that "maintenance of such persons on the police force as upholders of law

FBI which show that Patrolman James L. Drew was responsible for the distribution of anti-war, anti-Semitic and pro-fascist literature, and that he was associated with and aided well-known fascists, some of whom have been indicted for sedition."

diversity of standards and administration.

The City Welfare Department, *which administers one third of the* funds used to run these centers—the third supplied by the State War Councils—has a nominal authority in the running of the centers. The Mayor's Committee recommends "objective" standards, in such matters as teachers' qualifications, salaries and hours. The fund, thus far, has been administered as if it were "charity."

Actual supervision, however, is as diverse as the agencies—mostly settlement houses—in which the centers are located. Salaries, qualifications of teachers, ages of children, differ widely from one center to another.

CENTRAL AUTHORITY

In one of these places, the **Daily Worker** was informed by a group of teachers, children all the way from 2 to 9 years old are cared for in the same group, in defiance of all recognized pedagogical principles.

Working mothers and experts are both demanding a centralized administration of child care, on a *non-charity basis*, with both educational and welfare representatives on the administrative body.

Reports that the New York City Board of Education is unwilling to share in such supervision were termed false by the **Daily Worker's** informants.

Mothers' groups have informed the **Daily Worker** that they plan to "turn the heat," on all public officials, especially on City Councilman who will be up for reelection this fall.

These officials will be called upon to fight actively for an adequate child care program in the city, with centralized administration, our informants stated.

made possible," he said, "by the powerful reserves that our country possesses, and the complete unity of all the peoples of the Soviet Union, Jews, Ukrainians, White Russians, fighting side by side."

led the Soviet peoples to the highest attainments of democracy and liberty — Kerensky volunteers into any army which will fight the Soviet Union. He says:

"Whether that freedom will be

Report to 132 E. 26th St.

Sunday, 10:30 A.M.

August 1st

AIR-CONDITIONED

133 WEST 44th ST., N. Y. C.

LO. 3-4420 • Open Evenings

Mail Orders Shipped Promptly

800 Church, Labor, Civil Heads Urge FDR Act on Race Violence

Eight hundred labor, religious, and civic leaders, from 4 states, joined yesterday in sending an open letter to President Roosevelt, expressing appreciation of his position against discrimination and attacks upon Negroes and other racial minorities, *and urging him to further* action to prevent outbreaks of anti-racial violence.

This was announced by Congressman Vito Marcantonio, president of the International Labor Defense, which circulated the letter.

The signers included international presidents of 13 labor unions, and leaders in the fields of religion, education, social service, and the arts.

In transmitting the signatures to President Roosevelt, Congressman Marcantonio acknowledge a letter to him in which the President said:

"I share your feeling that recent outbreaks of violence in widely scattered parts of the country endanger our national unity and comfort our enemies. I am sure that every American regrets it.

"I have asked the heads of several government agencies, including the Attorney General, to give special attention to the problem."

Congressman Marcantonio, in connection with the 800 signatures said:

"I give you assurance of my personal support, and of the support of the International Labor Defense and of the signers of this letter, who represent millions of Americans, to your leadership and policies and to the various agencies of our government to strengthen the forces *throughout the country* which are combatting, in their communities, the Axis evil of attacks upon racial and other minorities."

NOTED SIGNATURES

Prominent signers included Charles Chaplin, Grace Moore, Jean Muir, William Rose Benet, Dudley Nichols, film writer and director; Frank Tuttle, movie director; George S. Schuyler, associate editor of the Pittsburgh Courier; Frank Marshall Davis, executive editor of the Associated Negro Press; Emil Lengyel, Emil Ludwig, Waldo Frank, Don Freeman, Donald Ogden Stewart.

Representative Adolph J. Sabath of Chicago, chairman of the House Rules Committee; New York Assemblymen Daniel G. Burrows and Hulen Jack; William Jay Schieffelin of New York; Judge James S. Watson of New York; Dr. Max Yergan, president of the National Negro Congress; James Kelly, grand secretary, Negro Elks, Birmingham, Alabama; Jeannette Testu, state representative and Washington State member of the Democratic National Committee.

Text of letter to President appears on page 8.

Prominent among the religious leaders signing the letter were:

Rev. Carlyle Adams, editor, "The Presbyterian Tribune, Utica, N. Y.; Rt. Rev. Alleyne, bishop the Sixth Episcopal Dist. of the African *Methodist Episcopal Zion Church*, Philadelphia; Rev. Henry E. Cobb, Senior Minister, Collegiate Church, New York; Rabbi Henry Cohen, Galveston, Tex.; Dean John Warren Day, Grace Cathedral, Topeka, Kans.; Rev. Frederick M. Eliot, president American Unitarian Association, Boston; Fred L. Hall, state superintendent, The Ohio Conference of Congregational Christian Churches, Cleveland; Rabbi David Graubert, Chicago; Rt Rev. Henry W. Hobson, Bishop of Southern Ohio, Cincinnati; Rt. Rev. Longley, Bishop Episcopal Church, Davenport, Iowa; Dr. Moses R. Lovell, the Cadman Church, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Rev. Sidney Lovett, chaplain; Yale University; Rev. Charles F. MacLennan, director, Religion and Labor Center of Cleveland.

Rev. William Melish, rector, Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Rt. Rev. Walter Mitchell, Bishop (Episcopal) of Arizona; Rt. Rev. Arthur W. Moulton, Bishop (Episcopal) of Utah; Rev. Palfrey Perkins, King's Chapel House, Boston Mass.; Rev. Edwin McNeill Poteat, Euclid Avenue Baptist Church, Cleveland; Dr. Guy Emery Shipler, editor, "The Churchman," New York; Rev. F. Hastings Smyth, Society of the Catholic Commonwealth, Boston.

Labor leaders included:

John Green, int'l pres., Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, Camden, N. J.; O. A. Knight, int'l pres., Oil Workers Union, Fort Worth, Texas; Joseph Curran, int'l pres., National Maritime Union, New York; Abram Flaxer, int'l pres., State, County and Municipal Workers, New York; J. F. Jurich, int'l pres., Fishermen and Allied Workers of America, Seattle; Morris Muster, int'l pres., United Furniture Workers of America, New York; Grant W. Oakes, int'l pres., United Farm Equipment and Metal Workers of America, Chicago, Michael J. Quill, int'l pres., Transport Workers Union, New York; Reid Robinson, int'l pres., Mine, Mill and Smelter Wkrs., Denver; Joseph P. Selly, int'l pres., American Communications Association, New York; Harry Bridges, int'l pres., Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, San Francisco; Donald Henderson, int'l pres., United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing and Allied Workers of America, Philadelphia;

Ben Gold, int'l pres., Fur and Leather Workers, New York; Wayne Adams, pres., Greater Flint (Mich). Industrial Union Council; Pat C. Quinn, pres., Greater Detroit and Wayne County (Mich.) Industrial Union Council; John Goodman, sec'y-treas., Hotel Front Service Emp. No. 144; H. A. Freeman, sec'y M. I. T. Teachers Union, Cambridge, Mass.; Willis J. Hill, Carpenters Local 634, Los Angeles; James McLeish, pres., Dist. 4, United Electrical Workers; John McManus, pres., Nespwaper Guild of New York; Ferdinand C. Smith, int'l sec'y National Maritime Union, New York; Douglas L. MacMahon, pres. Local 100, Transport Workers Union, New York; Ernest T. Olson, pres., Local 38, Building Service Employees, Tacoma; Mickey Quinn, pres, Shipscalers Union, Seattle, William E. Roth, sec'y Local 253, Amer. Fed. of Teachers, Milwaukee; Lester M. Rayn, pres., Local 1710, United Brotherhood of Carpenters, Tiburen, Calif.

Among educators signing the letter were:

Prof. Nathaniel Cantor, University of Buffalo; Dr. Rufus E. Clement, pres., Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.; Earl E. Eubank, head Dept. of Sociology, University of Cincinnati; Prof. Jerome Hall, Indiana University Law School; Prof. Broadus Mitchell, New York; William A. Neilson, president emeritus, Smith College, Falls Village, Conn.; Dr. Mary E. Wooley, president emeritus, Mt. Holyoke College.

Social worker signatories included:

James Egert Allen, pres., N. Y. State National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, New York; William Y. Bell, Jr. gen'l secy. Atlanta Urban League, Atlanta, Ga.; Harold J. Bingham, head resident, Neighborhood House, Louisville, Ky.; John S. R. Bourne, Eastern New England Congress for Equal Opportunities, Boston; Benjamin Glassberg, supt., Department of Public Assistance, Milwaukee; Mary W. Rittenhouse, district sec'y, Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Florence E. Stone, exec. sec'y, Kansas District Y. W. C. A., Wichita, Kans.

BUSINESS and PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY

Army and Navy

TENTS of every description. Cots, stoves, all camping and hiking equipment in stock. Get our prices first. GR. 5-9073. Hudson, 105 Third Ave.

Beauty Parlors

GOLDSTEIN'S, 223 E. 14th St. GR. 5-8989 Latest Feather Haircut. Permanent. $3 and $5. Also 3 items $1.35.

Carpet Cleaners

YOUR 9x12 DOMESTIC RUG
CLEANED
STORED
DEMOTHED
INSURED
$3.24
FREE STORAGE TO SEPT. 15
Colonial Carpet
1307 Webster Avenue
Call JErome 7-6288

YOUR 9x12 DOMESTIC RUG
Cleaned
Stored
De-Mothed
Insured
Wrapped
$3.24
Free Storage During Summer Months
Modern Plant • MElrose 5-7576
Security Carpet
453 E. 147th St. New York

Dentists

Dr. J. S. EFREMOFF
Surgeon Dentist
147 FOURTH AVE., cor. 14th St.
Formerly at 80 Fifth Ave.
Phone: AL. 4-3910

DR. A. BROWN, Surgeon Dentist, 223 Second Ave., cor. 14th St. GR. 7-3844.

DR. S. GLOUBERMAN, 1585 Townsend Ave., near Mt. Eden Ave., Bronx. Tel.: Tremont 8-9758 (Formerly at 200 E. 170th St.)

Electrolysis

UGLY HAIR REMOVED FOREVER

By a foremost, expert Electrologist, recommended by leading physicians—strict sterility and hygiene by Registered Nurse. Perfect results guaranteed. Safe privacy. Men also treated.

BELLA GALSKY, R.N.
175 Fifth Avenue
333 West 57th Street
Tel.: GR. 7-6449

Electrolysis

SPECIAL OFFER! Free treatment to newcomers! Unwanted hair removed quickly forever from face, body. Personal attention. Safest method. Physician in attendance. BELLETTA, 110 West 34th, Room 1102. (Opposite Macy's) MEdallion 3-4218.

Furniture

SAVE TIME — SAVE MONEY
Large Selection of Guaranteed
FURNITURE
Budget Plan—Cash Prices
ROSEWOOD FURNITURE CO.
169 E. 125th St., bet. Lex. & 3rd Ave.
Tel.: LE. 4-3995
OPEN TO 9 P.M. - FRIDAY TO 6 P.M.

Insurance

LEON BENOFF, 391 E. 149th St., N. Y. C. Fire, Automobile and every kind of Insurance. Tel.: ME. 5-0984.

CARL BRODSKY—Every kind of Insurance. Room 505, 799 Broadway. GR. 5-3826.

Laundries

U. S. FRENCH HAND LAUNDRY, 9 Christopher St. WA. 9-2732. Efficient, reasonable, call-deliver.

Moving and Storage

Lexington Storage
202-10 W. 89th St. - TR. 4-1575
SPECIAL RATES FOR POOL CAR SHIPMENTS TO— California, Portland, Seattle, Denver and States of Arizona, New Mexico, Wyoming and Texas.
Modern warehouse. Private rooms. Inspection invited. Local moving. Full-part loads to-from Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Atlanta, Washington, St. Louis and Florida. Attractive rates. Insured. Free estimates. No obligation.

COOKE'S
STORAGE WAREHOUSE
209-11 East 125th St., N. Y. City
Telephone: LEhigh 4-0786
300 Readers Used Our Service
Est. 1861 Special rates to Worker readers

J. SANTINI, Lic. Long Distance Moving—Storage. Reasonable rates. LEhigh 4-2222.

FRANK GIARAMITA. Express and moving, 13 East 7th St., near Third Ave. Tel. GR. 7-2457.

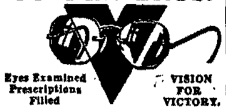
Please mention the Daily Worker when patrorizing our advertisers.

Men's Wear

NEWMAN BROS. Men's and Young Men's Clothing. 84 Stanton St., nr. Orchard, N. Y. C. Comradely attention.

Opticians and Optometrists

Official IWO Bronx Opticians
GOLDEN BROS.



Eyes Examined
Prescriptions Filled
VISION FOR VICTORY.
262 E. 167th St., nr. Morris Ave.
Telephone: JE. 7-0022

Official Optometrists for B'klyn IWO
UNITY OPTICAL CO.
153 Flatbush Ave., near Atlantic Ave.
ELI ROSS, Optometrist
Tel.: NEvins 8-9166 • Daily 9 a.m.-8 p.m. Saturday 9 a.m.-5 p.m.

OFFICIAL I.W.O. OPTICIAN

UNION SQ. OPTICAL
147 FOURTH AVE.
13th & 14th Sts.
Eyes Examined
By OCULIST
100% UNION SHOP
Phone: GR. 7-7553
N. SHAFFER, WM. VOGEL—Directors

OFFICIAL I.W.O. OPTICIANS
Associated Optometrists
255 West 34th St., nr. Seventh Ave.
Tel.: MEd. 3-3243 • Daily 9 a.m.-7:30
J. P. FREEMAN, Optometrist

Physicians

DR. CHERNOFF, 223 Second Ave. 10 A.M.-7:30 P.M. Sun. 11-2 P.M. Phone: GR. 7-7697.

DR. MAISEL, 107 E. 17th St., nr. Union Sq. 10-1, 4-8. Sunday 10-12. ST. 9-8016.

Records—Music

A Group of "MUST" Albums
"Negro Sinful Songs" ...... Leadbelly
"Moscow Strikes Back"—
Music from the Documentary Films
"The American Songbag" — Carl Sandburg
"Songs of Free Men"...... Paul Robeson
and others
Berliner's Music Shop
154 FOURTH AVE. Cor. 14th St.
Free Delivery Tel.: GR. 5-8229
OPEN EVENINGS to 11:30

SONGS OF FREE MEN
Paul Robeson
FOR COMPLETE STOCK RECORDS
— See —
O. PAGANI & BRO.
289 BLEECKER ST., cor. 7th Ave.
CH. 2-6744 Mail orders filled

Restaurants

Russian Skazka
Soviet-American Recordings
Dinner ...75c
Late Snacks 25c
Beer and Wine
17 Barrow St. • CH. 2-9124
IRT to Christopher St. IND. to W. 4 St.

VIENNESE FOOD and ATMOSPHERE
Little Vienna Restaurant
39 W. 46th St. Bet. 5th & 6th Aves
Lunch 50c • Dinner 85c
• PARTIES OUR SPECIALTY
• MUSIC
Tel.: LO. 3-7747 • Open Sunday
Highly Recommended

Jade Mountain
Restaurant
Quality Chinese Food
197 Second Ave. - Bet. 12 & 13 Sts.
GR. 7-9444

KAVKAZ, 332 E. 14th St. Excellent Shashliks. Home atmosphere. Open air dining room.

CANTON RESTAURANT, 249 W. 45th St. Chinese-American full-course dinner 40c. Follow the crowd.

JOHN'S RESTAURANT, 302 E. 12th St. Excellent food, comradely atmosphere.

MESSINGER'S CAFETERIA, 705 Allerton Ave., Bronx. Delicious food, comradely atmosphere.

Typewriters-Mimeos

ALL MAKES new and rebuilt. J. E. Albright & Co., 833 Broadway. AL. 4-4828.

I. J. MORRIS, Inc.
Funeral Directors for the IWO
Plots in all Cemeteries,
Funerals arranged in all Boroughs
296 SUTTER Ave., B'klyn, N.Y
DI. 2-1273-4-5 Day — PHONES — DI. 2-2726 Night

Does G-Man Hoover Know U. S. Is Fighting Fascism?

By Sender Garlin

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, chief of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, is apparently unaware of the fact that the United States is fighting a war against Fascism.

The other day Hoover gave an interview in celebration of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the FBI and the 26th anniversary of his entrance into its ranks.

While it is true, as Hoover says, that one need not fear for the future of the U. S. because of "the basic soundness of the American people," he is certainly not helping to fight the Axis when he links the Communists with Fascists and Nazis.

The G-man chief asserted:

"This nation is strong and its strength comes from its people. That's one thing the subversive elements have always overlooked—the basic soundness of the American people. They believe so strongly in democracy that Fascism, Nazism and Communism have never been able to get a real foothold."

Hoover's action in placing Communists in the same category as the sworn foes of America and the United Nations coalition is certainly at variance with current developments. It is an echo of the Elizabeth Dilling school of red-baiting.

PROGRESSIVES HOUNDED

The recent historic decision of the U. S. Supreme Court in the case of Wilhelm Schneiderman strengthens the conviction that Hoover's views stem, not from the current, urgent issues of the day but rather from the moldy archives of the Dilling-Gerald L. K. Smith school school.

The shocking truth is that the FBI under Hoover's direction has shown a strong disposition to base itself on the ideology of those it is expected to fight. Is it not curious, for example, that Hoover's slant on the Communists has a striking resemblance to that of the Mrs. Dilling of "Red Network" ill-fame, Gerald L. K. Smith, leader of the America First Party, and other subversive individuals who ought to be behind the bars?

A startling series of articles recently appeared in The Nation. These articles, contained shocking revelations about the badgering of anti-fascists by the Civil Service Commission and the FBI. They revealed how valuable time and money is wasted for the purpose of tracking down not fascists but loyal Americans suspected of liberal and progressive thoughts and remote associations with alleged "left wing" groups. As revealed in these articles, FBI investigators who have been hounding loyal anti-fascists in the U. S. government service are more imbued with the notions of propagandists who ought to be indicted than they are with the principles enunciated by the Atlantic Charter or the public addresses and statements by President Roosevelt, Vice-President Wallace and other United Nations leaders.

No war can be won with a wrong political policy. And it is apparent that the political policy of FBI is at variance with the policy of the Roosevelt administration. This is clearly indicated by the Nation articles. It is made unmistakable by the statements ascribed to J. Edgar Hoover in the United Press dispatch from Washington in connection with the FBI anniversary.

FASCISTS UNMOLESTED

The American people acknowledge the efficient work of the FBI in tracking down some of the physical saboteurs of the American war effort. But the same, unfortunately, cannot be said for its activities against those who, in the words of Mr. Wallace, "sabotage the American mind."

The native fascists in America still enjoy a field day. Fascist agitators like Gerald L. K. Smith operate openly and do Hitler's work in key war centers of the country. The Ku Klux Klan crowd, the Christian Fronters and the Joe McWilliams are riding high. They do not fear the FBI. In fact they are heartened by its obsession with the "Communist menace."

The Communists represent a comparatively small group in the U. S. But that is not the reason why they are not a danger. Rather, it is because they are part of the democratic current, and—as the Herald Tribune has put it—"are now actually using their influence (and it has at times proved a very valuable influence) for all-out prosecution of the war." (Herald Tribune editorial, July 16, 1943.)

REAL ENEMY

Let the FBI turn its eyes to the real enemy, to the inciters of race riots, insurrection against constituted authority—to the Gerald L. K. Smith's and his slimy crew. When Hoover says that Fascism and Nazism have never been able to get a real foothold is he not underestimating the power of evil of America's foes? Has he forgotten that Gerald L. K. Smith polled 112,00 votes in the Republican primary as a candidate for the U. S. Senate in the last election?

America, indeed, has numerous internal foes. It would be of real service to our nation if the FBI would concentrate on them, instead of playing their game by attacking genuine fighters for democracy.

FDR Stirs the Nation

THE President's splendid speech came at a moment when marked gains have been made against the Axis enemy, but when much more is still to be done. It came when new defeatist assaults are being launched against the war effort.

Of Italy he said that there will be "no truck" with fascism, that Mussolini and his fellow-bandits will be tried and punished and that the matter of freedom lies in the hands and free choice of the Italian people.

The successes in the Mediterranean were put in their proper light. They were presented as one phase of the war, which must

To his call the entire people—and labor in particular—can respond quickly and wholeheartedly. They will put themselves back of the Commander-in-Chief, in support of those measures being taken to forward the war on the home and military fronts. They will do all in their power to strengthen the Anglo-Soviet-American coalition, the keystone to victory. They will beat back all those who want to break the solidarity of the United Nations as embodied in this coalition. They will go forward to deliver the main knock-out blow to Hitler, while he is weak, through the carrying forward of real two-front warfare.

'We Urge You...' A Letter to FDR By 800 Americans on Race Violence

Eight hundred civic, church, educational and labor leaders joined in addressing an appeal to President Roosevelt urging him to act against those seditious forces in America provoking violence against Negroes, and

Latin America who are our allies.

The total effect upon our war effort of these incidents is, of course, to retard industrial production, to impair the morale of our armed forces and to injure national unity so vital to the

prevent the repetition of these assaults. In consequence it must be said that in transit to training areas, in civilian communities around training areas in certain sections of the country Negro soldiers are subjected to unjust and

Fraternally Yours

BONDS VS. BRAWLS. More than 350 Bronxites flocked to a rally called by the Treasury Department and CDVO, put $51,000 into war bonds, passed a resolution to the President expressing "deepest horror at the great victory won by the Axis in Detroit," and pledged that they would not let it happen here. The President was asked "to broadcast a warning to the nation, calling on all Americans not to be taken in by Hitler and his agents who are turning white against black, Jew against non-Jew, in order to hold up production of planes and tanks and in order to wreck the offensive in Europe."

• • •

"PUT EVERY SPREADER OF RACE SLANDER on trial for treason," the resolution read, "whether he be Bundist, Ku Kluxer, America Firster or Christian Fronter. We call upon you and the Department of Justice to begin with the Fifth Column in Detroit." The outstanding speakers at this **Buy Bonds** rally were Frank D. Griffin of the Negro Labor Victory Committee; Frank Lockwood of the American Theatre Wing; Rabbi R. Goldsmith, and George Starr, field organizer, Jewish-American Section of the **International Workers Order.**

• • •

DON'T BE FOOLED BY "INNOCENT" JOKES that portray the Jewish person as the one who is not fighting but who stays at home using up the rubber stocks of the country. Heard any jokes like that? There are many circulating, and they're as far from "innocent" as the fifth column bands which fabricate and send them on their way. Anti-Semitism is a growing problem. Like anti-Negro violence, it's a symptom that the Axis here at home is stepping up its hate activities.

• • •

YOU CAN'T HUSH UP ANTI-SEMITISM. It must be met and answered squarely. "This Is Treason," latest IWO publication, written by Sol Vail, rips the camouflage aside and bares the roots of anti-Semitism; shows the crooked, clever ways in which it works, and tells what must be done about it. This booklet was considered so important for now by Congressman Dickstein and Joseph Curran that each wrote a foreword to it. Remember "This Is Treason!" Get it now. Tell others how to get it. Five cents at all IWO lodges, bookshops and 80 Fifth Ave., 16th floor.

• • •

TWO ROOMS IN THE LENINGRAD HOSPITAL will be equipped in the name of the Jewish-American Section, IWO, with $20,000 now being collected. A "down payment" of $10,000 was made to Itzik Feffer and Professor Solomon Michoels at the Polo Grounds reception rally. . . . Ten thousand dollars is being raised for the United Jewish Appeal, $2,500 of which has already reached that agency.

be carried forward much further.

He was especially correct when he "told off" those who talk about the war lasting until 1949. His emphasis was, correctly, on what we do now as the crucial test determining how long the war will last.

To the "Japan First" crowd he gave a fitting rebuke, when he reviewed the progress of the war in the Pacific and told Japan that it could not count on "a long period" to consolidate its forces there.

Particularly conspicuous in the President's speech was its stress on the "one-ness" of the home and war fronts.

In this reference, the President sharply struck out at the Hoovers, Tafts and Hearsts, who are carrying forward the defeatist strategy of raising up home front doubts and disturbances in order to block the prosecution of the war.

The President did not, of course, go into detail on the home front. He promised that for a further speech. We all are aware that there are home front problems. We all know well that they exist by reason of the fact that the President's program of April, 1942 was not carried out. When the President addresses himself to these problems, we are sure that he will emphasize the big part that labor has played in the conduct of the war.

The country will also agree that while Mr. Roosevelt was right in placing the largest emphasis on winning the war, he was just as correct in bringing forward post-war plans for the protection of the men and women in our armed forces. In doing this latter thing, the President has underlined the unity of the armed forces and the people. It is an effective reply to those defeatists and appeasers who have been working overtime to divide the men and women in the military and naval services from the people.

The President paid warm and deserved tribute to our fighting men and to those of our staunch allies. To the men and women of China, Great Britain and the Soviet Union—those fighting in the anti-Axis coalition—he gave high praise. Particularly did he call attention to the huge contribution which the Soviet Union has made to victory in this global war. "The heaviest and most decisive fighting today," he reminded us, "is going on in Russia."

The President let it be known that there is agreement on fundamentals among the United Nations. No post-war questions, such as the where and when of boundaries, can be permitted to deter us from pushing on to victory in coalition warfare. Here, again, Mr. Roosevelt gave a resounding reply to the Hearsts and their kind. These defeatists are attempting right now to incite our people against Britain and particularly against the Soviet Union. That is their sole remaining hope to save Hitler, through dividing the United Nations.

It is an all-out war against the enemy to which the President calls us all.

Allied Union Unity

ANNOUNCEMENT that the Anglo-Soviet Trade Union Committee concluded another two-day session on July 23 dramatizes the continued collaboration between the British and Soviet trade union movements.

The announcement also serves to bring again before American labor the shameful fact that we, the other great power in the United Nations coalition, have no representatives on this inter-allied body.

The CIO and the Railroad Brotherhoods, it is true, have gone on record in favor of such collaboration. But in the American Federation of Labor, disgracefully, the Woll-Hutcheson-Dubinsky clique have so far succeeded in blocking all such moves.

The workers who are affiliated to AFL unions can feel how much responsibility rests on them to change this attitude of their federation.

It is to be hoped that the CIO and Railroad Brotherhoods will find the ways and means to establish such collaboration on their own part, even prior to AFL action.

In this connection, it is more than worthwhile noting the suggestion which the Anglo-Soviet trade union conference made in regard to closer cooperation among individual unions of the big allied powers. If American unions would take up this suggestion, and establish such friendly relations with the British and Soviet trade unions in their respective fields, it would be of immense value to the war effort. It would also be the means by which, in the shortest possible time, Anglo-Soviet-American trade union unity would be advanced.

This proposal was originally made by the British trade union leader, Jack Tanner, for individual cooperation of the unions in the metal trades. Let us suppose that this specific relationship were established. It would then bring to the united conference of the British and Soviet metal trades unions, the representatives of more than 3,000,000 trade unionists in the United States. These are unions which neither Hutcheson or Woll could prevent from acting.

What are these unions? There is the big United Steelworkers Union, CIO, with 800,000 members; the United Automobile Workers Union, with more than one million members; the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers Union, 500,000 members; the Shipbuilders Union with 200,000. To these CIO unions could be added the powerful independent International Association of Machinists, with a membership of over 500,000.

These unions are at the very heart of our war effort. Their cooperation with the British and Soviet metal unions would promote closer relations between the AFL and CIO in the course of time. It would give reality to allied labor unity and would greatly hasten the day when it would be adopted on a wider scale.

was petitioned through the International Labor Defense office by its President, Rep. Vito Marcantonio, to whom President Roosevelt recently wrote his endorsement of Marcantonio's stand on such outrages as the Detroit riot. Below is the letter signed by 800 leading Americans.

President Franklin D. Roosevelt
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

We call your attention to a series of outbreaks of violence against Negro people and other minority groups in the country which have developed in various sections of the United States. The mass murders and anti-Negro rioting in Detroit, the lynching of Cellos Harrison in Marianna, Florida, and the riot of ten thousand whites against the Negro population of Beaumont, Texas, are but the latest in a mounting series of grave incidents of similar nature, which includes the so-called "Zoot Suit—Sailor War" in Los Angeles, the strikes against upgrading Negro war production workers in Detroit, Michigan and Mobile, Alabama, the pitched battles between Negro troops and white military police at Camp Wheeler, Georgia, the slaying of three Negro soldiers at Camp Van Dorn, Mississippi, the clash of Negro soldiers and civilian police at Collins, Mississippi, the shooting of four Negro soldiers at Riverside, California, and numerous other instances of riots, lynch mobs, police terrorism and incitement to anti-Negro strikes, all occurring within the short span of the last few months.

There is a peculiar Hitler-like pattern running through all these occurrences which in our opinion is more than accidental. It is significant that anti-Negro outbreaks have been stimulated precisely in those areas which are keys to successful war production and in and about military training areas. It is significant that immediate use of these outbreaks is made by enemy short-wave radio broadcasting agencies to spread distrust of American democracy among peoples of darker races in India, China, Africa and successful prosecution of America's war of survival.

We are well aware that nothing we have said thus far is new to you. It serves, however, as the basis for suggestions we would urge upon you as Commander-in-Chief. We are deeply convinced that effective steps to thwart the designs of enemy agencies to create racial strife in the United States must be taken by you personally. The actions of the Department of Justice in investigating all cases of lynching since the outbreak of the war at your direction, while commendable have not had the desired effect. While in no sense suggesting abandonment of such activity, we must point out that in no case involving a lynching has a conviction been obtained. Indeed, while recognizing many problems confronting the Department of Justice, it seems fair and objective criticism to state that it has not made the accomplishment which must be made if this hideous problem is to be solved. In no case involving the murder of a Negro soldier has the Department of Justice—either indirectly through State prosecutions for murder or directly through federal prosecutions for violations of the Civil Rights Statute (Title 18, Sec. 51)—secured the punishment of a person or persons responsible for this crime. In no case involving conspiracy to deprive Negro citizens of their civil and constitutional rights has the Department of Justice action been successful. Strikingly enough indictments secured in Detroit over a year ago against known pro-Nazi individuals have yet to be prosecuted. And in consequence we observed the renewal of anti-Negro activities by the same forces one year later in the disastrous anti-Negro strike at the vital war factory of the Packard Motor Company, and in murderous attacks upon the Negro communities.

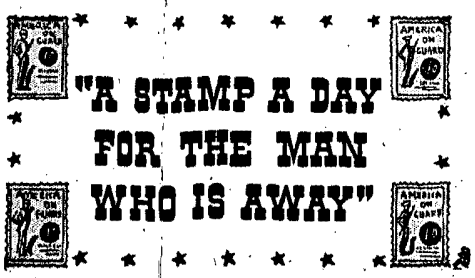
Similarly, while the War Department has been prompt to investigate reported cases of violence and mistreatment of Negro soldiers, it has in the large majority of these cases failed to accomplish either punishment of the guilty persons or a plan to brutal treatment without cause, to the harm of their own morale and to the great distress of their parents and loved ones who live in constant fear of the lynching or shooting of their soldier-relatives.

Your cordial reception of a group of outstanding leaders of the Negro church recently, your re-affirmation in Executive Order 9346 of the federal principle of no discrimination in employment in war industry, your recognition of the great heroism of our Negro troops through awards of the Navy Cross to Negro sailors and of other medals of valor to Negro soldiers are all tokens of your determination not only to mete out justice to all Americans, regardless of race, creed, color or national origin, but as well of your firm determination as Commander-in-Chief to tolerate no act which will retard our war effort or jeopardize the security and independence of the American Nation. In these actions you have the love and respect of the whole American people.

The time has come, Mr. President, when you and only you can strike a blow against those Nazi-influenced forces within our borders who strike at the very heart of our democracy at a time when it fights for its very existence. Only your voice, Mr. President, as the Nation's Commander-in-Chief has the authority necessary to rally every decent force in American life against these influences that seek to undermine our national unity.

It is with high seriousness of purpose that we urge you to go before the people of America and the people of the world and speak out against those forces attempting to tear the fabric of national unity. We urge you to make an historic fireside chat dealing specifically with the events mentioned in this letter. We urge you to place your high office back of guarantees that Negro people and other minority groups will be freed from every hindrance which prevents their full participation in our war effort; that every member of our armed forces will be given full and adequate protection by the federal government wherever he may be. And we urge you to effectuate these vitally necessary declarations with proper directives to the various agencies of government under your direction.

Such action will sustain the morale of thirteen million Negro people and millions of other minority groups whose labor and devotion are essential to victory. Such action will extend its influence to hundreds of millions of peoples of darker races throughout the world, without whose support the war cannot be won. Such action, we believe, will win the deepest understanding and response of all American people.



sand dollars will be gathered for the IWO National Servicemen's Welfare Fund. . . . The drive, which aims for a grand total of $50,000, opened on June 15.

• • •

10,000 POSTCARDS WILL SPURT to Congress as a result of the IWO conference on price roll-backs, which takes place Monday, Aug. 2, at the Hotel Pennsylvania. Speakers include Congressmen Marcantonio and Klein, and Councilmen Isaacs and Cacchione. All New York lodges be on hand. . . .

• • •

NEGRO CULTURE FINDS HOME. IWO Lodge 691 in Harlem is the cradle of a cultural center to perpetuate and develop the arts of the Negro. Named the Harlem People's Art Group, the participants have formulated a constitution and by-laws, acquiring an organized form designed for permanence. Dance, song, literature and drama will make a happy blend in the Harlem People's Art Group. Seasonal festivals, each of several days' duration, are being planned. Although the many artists who compose the group, like Millard Thomas, composer and conductor, and Massie Patterson, Calypso singer and dancer, are well known to audiences, the group as a unit makes its debut in September in New York City at the Heckscher Theatre.

5 Years Ago Today In the Daily Worker

JULY 30, 1938

DUBLIN—Douglas G. Corrigan, the "wrong way" American transatlantic flier, cuddled a beautiful meyther, or four-handled Irish loving cup, in his arms today when he boarded a train for Queenstown, whence he will sail tomorrow on the liner Manhattan for New York.

• • •

BOSTON—Ralph Mizelle, of Washington, a Negro postal clerk, and his wife today brought charges against Ross Bradford, assistant manager of the Hotel Ranger. Bradford is charged with discrimination in refusing to rent a room to the Negro couple.

• • •

PRAGUE—The discovery by the police of Aussig of a center for the diffusion of illegal Henlein literature has led to the uncovering of detailed plans for the waging of civil war in Czechoslovakia.

• • •

BERLIN—The American Embassy will investigate charges that motion pictures received in Germany of the recent Joe Louis-Max Schmeling heavyweight championship fight were censored to favor Schmeling, it was learned today.

Daily Worker

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY BY THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS CO., INC., 50 East 13th St., New York, N. Y.
President—Louis F. Budenz
Vice-President—Howard C. Boldt
Secretary-Treasurer—Benjamin J. Davis, Jr.
Telephone: ALgonquin 4-7954
Cable Address: "Daiwork." New York, N. Y.
Washington Bureau, Room 954, National Press Building, 14th and F Sts., Washington, D. C. Telephone: National 7910.

RATES

(Except Manhattan, Bronx, Canada and Foreign)

	3 months	6 months	1 year
DAILY WORKER and THE WORKER	$3.75	$6.75	$12.00
DAILY WORKER	3.00	5.75	10.00
THE WORKER	.75	1.25	2.00

(Manhattan and Bronx)

DAILY WORKER and THE WORKER	$4.25	$8.25	$15.00
DAILY WORKER	3.25	6.50	12.00
THE WORKER	1.00	1.75	3.00

FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1943

Finis Caucasie

By a Veteran Commander

On the War Fronts

THE capture of Temriuk seals the fate of the German bridgehead on the Taman Peninsula. The question now is—how many Germans will escape from Taman with anything more than their pants?

This bridgehead played an offensive role some months ago. Since last March it had played a defensive-offensive role, depending on how things were going further north. Since mid-July it had become purely defensive. Now it is gone and the Kerch Peninsula across the Straits lies open to attack, for it is difficult to defend without the Taman bridgehead, having a 150-mile coastline and a 15-mile neck.

Across the Sea of Azov it seems that something is brewing in the Melitopol sector where a Soviet breakthrough to Perekop (85 miles from Melitopol) is not impossible.

From Zaporozhe on the Red Army has practically reached the Dnieper along the entire line up to Rechitza, directly west of Chernigov, with German units pressed against the river in many points and forced to abandon their equipment (which is attested to by the steady rise in trophies taken by the Red Army as well as by the increasing number of prisoners).

A crossing of the Sozh (which runs through Gomel) may be expected, if it has not already been effected, with a pincer maneuver against Gomel. The last railroad junction (aside from Gomel) that the Germans hold east of the Dnieper—Krichev is under direct attack.

In the Smolensk Gate the Red Army is steadily pounding toward Orsha and Vitebsk. These two will probably be attacked simultaneously.

The moment is approaching when the Germans will have to do something about their Leningrad sector. Within a matter of days that sector might be left with only two railroad lines to "feed" it (of these the Baltic R.R. is a very circuitous one).

• • •

THE British Eighth Army has taken Foggia against practically no opposition.

The U. S. Fifth Army appears to be skirting Mt. Vesuvius to take Naples from the rear by way of Avellino and Cancello.

Corsica is practically cleared of all Germans, except for those who are trying to evacuate.

However, it must be pointed out that with all these successes we appear to be late as far as the Balkans are concerned (assuming that this was a worthwhile direction for a thrust, which is far from being demonstrated). The Yugoslav Army of Liberation, in spite of the help General Mikhailovitch seems to be giving to the Germans, reached the Adriatic coast some time ago in many places. They have hemmed in some German units in Montenegro. They have reached the outskirts of Trieste and Fiume.

But now the Germans claim the recapture of the port of Split (Spalato) and the occupation of the Island of Corfu. There seems to have been an opportunity we definitely missed here. To Germany our Italian campaign is nothing more dangerous than "athlete's foot." In this

Nationwide Rallies to Mark U. S.-Soviet Amity

Hearst Press, PM Squirm Under Spotlight of Browder Speech

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)

They did a job on Browder's speech yesterday, the speech he made at the Chicago Civic Opera on Sunday night and repeated in Gary, Indiana the night after.

By "they" we mean the press, and particularly the Hearst press. Most papers didn't see fit to run anything like real excerpts from the speech. But Hearst distinguished himself by distortions of such passages as were run in his papers.

As Robert Minor pointed out in yesterday's **Daily**, the chief effort of the Hearst press was to label Browder an agent of the Soviet government, and consider the speech a diplomatic statement from the USSR. It was not, said Minor, and only agents of Hitler could charge that.

But what is the content of Hearst's propaganda? Here is Browder, arguing that we Americans can't expect to win the war and win the peace except in collaboration with the Red Army and the USSR.

We certainly can't expect, said Browder, to evade the second front in France and the expect the USSR to take on also the Japanese in Asia.

FOUGHT JAPANESE

Browder pointed out that the USSR has already twice defeated the Japanese in the summer battles of 1938 and 1939 by its support for China, and the mere fact that the Red Army maintains such strength in Siberia, the Japanese forces are tied down. Moreover, said Browder, the Soviet Union's heavy blows against Hitler are destroying Japan's partner, and thus paving the way for the isolation of the Japanese.

But Hearst provocatively distorts all this to make it appear that the USSR is somehow allied with Japan, and that Browder is the instrument of some new pronouncement of Soviet policy.

But in all this yelling, what's Hearst concealing? The fact is that Hearst is terribly afraid of the defeat of Hitler in Europe, and has been bitterly opposed to second front action by the Allies that would utterly rout the Hitlerites.

In order to preserve Hitler in Europe, to weaken the democratic forces led by the USSR, Hearst has been trying to provoke a second front in Asia against the USSR—thus involve the Soviet Union in the old Munichman's dream of a war in which the Russians do the fighting, exhaust themselves, while the United States sits back and picks up the pieces.

Browder said such dreams are illusions, and against the interests of the United States, which demand the rout of both Germany and Japan.

REPRESENTS AMERICA

Well, who represents America in all this: Browder who wishes to defeat Germany utterly via a second front, that would also isolate and prepare the defeat of Japan, or Hearst—who wants to save Hitler and get other nations to pull our Far Eastern chestnuts out of the fire?

As for PM—its editorial by John P. Lewis yesterday was particularly shoddy, shabby, in reality insulting to its own readers. For one thing, Lewis' paper printed a garbled, inadequate news report of Browder's speeches. For another, it seems that Lewis could not even have read Browder's speech when he wrote his editorial.

So what does he do? slaps Hearst with the left - hand and Browder with the right-hand, in the same fashion as the ALP editorial of some weeks back on which John P. Lewis burned his fingers.

Lewis says the Hearst press shouldn't be so provocative toward our Soviet ally, but that Browder shouldn't talk about such things at all lest Hearst is given an opportunity.

But the whole editorial is premised on the Hearst interpretation—distortion—of Browder's speech. It doesn't even have the decency to argue the issues with Browder directly.

Well, why doesn't PM discuss the problems of relations with the USSR? Why doesn't it meet the issues that Browder raises, issues which are certainly on the minds of PM readers?

If PM disagrees, why not argue the issues, and argue fairly, and get away from this disgusting, "from-on-high" attitude based on a hasty reading of Hearst headlines?

Garden Meeting To Climax 3-Day Congress Here

The tenth anniversary of American-Soviet diplomatic relations will be celebrated with meetings throughout the country and with a huge Congress of American-Soviet Friendship to be held here on Nov. 6 and 7 at the Hotel New Yorker culminating with a dramatic mass meeting at Madison Square Garden on the evening of Nov. 8, it is announced by Corliss Lamont, chairman of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship.

(The full list of the sponsors—including a number of Governors, U. S. Senators, Bishops, labor leaders and publicists appears on page 5.)

"Now, more than ever, with Germany's propagandists, in the face of certain ultimate defeat, frantically seeking to divide the allied nations, such a demonstration of friendship and unity with the Soviet Union as the forthcoming Congress will be a real blow against the Nazis," Mr. Lamont said.

A call to the Congress, issued by the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, outlining the purposes of the meeting says: "The democratic nations have learned at terrible cost that only in the closest possible unity with the Soviet Union is victory assured, and that without such unity there can be no peaceful and stable world. Today that unity must be fulfilled and consolidated in the development of full coalition warfare, the only road to early victory for the United States.

"Full collaboration for victory must be followed by full collaboration for peace. Only thus can mankind's long struggle for freedom be transferred from the realm of war and bloodshed to that of peaceful construction and the great goal of a life of security and abundance for the common man be realized. In cementing American-Soviet friendship, we help to create the foundation for the abiding friendship of all free peoples on which such a life must rest."

3-DAY MEETING

The program for the three-day meeting in New York City will open with a luncheon at the Hotel New Yorker, at which American-

Ehrenburg Writes:

Minsk Finishes Kube's Last 'Play'

By Ilya Ehrenburg

(By Wireless to Inter-Continent News)

MOSCOW, Sept. 28.—For two years wild wolves have been tearing at our country. The chase has started. The wolves are being killed right and left. The Red Army is advancing towards the frontiers of much suffering Byelorussia, and it was saluted by a shot fired by a Byelorussian patriot, who killed

Between the Lines

Filipinos and Their 'Common-Law' Wives

DAILY WORKER FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

OUR first reaction is to take the recent British cabinet chang with a grain of salt. For despite the fact that Lord Beave brook, known to be friendly to the USSR, returns to a Cabinet po all other signs point to a strengthening of the ultra-Tory positio For example, Sir John Anderson, notorious Municheer of ill-fam in India and Ireland, takes over British finances. And Viscou Cranborne takes over the dominions post. What we don't k about the Beaverbrook appointment is that he seems to b brought back to *offset the effects of Churchill's speech* and palliate opinion among Englishmen. The whole thing is a b mechanical. **He was dropped out when no longer needed, brought back when needed, but all his speeches and editoria urgings on the second front were not heeded when it might ha made a real difference.**

• • •

AN INTERESTING angle of Mussolini's resurrection in north ern Italy is his strong denunciation of the House of Savo He pretends to revive not just the Fascist Party but "Fascist Re publican" Party. Why this sudden denunciation of the monarch *and the sudden resumption of republican pretensions? Undoub* edly because in his desperation, Mussolini is trying to take ad vantage of the popular mood in Italy—the desire for a republi and the intense feeling against the monarchy.

People who know Italy have pointed out for some time th among the masses there is a real and long-standing desire for republic, and a long tradition of contempt for the royal hous Thus we have an interesting paradox: Mussolini in the final stag of his career tries to capitalize on these moods, but the Allie who could now really mobilize the Italian people, are stuck with committment to bolster the Savoy dynasty.

• • •

THE JAPANESE are already setting up the national assembl of what they call the "future republic of the Philippines Washington circles, realizing how late they are, have suddenl gotten worried. Millard Tydings, Democratic Senator of Mary land, has introduced a bill to grant the Philippines complete in dependence to take effect as soon as the bill has passed. Cer tainly the idea is good, need is urgent, the action in fact long overdue.

• • •

BUT WHILE we're at it, let's look at the West Coast wher Filipinos of American citizenship live. A nasty situation ha arisen in some regiments of Filipino soldiers according to the chaplain, Eugene C. Noury, of the 1st Filipino Infantry, as re ported in the **Peoples World**. It seems that many soldiers ha common-law wives, white girls. And in many cases, children wer born of such marriages. The states of Oregon, California, Nevad and Arizona do not grant licenses to Filipinos who wish to marr white girls. Neither does the church recognize such marriages **Result is that the families of these soldiers can't get their pa allowances because they are not officially married and this i causing havoc with morale.** The chaplain appealed to the Wa *Department, which said nothing doing.*

Finally the chaplain appealed to the Governor of Californi Earl Warren, highly-touted as presidential timber. But at th writing he has done nothing. Moral is that we should certain give the Philippines complete and immediate independence. Bu there is a long way to go in the treatment of American Filipin as full-fledged citizens.

• • •

AN INTER-AMERICAN Students Congress has been meetin in Chile, and one of its resolutions the other day denounce the Argentine government for failing to break relations with th

opinion we are not alone: General Fuller, Field Marshal Lord Milne and General Gough agree and put it in writing, and Generals Marshall and Eisenhower are reported to be of the same opinion.

* * *

THERE is something radically new in our air warfare: for the first time P-47 Lightning fighters with special "Ang-liscard fuel tanks" accompanied our Flying Fortresses on a 650-mile round-trip to Emden. They suddenly outmaneuvered the German defending fighters from the clouds and destroyed 22 out of 58, 18 more having been shot down by the Fortresses.

* * *

IN not THE South Pacific our troops captured Sagerak and thus opened a new offensive against Madang, half way between Wewak and Finschhafen.

Heavy Fighting on Dalmatian Coast

(Continued from Page 1)

Corfu, the Greek island off the coast of Albania, and an important point for control of the southern Adriatic. The Germans said that Italian resistance on the island had been broken by an Alpine regiment and seven thousand prisoners were taken.)

FROM TRIESTE TO FIUME

"Free Yugoslavia" gave few new details on the fighting around Fiume and Trieste. A day earlier, it was reported that most of the Istrian peninsula between Trieste and Fiume was in the hands of the Peoples Army.

Sushak, a suburb of Fiume, is still held by the partisans, although the town of Illirsk Bistrica, north of Fiume has been evacuated.

Severe fighting continues, says yesterday's communique, from Gorizia to the west, to the Ljubliana area in central Slovenia, to Bistrica, just north of Fiume.

Reporting violent battles with the Germans at near Bihac, in northwestern Bosnia, the Peoples Army destroyed an enemy camp at Prokosi, killing 200 Germans, and capturing valuable war supplies. Similar minor engagements are reported from Darovar, in Slavonia.

British Ships Blast 3 Nazi Patrol Boats

LONDON, Sept. 28 (UP).—Slipping undetected to within close range of three heavily-armed German patrol vessels north of Le Havre, France, yesterday, British light coastal forces blew up one, damaged another and set fire to the third, an Admiralty communique said today.

3 POINTS . . .

1. **Due to necessary wartime restrictions it is becoming increasingly necessary to reduce still further the waste of paper resulting from unsold, returned copies of the DAILY WORKER.**

2. ***The demand for the DAILY WORKER is growing, since it is becoming more and more recognized as labor's outstanding paper for victory by labor and the people as a whole—and as a result you may find it more difficult as time goes on to secure a copy from your local newsdealer.***

3. **It is therefore urged that you immediately arrange to have a copy of the DAILY WORKER reserved for you at your favorite newsstand! Do it today!**

PLACE A STANDING ORDER WITH YOUR NEWSDEALER FOR YOUR COPY OF THE DAILY WORKER EVERY DAY!

a big wolf—Wilhelm Kube.

The ruins of Minsk were still smoldering when a swashbuckling German by the name of Kube with the title of "Reichs-commissar of Byelorussia" arrived there. For a long time this Herr had dreamed of riches. In Berlin he had to study the "humanitarian sciences," but he was interested in growing rich and not in humanitarianism.

He got into the Chamber of Commerce in Brandenburg. He was a stockbroker and covered up his shady deals with lofty speeches. The shrewd Willie wondered how he could get into the Reichstag. The various parties would have nothing of this adventurer.

The maniac Hitler was looking for assistants. And before the Germans knew what it was all about Kube became a deputy, after which it was easy to become a chairman of the Chamber of Commerce in Berlin and Brandenburg.

BIG THIEF KUBE

Kube stole. But all around him were Kubes like him; it is difficult for one thief to steal from another. And Kube dreamed of big things.

The war was a profitable enterprise for Willie Kube. When the thieves swooped down on the booty, Wilhelm Kube grabbed a fat piece—he received Byelorussia. He wanted to rob in peace and write plays in his leisure. Kube dreamed of becoming a playwright. Art is art and business is business.

The professor from the Chamber of Commerce did not forget the all important thing—he plundered Byelorussia. He would say, "God, I simply worship folk art," and then strip the museums of priceless treasures.

He did not neglect the Fuehrer's affairs nor his own. Out to please the Fuehrer, he sent trainloads of slaves to Germany.

This merchant was brutal. At 54 years of age he led an ordinary life. Minsk became the execution ground of Byelorussia and Europe. The Germans brought their doomed victims from different countries to Minsk and put them to death there with gas. Kube looked on with a smirk and wrote plays.

ASSASSIN OF 100,000

In Rudoblek Kube burned 200 women and children. He was not satisfied and burned another 700 persons in Karpilovka. The three gallows in Minsk were never unoccupied. During his rule Kube executed some 100,000 persons and wrote two plays.

He was a thoroughbred Prussian.

These three dead Germans, lying in a foxhole near Altavilla, Italy, are just three more dead Nazis among the thousands who are being wiped out by the power of General Mark Clark's Fifth Army. The Yanks are swinging the gate on Naples in a slow but inexorable push north. Signal Corps photo.

He wrote in the **Minsker Zeitung:** "I am in love with Byelorussian culture," and the next instant issued an order to hang another seven Byelorussian teachers. His favorite pastime was to visit a concentration camp in Komarovka where Byelorussian scientists, doctors and engineers dragged barrels filled with water. He saw the prominent Byelorussian Doctor Siteman die harnessed to a cart. This is how Gauleiter Kube lived and grew rich.

Kube celebrated his 55th birthday with great pomp. He received a telegram from Hitler. He presented himself with another 100,000 rubles in cash. He issued an order to carry out mass raids and executions, and another 130 inhabitants of Minsk died.

KILLER MEETS JUSTICE

He hoped to live in this fairyland for many more years. But the Byelorussians thought differently. **During the summer, 24 of Kube's henchmen were sent to their death by partisan bullets. The people's judges executed Ludwig Brenleitner regional chief; Heinrich Klose, government inspector; Gunther Benevitzin, chief of the regional rural administration and Karl Kalla, chief of the regional gendarmerie.**

Willie began to fear both the noise and the silence. He even neglected a new comedy. The day dawned when justice was administered. **The Byelorussian people had long ago condemned Wilhelm Kube, and the hard partisan sentence was carried out.**

Our whole country blesses the unknown avenger. He is the forerunner of justice. Soon the others will be made to answer for the ditches of Vitebsk, for the ashes of Gomel, for the ruins of Minsk, for the burned, hanged and shot citizens, for all and everything. The master of the dead Kube, who is still living—Hitler—will also be made to answer.

HOW SOVIET LABOR VIEWS THE RECENT BRITISH TRADES UNION CONGRESS

(Text of an editorial from the much-discussed magazine of the Soviet trade unions, "The War and the Working Class.")

In *Sunday's* issue of THE WORKER

Soviet cooperation in war and peace will be discussed. Following the luncheon there will be panel discussions on public health and wartime medicine in the USSR under the sponsorship of the American-Soviet Medical Society; Soviet science and technology and a general session on planning and post-war reconstruction in the USSR. These will take place on Saturday, November 6, at the New Yorker with leading scientific organizations and scientists participating.

On the same afternoon, a panel on education and youth in wartime in the USA and the USSR will also be held.

On Sunday, Nov. 7, at the Hotel New Yorker, there will be panel discussions on "Soviet Trade Unions and the War," and "Women and Child Care in the USA and the USSR." On Sunday evening, Nov. 7, outstanding American musicians will give a concert of Soviet music in the grand ballroom of the New Yorker.

The three-day Congress will culminate with a dramatic mass meeting at Madison Square Garden on Nov. 8 at which leaders in government, labor and other fields will speak.

Axis as pledged at Rio de Janeiro in January, 1942. The Argentine student delegation voted in the affirmative, although many students admitted they would be jailed for it, on returning home. They said they had to vote this way because it expressed how Argentine students really feel. A Brazilian delegate appealed for the release of all political prisoners on the continent, a clear reference to Luis Carlos Prestes.

* * *

ODDS and ends: Anne O'Hare McCormick in the **Times** hails the appointment of Edward Stettinius, Jr., as Undersecretary of State. She calls it **"an innovation which points to the increasing importance of the economic factors in the development of foreign policy. . . ."** Andrei Vishinsky, prosecutor of the Moscow trials, has been appointed Soviet delegate to the Inter-Allied Mediterranean Commission. . . . Quentin Reynolds returned from Europe the other day predicting it would take a year to conquer Italy at the present rate. . . . **The Yugoslav government-in-exile has practically disintegrated, and plays almost no role in the current crisis, but its ambassador in Washington, Constantine Fotitch, continues to collect his salary paid out by permission of the United States from Yugoslav funds frozen in this country. . .** New Zealand's labor government returned to power with a decisive vote, after the example of Australia, and indicating the general trend in the British dominions. . . .

* * *

WALL Street, as you may not know, has been experiencing something of a decline, which London observers attribute to "peace nerves." It seems that prospects of quick victory have Wall Street worried. One correspondent from London to the financial page of the **Times** last Monday, discusses the difference of attitude between the London City and Wall Street and says: **"Generally speaking, peace seems to open up a less satisfactory prospect from the purely business viewpoint for the United States than it does for Britain."**

Social-Democratic Emigres, Would-Be Rulers of Germany, Plot Against Soviets

By Israel Amter

A great host of European Social Democratic leaders now resides in the United States. Leaders from all the Social Democratic parties of Europe, after having spent some time in England, have come to the United States. The German Social Democrats, in particular, are doing everything in their power to get the support of our government for their ideas and plans. They look forward to the possibility that they will be selected to rule over post-war Germany.

Israel Amter

Naturally, they do not remain apart from the Social Democrats of our country. **They are closely connected with the Jewish Daily Forward and the Social Democratic Federation.** The German Social Democrats, after collaboration with these people, have come to the conclusion that it is time for them as German Social Democrats to tie together their forces and to bring forward a program. Hence, on July 3 and 4, at a national conference of German Social Democrats and trade unionists residing in the United States, they adopted a whole series of resolutions. It is interesting that they had "esteemed guests" at their conference. Among them were **Adolph Held,** representing the Jewish Labor Committee and the Workmen's Circle—that is, **Abe Cahan, Dubinsky and Chanin—whose aim it is to destroy the Soviet Union by bullets shot from the United States;** as well as **Victor Chernoff,** a leader of the Social Revolutionary party of Czarist Russia. **Chernoff is notorious for his connection with the editor of a White Guard paper in Berlin, who continues to operate under the protection of Adolph Hitler.** In short, a very fine aggregation.

ENEMIES OF USSR

It is these people who offer themselves as the future government of Germany! **All of them are bitter enemies of the Soviet Union.** In fact, the chief motivating force among them is their hatred of the Soviet Union. In addition, they refuse any kind of united front with the Communists. This is notable not only as far as the conference is concerned, but is put forward vindictively in the columns of the Social Democratic **Neue Volkszeitung,** in an editorial in which these Social Democrats **refuse united action with the Communists even in the struggle against Hitler.**

Perhaps they think that the world will forget who they are. They cannot erase from history that, when the German "revolution" took place in 1918, they came into power; but step by step, they sold out to the Junkers, militarists and finance capital, so that there was no difference between bourgeois America and England and the "Social Democratic" Weimar Republic of Germany. Their treachery continued, so that in 1932, when Hitler was appointed Chancellor by Hindenburg, the Social Democrats refused unity with the Communists to prevent this action, using the excuse that "after all, **Hitler came to power legally"!**

CONSPIRE AGAINST USSR

It is these people who now in the United States are conspiring against the Soviet Union and national unity, hoping in this way, first, to ingratiate themselves with the Allies; second, bring about a split between the United States and Britain on the one hand and the Soviet Union on the other; and third, as reward for their actions, be considered as the future leaders of post-war Germany.

Thus, in the proclamation adopted by the conference (**Neue Volkszeitung,** July 10, 1943), we read the following:

"For the immediate period after the war, that is, during the time of the armistice, during which one of necessity must reckon with military occupation of Germany by the United Nations, we call attention to the unquestionable fact that **the former functionaries of the Social Democratic Party and all the free trade unions represent the most reliable groups of persons upon whom the authorities designated for liquidating the National Socialists institutions can rely."** (Emphasis in the original.)

All sincere anti-fascist win-the-war forces in this country and Europe will oppose the placing in office of the bulk of these Social Democratic leaders like Stampfer, Max Brauer, Sigfried Marck, Albert Grzesinski and their like.

FRIEDRICH STAMPFER

In an article in the **Neue Volkszeitung** on Sept. 18, 1943, entitled "Create the New Europe," with the sub-heading "The Mission of America and England in the Old World," Friedrich Stampfer, the old fossilized Social Democratic leader and editor of the former Berlin **Vorwaerts,** official organ of the

(Continued on Page 8)

UE Food Survey Shows 98.8% Rise in One Year

Westinghouse Workers Issue Chart on Findings

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., Sept. 28.—The lady with the market basket in this typical eastern town is paying 98.8 per cent more today for her foodstuffs than she did Jan. 1, 1941, according to investigators from Local 410, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO.

The checker-uppers, who represent 6,500 production workers employed at Westinghouse Lamp Co. here claim they have the figures to prove it, based on prices prevailing at Super Markets, Acme, A & P, Consumer and Safeway as compared with the figures of Jan. 1, 1941, in the same stores.

The survey covered 25 staple items from cabbage to chickens. Here is a chart showing their findings:

PER CENT OF INCREASE IN FOOD PRICES

COMMODITY	QUANTITY	Jan. 1, 1941	Sept. 15, 1942	TODAY	PER-CENTAGE
Cauliflower	lb.	.12	.17	.22	85
Chicken	lb.	.21	.29	.44	104
Cabbage	lb.	.02	.03	.05	150
Bacon	½-lb. pkg.	.10	.12	.24	140
Apples	lb.	.04	.04	.12	200
Tomatoes	can	.04	.05	.10	150
Oranges	doz.	.15	.19	.45	200
Soap	cake	.04	.04	.07	75
Butter	lb.	.30	.49	.56	86.66
Frankfurters	lb.	.28	.31	.38	32
Pork Chops	lb.	.23	.31	.52	120
Eggs	doz.	.27	.33	.60	122
Coffee	lb. bag	.13	.20	.26	100
Spaghetti	lb.	.07	.08	.15	114
Corn	doz	.25	.28	.30	100
Tomatoes	lb.	.03	.04	.10	233
Lard	lb.	.12	.15	.26	105
Spinach	lb.	.04	.05	.17	320
Potatoes	lb.	.04	.04	.06	50
Rinso	box	.15	.17	.21	40
Beans	lb.	.05	.09	.11	120
Cream Cheese	lb.	.25	.30	.50	100
Butterfish	lb.	.08	.10	.17	70
Mayonnaise	pint jar	.19	.21	.25	31.33
Tuna Fish	can	.31	.33	.49	58

BLAME CONGRESS

Main responsibility for the uncontrolled rise of food costs belongs on the shoulders of Congress, which, to Bloomfield, means Rep. Fred Hartley, who comes from this town.

Hartley's record indicates that he is more interested in Armour, Swift, Heinz and Del Monte, than the welfare of the people of this area, the union declares.

It has tied up its campaign for price control and real stabilization with a drive to change the stand of the Hartleys or remove them from the legislative scene.

An article released by the union in connection with its food survey findings points out operating profits of business for the first half of 1943 were running at an annual rate of $8,600,000,000, after taxes, as compared with $8,387,000,000, before taxes, in 1929.

"Despite these huge record-breaking profits," says Local 410, "industrial leaders have been appearing for several weeks before the House Ways and Means Committee attempting to shift a still heavier tax burden on the shoulders of the average citizen."

The union contends that freezing wages under conditions of this kind is unfair and calls upon members to direct themselves into legislative and political activity to win relief.

Court Decision Due

Barberton AFL Rejects Lewis, Backs 4th Term

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BARBERTON, Ohio, Sept. 28.—The Barberton Central Union (AFL) announced today that it had gone on record vigorously opposing admission of John L. Lewis into the American Federation of Labor.

An overwhelming majority of the delegates regard Lewis as an unprincipled labor splitter and obstructor of the national war effort. They feel that any deal to readmit him into the AFL would hurt the Federation and the entire labor movement.

Following the discussion of Lewis and what he stands for, the Barberton CLU also went on record for a fourth term for President Roosevelt; international trade union unity with the labor movements of Great Britain, the Soviet Union and other United Nations and for 100 per cent adherence to labor's unconditional no-strike pledge.

Peace Linked to Soviet Tie-Bard

(Continued from Page 1)

the world peace program, covering the years ahead of us."

He emphasized that just as cooperation with the USSR is the paramount international issue facing this country, the most important domestic problem is creation of labor-management cooperation that will assure a prosperous and happy America.

Bard also said, "In my opinion Russia's future prospects compare with ours at the beginning of this century. Its material growth will be rapid over the next 30 yers and, as its natural riches are developed and realized, by its population, the Russian pepole will react as have human beings since the beginning of time. Russia as our ally makes sense in a big way."

On labor and management relations, Bard declared: "Management must not use the postwar period for its own war on labor unions, without laying the straight road to strict government control or worse. The day of liquidating the vast ma-

IWO Women See Rep. O'Toole

Visiting their elected representative, Hon. Donald L. O'Toole of the 8th Congressional District, are Brooklyn International Workers Order representatives Leah Nelson, Nettie Aaronson, Sara Friedman, Rose Pasken and Dina Sacher. The IWO's Women's Club leaders presented their Congressmen with the IWO win-the-war legislative program and urged him to stay on the job, supporting the President in Congress in all victory measures.

Unionists Elect Jew To Rout Anti-Semites

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BUFFALO, Sept. 28.—Anti-Semitism reared its ugly head at the Farrel-Birmingham steel plant here but patriotic workers cracked down on it, electing the lone Jewish unionist among them president of their newly-organized CIO union.

Leo (Milt) Leinson, the successful candidate, was chosen despite a campaign of anti-Semitism which could have been lifted bodily from material issued by Goebbels and Streicher.

Charles Sawyer, vice - president; that the material originated with anti-war forces and that their interests were at stake in the election's outcome. They rallied behind his candidacy and the slate he headed. Other officers chosen were:

Active union builders recognized Richard Hewitt, financial secretary; Sara Woodside, treasurer, and Frank Syzdek, recording secretary. Three women were elected to the executive board.

City CIO Protests Action by Postmaster

The City CIO yesterday sent a hot wire of protest to Postmaster Albert Goldman for his refusal to permit the posting of a registration poster. Goldman was asked to reconsider and reverse his decision.

The posters made no reference to political party or candidate but pressed postal employees to vote as a patriotic duty.

"Your contention that such posting constitutes political activity is

The Post Office Custodial Branch of Local 21, United Federal Work-

Rail Workers to Get 32c Raise; See Crisis Ahead

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28. — White House announcement today that a special railroad emergency board has recommended a wage increase of only 32 cents a day to 360,000 operating railroad workers, brought the prospect of new difficulties for the transportation industry.

The decision now before Stabilization Director Fred M. Vinson, comes in spite of Saturday's warning by officials of the railroad unions that "low wages and inferior working conditions" is now at the bottom of the industry's manpower crisis.

The five railroad brotherhood unions asked for a raise of $3.00 a day.

The Board's recommendation held to a narrow interpretation of the "Little Steel" formula, apparently without regard for its consequences in this key industry, or the warning of the unions.

SEE ADVERSE AFFECT

The decision, if it takes effect, is expected to also sharpen labor relations on the lines.

Saturday's letter of warning sent from leaders of railroad unions with a total membership of 1,250,000, was addressed to Joseph B. Eastman, director of the Office of Defense Transportation. It was in reply to his letter requesting the unions and management to get together on a 13-point program to bring the lines to wartime efficiency.

"Essential transportation service," the letter from the Railway Labor Executives Association said, "cannot and will not be maintained by laborers imported from Mexico or prisoners of war and women."

Eastman was told that the problem was not so much one of manpower as "inability to retain persons who are recruited for railroad work."

More than 1,300,000 workers were hired by railroads in a recent 12-month period, the labor officials said, "with only a net gain in total employment of less than 50,000."

"The fundamental cause for the failure or refusal of workers to accept or remain in the employment of the nation's railroads, during the past year or more is the low wages and inferior working condi-

Incentive Pay

Is It Piece Work?

Does incentive wages mean switching to piece work?

The group in the United Automobile Workers (CIO headed by Walter Reuther, has waged its campaign against incentives mainly by exploiting a popular misconception that those on day work would autmatically be required to switch to piece work.

This is not true. Incentive forms can be worked out for either piece workers or day workers, or both working side by side in the same plant. The basic idea is to provide a form under which an extra production effort by the workers would enable them to collect a commensurate increase in earning.

Advocates of incentives are not dogmatic about any particular incentive plan, but recognize that:

1. The workers are making an extra production effort because they are interested in a speedy victory.

2. It is for victory, not to make a boss richer, that they are making the extra effort. The workers thereupon, wants to benefit at least partially from his extra output and he doesn't want it in some illusive future.

3. Those opposing incentives or bonus forms, and who are ostensibly holding out for a fight to smash the Little Steel formula, as Lewis has tried unsuccessfully, are actually depriving the workers of an opportunity to collect wages that are due them. They are still blocking them from doing so in the future.

4. The Reuther forces paint a picture of incentives as it was in days of the open shop. They leave entirely out of account the absolute requirement of union participation in the control of any such wage plans, to guarantee that no rate-cutting or similar abuses would take place.

FCC Ok's Western, Postal Wire Merger

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (UP).—The Federal Communications Commission today announced approval of the long-debated merger of the Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies, thus uniting the only two agencies handling commercial wire messages within the United States.

The FCC said the merged company, which presumably will bear the name of the Western Union Telegraph Company, will be a "natural monopoly" like the telephone, power and gas companies "where it has been found by experience that one company adequately regulated can. . . render superior service at lower costs than competing companies."

The companies have been rivals for years.

The FCC decision, which said the merger was in the public interest and would end "useless paralleling" of facilities, was criticized in a dissenting opinion of Commissioner C. J. Durr, the only one of the six commissioners to disapprove.

The $70,924,234 book value of Postal will be added to the $324,185,808 book value of Western Union to make a merged company worth $395,110,042 book value—the worth the concern places on itself.

Milk Lobby Launches Price Boost Barrage

(Continued from Page 1)

were getting up to tell their stories.

Federation Secretary Charles W. Holman calling for "a new scale of price ceilings" based on "cost of production rather than parity" boosted his plan with the following attraction:

"Dairy farmers are confident that this plan could be operated easily, simply and at little or no extra cost to the government."

CONSUMERS TO PAY

It's very simple to figure out why the government won't have to

Monday on Kings ALP

The State Court of Appeals will convene next Monday, Oct. 4, to hear the appeal of "right wing" leaders of the American Labor Party in Kings County against the conditions which the Appellate Division of the Brooklyn Supreme Court laid down for the holding of a new meeting of the Kings County Committee of the American Labor Party to elect county officers.

The Appellate Division ruled two weeks ago that there must be a joint credentials committee and joint tellers to count the vote for officers at the new meeting, which is scheduled to be held Oct. 11th in the auditorium of Brooklyn Technical High School.

An earlier meeting of the County Committee, held August 30th, was thrown out by the courts on the grounds that it was improperly conducted. At that meeting right wing leaders attempted to steal the election of officers by a fradulent count.

Progressives, whose candidates for party office had an overwhelming majority at the meeting, challenged the attempt at usurpation in the courts. "Right wing" leaders are attempting to upset the verdict of the lower courts, which called for a new meeting and the establishment of safeguards for proper and orderly procedure.

4-Point Jump In Butter to Begin Sunday

Beginning Sunday, consumers will pay 16 points for a pound of butter, a jump of 4 points over the previous month, the Office of Price Administration announced yesterday. The increase was due, according to the OPA, to dwindling butter supply.

Point values of meats remained almost unchanged for the coming month except for some slight upward adjustments.

Point values of canned fruits were increased although there were some reductions for some important vegetables.

Summary of the new values lists:

(1) Standard cuts of beef, veal and lamb remain unchanged, with several lamb and veal variety meats reduced 1 point.

(2) Eight standard pork cuts, including center chops and loin roasts, are increased 1 to 2 points.

(3) Eighteen meat cuts, mainly variety types such as brains and kidneys, are now point-free.

(4) A number of cheeses, including cream cheese, cream cottage cheese, swiss, bleu and camembert, are increased 1 point a pound.

Back Badoglio If He Wars on Nazis–Sforza

LONDON, Sept. 28 (UP).—Count Carlo Sforza, one-time Italian Foreign Minister and exiled leader of liberal anti-fascist elements, has assured Premier Marshal Pietro Badoglio of his support as long as Badoglio continues his fight to free Italy, it was announced today in Algiers.

The United Nations radio at Algiers said that Badoglio, at his headquarters on the Italian mainland, had received a message from Sforza, now in the United States, which said:

"In my opinion it is the essential duty of all Italians, regardless of party or political convictions, to contribute to the defeat of Germany and the expulsion of the Germans from Italy.

"As long as Marshal Badoglio is devoted to this task, I would consider it criminal to do anything which might weaken his position or hinder his work for the liberation of Italy and the Italian people.

"I am ready to offer my complete support to Marshal Badoglio as long as he continues his efforts in this direction. This is the only way to destroy the last criminal remnant of fascism."

Utility Workers Strike in Ohio

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 28 (UP).—A strike of "outside" electrical workers at the Cincinnati Gas & Electric Co. spread today to its subsidiary, Union Light, Heat and Power Co. at Covington, Ky., and to two other Ohio sub-plants.

A walkout of 450 members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, AFL, began at the Cincinnati plant yesterday to protest the National Labor Relations Board's denial of an election to redetermine a collective bargaining agent. Union officials said the strike was unauthorized. The Independent Utilities Union now is recognized as bargaining agent.

The walkout spread to 200 additional workers at a Hamilton, O., substation, a subsidiary at Middletown, O., and across the Ohio River to Covington.

jority of the people of this country for the benefit of the minority in the driver's seat is gone, and the old timers and the die hards who would turn the clock back in this direction are a liability to the capitalistic system. To business generally and their country, if they should prevail in the councils of important business groups their contribution to the postwar world will be a death blow to the interests they think they are protecting."

Bard declared it of the utmost importance that friendly and mutual relations between management and labor continue after the war, otherwise "much of this beautiful and productive plant which we have expanded under the stress of war will rot and rust away."

Danish Captain Defies Nazis, Scuttles Ship

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 28 (ICN).—The Danish cutter "Skagerak" was sunk in Skagen port, Denmark, by order of the ship's captain, who then announced the boat's scuttling to the German occupation authorities and was placed under arrest, the Swedish paper, **Dagens Nyheter**, reported this week.

The paper cites the incident in reporting a whole new wave of sabotage throughout Denmark.

The Nazis retaliated, **Dagens Nyheter** said, by tightening martial law in the Skagen area, where Danish guerrillas damaged a railway near Spillisvey.

In Silkeborg and Odder, near Aarhus, unidentified persons raided the railway line connecting Denmark with Norway via Tylland. In Copenhagen a machine-building plant was wrecked as a result of sabotage.

The workers of the big plants "Titan," "Burmeister" and "Wain" downed their tools, refusing to work until the German so-called "guards for prevention of acts of stabotage" were removed from the factory premises. The occupation authorities complied with the workers' demand but stationed patrols in the adjoining streets.

The Danish press, incidentally, is subjected to rigorous censorship, which has lately also been extended to newspaper ads. Mention of the British origin of any commodity is strictly prohibited.

King Peter Leaves For Middle East

LONDON, Sept. 28 (UP).—King Peter of Yugoslavia and his staff have left Britain for the Middle East, it was announced today, to prepare for their eventual return to their homeland behind an Allied liberation army.

sneer nonsense and deliberate evasion of the patriotic obligation to inform American citizens of their obligations," said a wire sent by Saul Mills, CIO Council secretary.

ers, CIO, had attempted to post the announcements on approved bulletin boards. The union had even offered to remove the indentification that the poster was issued by the CIO.

Sponsors of U.S.-Soviet Friendship Rallies

Sponsors of the tenth anniversary U. S.-Soviet Friendship Congress (story on page 2), include:

Maxwell Anderson, playwright
John Taylor Arms, artist
Congressman Joseph Clark Baldwin
Zlatko Balokovic, president of the American Slav Congress of Greater New York
Hon. William L. Batt, Vice-Chairman, War Production Board
The Metropolitan Benjamin
Hon. Robert O. Blood, Governor of New Hampshire
Simon Breines, architect
Louis Bromfield, author
C. C. Burlingham, lawyer
Senator Arthur Capper
Charles Chaplin
Hon. Oscar L. Chapman, Assistant Secretary of the Interior
Dr. Robert C. Clothier, president, Rutgers University
Congressman John M. Coffee
Dr. Henry S. Coffin, president, Union Theological Seminary
Dr. Karl Taylor Compton, president, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Joseph Curran, president, National Maritime Union
Hon. Colgate W. Darden, Jr., Governor of Virginia
Hon. Joseph E. Davies, former U. S. Ambassador to the Soviet Union
Congressman Earl B. Dickerson
Prof. Albert Einstein
Rev. Frederick May Eliot, president, American Unitarian Association
Dr. Caleb F. Gates, Jr., Chancellor, University of Denver
Dr. Thomas S. Gates, president, University of Pennsylvania
Dean Christian Gauss, Princeton University
Hon. James W. Gerard, former Ambassador to Germany
Senator Theodore F. Green
William Green, president, American Federation of Labor
Senator Joseph S. Guffy
Dr. Alice Hamilton, physician
Lillian Hellman, playwright
Mrs. Thomas N. Hepburn
Sidney Hillman, president, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America
Hon. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior
Stanley M. Isaacs, New York City Councilman
Helen Keller
Dr. Serge Koussevitsky, conductor, Boston Symphony Orchestra
Hon. Fiorello H. LaGuardia
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas W. Lamont
William W. Lancaster
Hon. Herbert H. Lehman
Emil Ludwig, writer
Prof. Francis E. McMahon
Maurice Maeterlinck
Dr. Thomas Mann
Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, president, Boston University
Major Raymond Massey
Dr. Kirtley F. Mather, Harvard University
Pierre Monteux, conductor, San Francisco Opera House
Bishop Arthur W. Moulton
Senator James E. Murray
Eugene O'Neill
Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam
Bishop Malcolm E. Peabody
Senator Claude D. Pepper
Prof. Ralph Barton Perry
Rev. A. Clayton Powell, Jr.
Henry W. Pope
Mrs. Ogden Mills Reid
Elmer Rice, playwright
Paul Robeson
Hon. Leverett Saltonstall, Governor of Massachusetts
Reeve Schley
Hon. Henry F. Schricker, Governor of Indiana
Hon. Sumner Sewall, Governor of Maine
Rt. Rev. Henry K. Sherrill
Dr. Henry E. Sigerist, Johns Hopkins University
Vilhjalmur Stefansson
Canon Anson Phelps Stokes
Leopold Stokowski
Gerard Swope
Senator Elbert D. Thomas
R. J. Thomas, president, United Automobile Workers of America
Rt. Rev. Henry St. George Tucker
Bishop W. J. Walls
William Allen White
A. F. Whitney, president, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen
Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur
Dr. Mary E. Woolley
Dr. Max Yergan, Director, Council of African Affairs
Dr. Vladimir Kosma Zworykin.

Negro Troops Hailed by Bishop

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—Chicago's Negro residents today cherished a message of praise for Negro troops from Bishop John A. Gregg of the African Methodist Episcopal Church who recently returned from a tour of South Pacific fighting fronts.

In an address before more than 3,000 persons in Au Sable high school, Bishop Gregg said:

"No more loyal American exists than the Negro soldier. When our troops go into action against the Japanese in the Pacific fighting areas, American Negro troops usually are in the forefront."

Bishop Gregg who presided at the recent annual conference of the A. M. E. church in Chicago, said he expected soon to visit Negro troops in the North African war theater.

tions generally prevailing," Eastman was told.

Under present conditions "greatly aggravated by government policy," the letter said, it is impossible to retain in the industry experienced and responsible workers.

Postal employes are to receive the generally higher wages paid to Western Union workers, and Western Union has given assurance that it will make every effort to retain all employes of both companies.

Seniority rights of workers are to be merged so that service records will be considered irrespective of former employer, and the Western Union pension plan will be applied to all former postal employes.

A basic principle of the plan is that there is to be no diminution of service to any place presently served by either company.

Jewelry Local Asks AFL Back Allied Unity

A resolution asking the AFL Boston convention to back up the movement for a World Labor Congress has been adopted by the executive board of Local 1, International Jewelry Workers Union, Andrew Leredu, president, said yesterday.

The statement urges the AFL to accept the proposal originating with the British Trade Union Congress at its recent meeting in Southport.

"Complete unity of all trade union organizations from all the allied nations is necessary if organized labor is going to be heard and listened to at the peace meeting," said the Jewelers' Local, in its message to Boston.

root the bill. The Federation wants it to come out of the consumers' pockets, instead.

Attacking the WFA subsidy plan of direct payments to farmers to make up for the increase in the cost of feed since Sept., 1942, Holman said a Federation study revealed that farmers "need about three cents more per quart for milk" to make ends meet instead of the "half cent to one cent per quart" recommended by the government.

Holman claimed the government took into account not only the increase in feed costs but forgot about wage and tax increases. WFA officials on the other hand point out that Holman conveniently forgets to mention retail dairy prices are now 20 per cent above September, 1942, levels and that with the proposed subsidy farmers will be in a position to meet production costs.

In the meantime, the Federation is planning to throw the weight of its lobbyists around. Tomorrow WFA Administrator Marvin Jones and OPA General Manager Chester Bowles will get a work-out from the boys.

And on Wednesday night, 150 Congressmen and Senators will be dined in Washington's newest and fanciest, the Statler Hotel, by the Federation.

You can be sure that no stone will be left unturned to change or stop the WFA subsidy program from going into effect on Friday.

FDR Sends Stettinius Nomination to Senate

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (UP).—President Roosevelt today sent the nomination of Edward R. Stettinius as Undersecretary of State, succeeding Sumner Welles, to the Senate where both Democrats and Republicans predicted quick confirmation.

Pelly, Tex., Earns a Place in History; R. J. Thomas Tests Pro-Fascist Law There

By David Carpenter
(Special to the Daily Worker)

PELLY, Tex., Sept. 28.—This little town with its 9,000 population has won its place in history. Posterity will hear about Pelly because it's here that R. J. Thomas, president of the United Auto Workers, CIO; C. M. Massengale, Oil Workers International Union Official, and John Crossland, CIO sub-regional director, made their stand against a fascist-like law.

[R. J. Thomas and other labor leaders, arrested in Pelly, Tex., on a test of the anti-labor law, are at liberty in $400 bail. The fight for the Bill of Rights now goes into the courts.]

Pelly's not only deep in the heart of Texas, as the song has it; it's also deep in the heart of Standard Oil's empire and the three CIO officials challenged that when they stood up before a thousand oil refinery workers and their wives and solicited union memberships.

That's against the law in Texas, unless you have a license. It would be against the law all over this country if reactionary forces that put through the bill here could get their way. But the stand taken by Thomas, Massengale and Crossland, with labor and popular support, will make that impossible.

Texas officials did what they could to prevent the test case. Texas' Attorney General Gerald Mann got a restraining order from a judge in Austin to prevent Thomas from soliciting memberships. The District Attorney of Harris County threatened arrest. Sheriff Neil Polk of Harris County backed up the D. A., and promised to have deputies on hand to make the arrest.

But Thomas and the others spoke and, accepting arrest, opened the way for the testing of this anti-democratic law in Texas courts and in the highest courts of the United States.

The UAW head made a bold speech. If reactionaries could win in Texas, he said, they would impose their un-American ideas on the rest of the United States. It was not he or the trade union movement that was stirring up trouble in Texas, but the corporations that pushed the bill through a complacent legislature. He explained the need for political action by the common people and their organization in trade unions.

His speech was warmly received and punctuated time and again with loud cheers from the audience.

1945 Promises to Be Hollywood's Top Year

By David Platt

The substance of last week's article was that Hollywood's batting average for 1944 was one good film in ten. We cited a long list of films, among them Wilson, Destination Tokyo, Song of Russia, Dragon Seed, American Romance, None Shall Escape, To Have and Have Not, Hitler Gang, Tomorrow the World, to bolster our belief that the current year was unusually fertile in films that had something to say. Time marches on. Five years ago the average for Hollywood was one hit in 100. This vastly reduced percentage of failures is a measure of America's political awakening. Once upon a time organs of the people like The Worker and New Masses were the only voices lifted in behalf of a mature and forward-looking screen. Today, there are many

such voices and they are becoming stronger and more influential day by day. Only here and there will you find a movie-maker who stubbornly resists the trend toward films with a purpose. The best answer to this dwindling group of die-hard do-nothings is to point to the huge popularity of a motion picture like Wilson which entertained and at the same time provoked hard thought on the part of the audience. Only fools will deny that the screen as a force for good is on its way. It can no more be stopped than Niagara. It is the will of the people. It will march with the people.

1945 PROGRAM

If the current year was a good year for movies the year ahead promises to be far more fruitful in significant screen treatments of living issues. The year 1945 has not yet begun but already the studios—majors and independents—have announced at least 50 serious films on the war and postwar. What's this? It was only a short while ago that the Hollywood correspondents of some of our best papers were dispatching reports to New York (diametrically opposite to claims in Filmfront that Hollywood was going full-steam ahead with its war program), that the picture companies were throwing out war subjects by the carload in favor of more escapism. The reverse seems to be true.

Here is the line-up for 1945 as of today. It is far from complete. Study it carefully. See if it does not indicate transformation and growth:

Warner Bros.:

The Corn Is Green with Bette Davis. Directed by Irving Kapper. The setting is an English coal-mine.

Rhapsody in Blue. A Jesse Lasky production. Life story of the famous composer George Gershwin.

Land I Have Chosen. A drama of democracy in action.

It Happened in Springfield. Directed by Crane Wilbur. Story of the Springfield Plan for democratic education.

God Is My Co-Pilot. Based on Col. Robert Lee's best-seller about his experiences with the American air force in China.

Objective Burma. Story of the paratroopers.

This Love of Ours. A tribute to U. S. Marine hero, blind Sgt. Al Schmidt. With John Garfield.

Hotel Berlin. Vicki Baum's popular anti-Nazi novel.

Life of Will Rogers.

Rendezvous. Exploits of Major Gus Daymond, air ace in the European theater.

20th Century Fox:

A Bell for Adano. John Hersey's novel of the U. S. military occupation of the Italian village of Adano. Directed by Henry King.

The Fighting Lady. Aircraft carrier documentary.

A Tree Grows in Brooklyn. Screenplay by Tess Slesinger and Frank Davis. Directed by Elia Kazan. With Dorothy McGuire.

Boomerang. Story of a captured Japanese destroyer converted for use by our side.

But for the Grace of John. An original by Sidney Kingsley. Anti-isolationist story of a dead soldier who returns to life to show his former reactionary friends and family what could have happened in America had Nazi Germany won the war. Screenplay by Lamar Trotti and Dudley Nichols.

Life of Victor Hugo. The Matthew Josephson biography.

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer:

They Were Expendable. The PT boats in the Pacific. Directed by Lieut. Commander John Ford. Starring Lieut. Robert Montgomery.

Women's Army. Story of the WACS.

This Man's Navy. Lighter than airships.

Our Vines Have Tender Grapes. A home front screenplay by Dalton Trumbo. With Edward G. Robinson.

New Horizons. A home front film. The characters include a returned sailor who thinks the world forever owes him a living for his fighting overseas; a girl who will not give up her wartime job to a veteran; an employer who wishes to keep her because it means paying out less salary; in contrast will be another war veteran who is eager to resume his civil life, considering his military experience a closed chapter.

Airship Squadron 4. A Wallace Beery film.

Columbia:

Counterattack (now called One Against Seven). Russian guerilla warfare drama with Paul Muni and Marguerite Chapman. Screenplay by John Howard Lawson. Directed by Zoltan Korda.

War Criminals. Punishment of Nazis in the postwar.

Song to Remember. Story of Chopin and George Sand with important political overtones. Screenplay by Sidney Buchman. Directed by Charles Vidor. Starring Paul Muni.

Jacobowsky and the Colonel. Sidney Buchman's screenplay of the Theater Guild hit.

Men of the Deep. Port salvage operations. Shows how blocked harbors are cleared of wreckage.

RKO:

Tomorrow Is Here. Wounded soldier rehabilitation.

The Invisible Army. The Filipino guerilla fighters who fought the Japanese after the fall of Corregidor.

China Sky. Pearl Buck's story of the victims of the Japanese terror.

Betrayal From the East. Japanese espionage in America.

The Three Caballeros. Walt Disney's full-length good-will cartoon about our Latin-American neighbors. Features Donald Duck, Jose Carioca-Brazil and Panchito-Mexico.

Sister Carrie. Clifford Odets will adapt the Theodore Dreiser novel.

Sister Kenny. The fight against infantile paralysis. With Rosalind Russell. Produced by Dudley Nichols. Directed by Jean Renoir.

The Magnificent Tramp. Starring Cantinflas, the Mexican Chaplin.

Paramount:

A Medal for Benny. Good social story by John Steinbeck. Directed by Irving Pichel. Screenplay by Frank Butler.

Here Comes the Waves. A Mark Sandrich production. Screenplay by Alan Scott.

Republic:

My Buddy. Experiences of returned war veterans. Screenplay by Arnold Manoff.

Independents:

The Cross and the Arrow. The Albert Maltz novel. Screenplay by Robert Rossen. Direction by Lewis Milestone.

The Red Pony. John Steinbeck's story about a boy and a pony. Jackie Jenkins is the boy. Milestone directing.

A Walk In the Sun. Factual film of the Anzio beachhead. Lewis Milestone.

Home Again. A McKinley Kantor home front story to be produced by Samuel Goldwyn.

Paris Canteen. Sol Lesser, producer of Stage Door Canteen.

Hold Autumn in Your Hand. A Jean Renoir film.

Blood On the Sun. James Cagney's anti-Japanese picture.

Look Homeward Angel. The Thomas Wolfe novel. To be adapted by Don Totherbh and produced by Arthur Ripley and Rudolph Monter.

Earth and High Heaven. Has a progressive racial theme. Samuel Goldwyn producer.

Simone Leon Fuechtwanger. Screenplay by Jo Swerling. A Goldwyn film.

Green Mansions. The W. H. Hudson classic. A James B. Cassidy production. Purpose: Good-will toward Latin Amreica.

Last but not least. Lester Cowan's GI Joe with Burgess Meredith as Ernie Pyle, the popular war correspondent. This looks like the real thing. Cowan has cast his film with many new faces. Freddie Steele, a muscular coal miner who won the middleweight championship of the world, will play the role of Warnicki. Bill Murphy, who played quarterback on the University of California's championship 1943 team, is Mew, an Ohio farmboy in the service. Tito Renaldo will portray Lopez, a Mexican infantryman. William Self, former Junior Davis Cup tennis player, has been cast as Gawky. As a further step toward authenticity the war correspondents will play themselves.

This is only the beginning of what promises to be the most exciting year in Hollywood's history. What it lacks is a couple of good stories about the American Negro. But more about this later.

People's Radio Foundation Formed for FM Broadcasting

The formation of the People's Radio Foundation, Inc., a stock corporation, has been approved by the New York State Department, it was announced by Mr. Joseph Brodsky, member of the Board of Directors pro tem and legal representative of the association. The other directors, pro tem, are Rockwell Kent, Samuel Novick, Leverett Gleason, Corliss Lamont.

Following are additional charter members of the organization which has been established specifically for the purpose of operating an FM radio station in New York:

Leon Barzin, radio-musical director of Station WQXR; Joseph Brodsky, attorney; Charles Chaplin, actor; Charles H. Colvin, engineer; Joseph Curran, president, National Maritime Union, CIO; Howard Fast, author; Bernard Fein, radio engineer; Frederick V. Field, Council for Pan-American Democracy; Leo Gallagher, attorney; William Gropper, artist; Mrs. Ida E. Guggenheimer, civic leader; Leverett Gleason, editor, Reader's Scope; A. H. Heller, educator; Langston Hughes, author; Albert E. Kahn, author; Rockwell Kent, artist; Corliss Lamont, educator; Dr. Robert L. Leslie, editor-publicist; Ray Lev, concert pianist; John T. McManus, president, New York Newspaper Guild, CIO; Samuel Novick, president, Electronics Corp. of America; Arthur Osman, president, Local 65, Wholesale and Warehouse Workers Union, CIO; Earl Robinson, composer; Joseph P. Selly, president, American Communications Association, CIO; Arthur Szyk, artist; Margaret Webster, actress and producer; Dr. Max Yergan, civic leader, executive secretary, Council on African Affairs.

The PRF is set up on the basis of the creation of a community type FM station in which trade unions, people's organizations and progressive leaders in religious, civic, fraternal and community life participate and guide the policies of program and service.

The People's Radio Foundation is also coordinating the organization of similar community groups in all parts of the country where FM stations may be established locally. The general plan is that these community groups shall include representatives of labor organizations, civic bodies, churches, fraternal societies, educational institutions and other progressive organizations which contribute toward the establishment and financing of the station.

On the basis of the PRF's community plan, activities toward establishing FM stations are progressing in Seattle, Los Angeles, North Canton, Ohio; Lancaster, Pa., Philadelphia; Washington, D. C.; Buffalo, Detroit, Newark, Chicago, Butte, Montana and other cities.

MOTION PICTURES

BRANDT'S APOLLO 42 St. W. of B'way LO.5-3700
NOW PLAYING THRU WEDNESDAY
ARTKINO presents
'1812' A MIGHTY FILM EPIC OF NAPOLEON'S DEFEAT AT MOSCOW
Russian Film, English Titles
— Also —
Lily PONS - Henry FONDA in JEROME KERN'S
"I DREAM TOO MUCH"
Orchestra Directed by Andre Kostelanetz

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL 50th Street & 6th Avenue
M-G-M'S "NATIONAL VELVET"
MICKEY ROONEY
Donald CRISP • Elizabeth TAYLOR
Jackie JENKINS • Reginald OWEN
Spectacular Stage Presentation
DOORS OPEN 11:30 A.M.

IRVING PLACE 14 St. & Union Sq. - GR.5-6975
2nd BIG WEEK
MAURICE SCHWARTZ in SHOLEM ALEICHEM'S "TEVYA"
Plus "BIROBIDJAN" (A Greater Promise)

NEWARK, N. J.
ONE WEEK ONLY: DEC. 24 THRU DEC. 30
First Showing in NEWARK
ARTKINO Presents The Rainbow
NEWARK OPERA HOUSE
Washington and Court Street, Newark, New Jersey

MOTION PICTURES

3rd Month! For HUMPHREY BOGART
and that Sensational New Woman
LAUREN BACALL
WARNERS Present
Ernest Hemingway's
"TO HAVE AND HAVE NOT"
HOLLYWOOD B'way at 51st St.

62 Stars in Warner Bros. "HOLLYWOOD CANTEEN"
2 Great Bands • 7 New Songs
IN PERSON
LIONEL HAMPTON & His Orchestra
Plus a GALA REVUE
Buy Bonds! STRAND B'way & 47th St.

9th RECORD-BREAKING WEEK! The Rainbow
Released by ARTKINO
"A Prize Film"—PM
STANLEY 7th AVE. bet. 42d & 41st STS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC 126 E. 14
Now!
OSA MASSEN • MORRIS CARNOVSKY
'THE MASTER RACE'
FIBBER McGEE & MOLLY
'HEAVENLY DAYS'

SOVIET UNION FILM CLASSIC CITY 14 St. nr. 4 Ave.
GYPSIES
WALT DISNEY PARADE 60 MINUTES WITH HIS BELOVED CHARACTERS
also FIRST FILMS RED ARMY SIEGE OF WARSAW

BROOKLYN
REO STONE AND PITKIN AVES. Now Thru Wednesday
LAD from OUR TOWN
Plus... HENRY FONDA in "BLOCKADE"

Spain Guerillas Hold Towns Near Madrid

LONDON, Jan. 4 (ALN).—The ever-growing number of guerillas in the mountains of Spain "is becoming a serious threat to order," with the guerillas holding towns 40 miles from Madrid, the London News Chronicle's Madrid correspondent reported last week.

An army man "who has recently been on the spot with one of the many contingents of the (Franco) Civil Guard sent to fight the rebels," stated in an interview that the guerillas are stronger than government forces.

According to the Franco army man, the number of guerillas already holding villages in the mountains is difficult to estimate, but he believes that there are many thousands, well armed and equipped. Those guerilla detachments operating near Madrid are in the Guadarrama and Gredos mountains and the town of Avila.

"They are much stronger than we are and all their material is up to date," the army man stated. "They get all their supplies, even radio transmitters and receivers, by planes believed to fly from beyond the Pyrenees."

In many villages, the guerillas are said to have either killed or captured the police garrison.

"Besides our disadvantage in material," the Civil Guard said, "we are handicapped by the fact that either through fear or sympathy the rebels are helped by the local population.

"Entire villages have joined the rebels, from whom they receive rifles, ammunition and food. We have been in action sometimes for nine or 10 hours at a stretch, but in the end we have always had to withdraw owing to their incontestable superiority in men and material."

China CP Charges Chiang With Deceit

CHUNGKING, Jan. 4 (UP).—The Communist New China Daily said today that there was a "complete lack of sincerity on the Kuomintang's part to cease the civil war."

The Communist paper said Kuomintang forces had occupied Cahoyang, a strategic rail center 140 miles east of Chengteh, capital of Jehol.

The Communists said they "insist that hostilities be immediately stopped along the entire civil war front line with particular reference to the Kuomintang offensive in Jehol."

The release said the Kuomintang forces "continued to advance to the west" in Jehol.

Fighting also raged in southern Shantung Province, with new Kuomintang advances reported.

Earlier the Kuomintang announced that the Communists at Yenan had instructed their delegation here to agree with the government's peace proposals simultaneously with a "cease fire" order and the restoration of rail communications.

Gen. George C. Marshall, here as President Truman's special envoy, has not indicated whether or not he will act as arbitrator.

Starts New City Budget Work Jan. 11

Budget Director Thomas J. Patterson announced yesterday that city departments would submit requests for appropriations in the 1946-47 executive budget starting Friday, Jan. 11.

Departmental hearings in budget requests will continue in the office of the Budget Director until Feb. 8.

Aide Says Homma Ordered 'Death March'

MANILA, Jan. 4 (UP).—Lt. Gen. Masaharu Homma ordered the "Death March" of American war prisoners from fallen Bataan to Camp O'Donnell, an aide testified today at Homma's war crimes trial before an American military commission.

Homma was in command of the Japanese forces which captured Bataan and later Corregidor. The prosecution was attempting to pin upon him full responsibility for ordering the march in which Americans and Filipinos died by the hundreds, en route and after reaching their destination, from undernourishment, disease and maltreatment.

Lt. Col. Michio Kitayama, staff officer in charge of communications and railroad transportation in Homma's 14th Army Group, testified that Homma gave the orders.

Earlier Maj. Gen. Toshimitsu Takatsu, who was in charge of war prisoners in the 14th Army Group, admitted that deaths among war prisoners averaged up to 300 daily.

AFL Meat Union May Join Strike Against Packers

Parallel CIO-AFL action in a strike against the meat packers was indicated yesterday as the AFL's Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen set a Jan. 11-12 conference at which a strike date would be set. Shortly afterwards, the Labor Department announced at Washington that it is arranging mediation conferences in Chicago on Jan. 9, 10 and 11 in an effort to head off the strike which would involve nearly 300,000 workers.

Secretary-treasurer Patrick E. Gorman of the Amalgamated, at Chicago, told the Daily Worker when telephoned, that if a strike becomes inevitable the AFL's date for it would be "about" the same time that the CIO's United Packinghouse Workers are scheduled to strike. The CIO set the walkout for Jan. 16.

SEND WIRE TO TRUMAN

The AFL union made known its plan in a telegram to President Truman requesting him to call a conference before Jan. 11 at which efforts to reach a settlement without a strike would be made. The wire aske dthat he call the major packers and representatives of both the CIO and AFL to discuss the issues.

The wire told Truman that if a strike becomes unavoidable the Amalgamated is determined that part of the industry should not be working while the other is on strike. The President was told of the 7.5 cent an hour offer which Swift & Co. and Armour's made to the CIO union and supported the CIO's rejection of the raise as justified.

The Amalgamated, also in the midst of negotiations with Swift for a number of the company's plants, was offered a similar raise.

The meeting on Jan. 11, the wire signed by president Earl W. Jimerson and Gorman informed Truman, will include 100 representatives from packing plants and the general executive board. The board will be ready to grant authority for a walkout, Gorman explained.

JOINT ACTION POSSIBLE

Asked whether joint action was contemplated with the CIO, he said, "we were not approached," but, he added, the AFL union had expressed readiness for some form of joint action early last year.

The Amalgamated, said Gorman, has 135,000 members. Its retail butchers would not handle struck meat in event of a walkout.

Meanwhile, a government conference at Washington on the meat packing crisis was reported to have surveyed the possibilty whether the settlement reached by Hormel Co. and several smaller packers with the union could provide a pattern for the Big Four packers.

Hormel is reported to have granted the union a 17½ cents an hour wage increase and made application for price relief to OPA under the meat subsidy amendments to the Price Control Act. These provide that the government shall use certain funds to guarantee a margin of at least one percent profit on beef, pork and lamb products.

Blame Westinghouse For Wage Deadlock

The United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO, yesterday charged the Westinghouse Electrical Corporation of responsibility for the current breakdown in wage negotiations.

Edward Matthews, head of UE's Westinghouse negotiating committee charged that the company had made "absolutely no offer to the UE-CIO which is demanding a $2-a-day wage increase."

At the same time Matthews reiterated the union's willingness to meet with the company on a decent basis at any time.

Matthews charged that W. G. Marshall, vice president of the corporation "seeks to cast the responsibility for breaking off negotiations onto the union."

A meeting of UE's general executive board is to take place tomorrow morning followed by a joint conference of local union officials of Westinghouse, General Electric and General Motors electrical division at the Shelton Hotel.

A telegram sent Marshall by Matthews yesterday declared:

"Meeting of Dec. 18, 1945 on UE demands for $2-a-day wage and salary increase adjourned with understanding that Westinghouse was responsible to call next meeting when it was prepared to offer a substantial cents-per-hour increase. UE is prepared to meet company on above basis any time. To date Westinghouse has made absolutely no offer to union."

Dreiser Buried, Hailed as Great Writer and Man

Special to the Daily Worker

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Jan. 4. — Theodore Dreiser, one of the greatest of American writers, was buried yesterday in Forest Lawn Cemetery, following simple memorial services in the Church of the Recessional. He died Dec. 28, at the age of 74.

Rev. Alan Hunter of Hollywood Congregational Church officiated.

Pall bearers were Will Durant, Charles Chaplin, Dudley Nichols, Leo Gallagher, Lt. Geo. Smith, U.S.N., Mark Goodman, Dan James and B. Tobey.

LAWSON PAYS TRIBUTE

Dreiser died a proud and open Communist, and it was with this in mind that John Howard Lawson spoke of the monumental power and significance of his life, calling him "a man who truly lived up to the responsibilities of a man of culture."

Dreiser, as Lawson pointed out, was not the "brutal pessimist" some literary critics have made him out.

"The totality of his life," said Lawson, "showed that he understood the driving force of the social ideal, even where it is mutilated and hurt, bringing suffering into the open so it could be understood and healed."

Lawson called it "a disease of our time" to divide thought and action, and showed that Dreiser's becoming a Communist was fulfilling the logic of life, growing out of his defense of Mooney, Sacco and Vanzetti, the Scottsboro boys and the miners of Harlan County.

Soviet Messages Pay Tribute to Dreiser

A message of condolences on the death of Theodore Dreiser, whose works are widely read in the Soviet Union, was received yesterday by Corliss Lamont, chairman of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, from Nikolai Tikhonov, President of the Union of Soviet Writers.

Said Tikhonov: "News of the death of Theodore Dreiser came as a great shock to us all. This outstanding writer enjoyed well-deserved popularity among all sections of Soviet readers.

"In the person of Theodore Dreiser, we are burying not only a great writer but a prominent progressive, an outstanding friend of the Soviet Union and a fighter against fascism and all forms of reaction. The memories of Theodore Dreiser will be forever retained by Soviet writers."

Another message was received from Vladimir Kemenov, president of VOKS, (Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries) and Samuel Marshak, vice-president of the Literature Section of VOKS, expressing heartfelt condolences to American writers on Dreiser's death.

He Says There's a House Shortage Because We've Lost Our Census

By LOUISE MITCHELL

The real estate writer of the **World-Telegram** has come up with a topflight idea. A national housing shortage doesn't exist, says he. It's just a "maldistribution of people."

Well, pump me full of holes and call me airy. Of all the arguments we ever heard for the housing crisis this one takes a three-story cake.

Juggling some fancy facts and figures to prove the case of the real estate groups, Winchell A. Royce let go with the information that there are 39,000,000 dwellings in the United States today and only 37,500,000 families. That leaves a surplus of 1,500,000 units. Simple.

Pick up your valise and move the wife and kids to Skodunk, where a neat little lean-to waits for you to lean on.

In Mr. Royce's estimate of homes come all those boarded-up homes of the Luces, Vanderbilts and Morgans. Figure on getting into one of those Fifth Ave. mansions when you're out looking for a park bench. As for the 3,000,000 families reported living "doubled-up," they're just foolish. Why they could find. . . . Ask Mr. Royce.

You must admit, Mr. Royce has got something when he speaks of maldistribution. Come to think of it, there is a maldistribution:

Of wealth
Of jobs
Of Roy Howard's yachts.

"Maldistribution": **The real estate writer for the World-Telegram says the housing shortage is due to maldistribution of people. If homeless New Yorkers could go to Florida like the owners of this "boarded-up" stone shack on the corner of 87 St. and Fifth Ave. do, the housing shortage would evaporate!**

A lot of Mr. Royce's figures are based on the 1940 census. Seems some people don't know there was a war on. Or that 11,000,000 are without running water; 15,000,000 without private toilets; 17,000,000 without private baths.

But every hole in the wall is called a dwelling unit to the statisticians and rent collectors.

— Film Front —

WHY THE DELAY IN RELEASING NAVY FILM, 'NEGRO SAILOR'?

— by David Platt —

WHAT'S happened to the U. S. Navy motion picture **The Negro Sailor** which was completed at Columbia Studios more than six months ago? Why is it taking so long to reach the public? Letters to the Navy Department in Washington inquiring about the film go unanswered, leading to the suspicion that Navy does not want **The Negro Sailor** shown publicly. This is the time to promote the film and spread its message across the land—now when vicious rags like the N. Y. Daily News are trying to whip up race riots among GIs overseas. Let's have some action on **The Negro Sailor.**

Let's also press for an early release of the new War Department film **Teamwork**, a sequel to **The Negro Soldier**. Carlton Moss, who wrote the script, informs me that the picture is now ready for release. Moss made a trip to the battle fronts of Europe last year to photograph Negro troops in action. The film is based on that experience.

Moss writes: "**Teamwork** is a story of men working together. It's a record of the Negro and white American soldier's answer to the German propaganda—divide and conquer. Slight as it is, I am sure that this film record can be a positive force in this period of racial tension."

* * *

Six months from now these films may be too late to be of service. The War and Navy Departments should be held strictly to account for any further delay in promoting and circulating these pictures to the nation's theatres.

* * *

Father Bing Crosby is being cast in **Comin' Through the Rye**, a Paramount film. It's not a sequel to **Lost Weekend**, but the story of the Scottish poet Robert Burns. . . . Columnist Irving Hoffman is hunting for a book purported to have been written by a Kentucky writer many years ago. It's supposed to have this title: "An accurate, impartial and unbiased history of the civil war, written from a southern viewpoint." Sounds like a perfect vehicle for Sam Wood or Cecil DeMille. . . . Lester Cowan, producer of **Tomorow the World** and **Story of G. I. Joe**, both excellent films, is said to be interested in screening the life story of the great Chinese Democrat Sun Yat-sen. . . . The Communist Party (U.S.A.) will soon have its own film producing unit.

Chaplin, Sinclair Hail Dreiser

LOS ANGELES.—Charles Chaplin, world-famous screen star, told reporters that Theodore Dreiser's "influence will be missed among all freedom-loving people."

Chaplin said:

"In the passing of Theodore Dreiser the world has lost one of its most distinguished men of letters and one of its outstanding liberals. His influence will be missed among all freedom loving people.

GENTLE PERSON

"He was a great American, a fearless fighter in the cause of the justice and in the cause of the underprivileged—a magnificent spirit, yet with it all a sweet, gentle person of whom America can be proud."

Guy Endore, novelist and screen writer, said:

"It was characteristic of Dreiser that he should live in a concrete house instead of the usual California chicken wire stucco. He had a mighty hatred for all sham. It was characteristic of him that he should have to consult his friends as to what price he should ask a national magazine for a two-part series.

"Many a modern writer is far beyond Dreiser when it comes to being money wise, but where will you equal his passion for truth?"

Upton Sinclair, world - famous novelist:

"**Theodore Dreiser was a man of the people, who wrote of the people and for the people. He was possessed by a warm and wide human sympathy, which in my judgment as essential to all true literary greatness. His books will be read as long as there are Americans to read them. My wife and I join in sincere personal sympathy.**"

Martha Graham's Dance Company Opens Jan. 21

S. Hurok announces the first two-week season for Martha Graham and her dance company to open Jan. 21 at the Plymouth Theater. A repertory of the top successes of recent seasons will be highlighted by the premiere of a new work with score by the Mexican composer-conductor, Carlos Chavez.

Mail orders are already being accepted at the box office of the Plymouth Theatre on West 45th Street.

Theodore Dreiser, in Long Career, Always Dug to Roots of Things

By ESTHER McCOY

(Miss McCoy was a personal friend of Theodore Dreiser during the latter years of his life.)

LOS ANGELES.—Just after Theodore Dreiser joined the Communist Party he was showing me a magazine that he edited in 1894.

It was a trade magazine got out by a music publisher, and you might have supposed that the promising young editor would have written an editorial slanted toward the people who would read it. No. He wrote on the flagrant inequities in Russia and predicted the early overthrow of the Czars.

"But," he said in explanation, "you can't get the kind of education I had without developing. I shined stoves and drove a laundry wagon and collected for a time-payment house. I saw a lot then, and when I began to work for newspapers I got a first-hand view of the way capitalists treated the people."

This work was in the Chicago of Multimillionaire Yerkes, the McCormick strike and Haymarket riots—a Chicago overripe with terrorism and corruption, with violent contrasts between wealth and squalor.

He went often to interview Yerkes on his plans for Chicago, and later he wrote a trilogy based on his life—"The Financier," "The Titan," and the recently completed third volume, "The Stoic." He found in Yerkes what he later found in Woolworth, an insatiable hunger for money and power.

"And when they got it they didn't know what to do with it," he said.

COVERED STRIKES

From Chicago to St. Louis to Pittsburgh he covered strikes—streetcar, steel, many others—and he began to see that Chicago was no different from other cities in its brutalities and denial of human rights. And finally when he got to New York and saw the last word in contrast between idleness and drudgery he was ready to say something.

"I was glad when I was fired from The World. There was a fight in one of the bars of the big hotels between two society 'names.' The city editor told me not to come back if I didn't get it."

Dreiser didn't want to get the story. Because he knew there was another story back of it that he couldn't write.

He would get a telephone call at night asking him to come to some town where there was a strike. Once there was a steel strike where a striker was killed. The body was hidden, because the steel company thought that a funeral at that time would focus attention on the injustices against which the workers were striking. The strike committee called Dreiser to come up and help them find the body of their dead comrade. He came.

He walked into the offices of the local newspaper. They took his hand and said, "Mr. Dreiser, this is an honor," but when they heard what he had come for they said "You've worked on a newspaper, Mr. Dreiser. You know how it goes."

THEODORE DREISER

Dreiser hammered away at them until they actually wrote something about the missing body.

Then he went to the local minister and said, "This is your business, isn't it? The man is dead. The authorities won't give up the body to the widow." And he hammered at them until they began to see that the widow's rights were their concern.

DOWN TO HARLAN COUNTY

When he went down to Harlan county in 1931 it was the same thing. He went up to the mine owners and asked them questions. There was a hearing and he hammered away at the mine owners.

Little papers all over the country talked about Dreiser being there was his business. He was always asking officials, "By what right do you do this?"

Spain was his business. He went to Spain and watched the Loyalist wounded being loaded into open cars to be shipped into France. And later in Paris at a meeting when it became obvious that he was going to speak honestly about the rape of Spain, an attempt was made to sidetrack him. They pushed his and asked editorially: "What business is it of his?"

But it was his business.

In 1932 Mooney was his business. And the Red squad in Los Angeles place further back on the program until the meeting began to break up. He got up and walked to the front of the platform and said "Wait! I've got something to say about Spain," and they came back and waited.

He said the only thing that day that was said about what was really happening in Spain, and the papers printed it.

"Why did you join the Communist Party?" I asked.

"I've always been a Communist. Joining was a mere formality," he said. "What I saw in the Soviet Union in 1928 was enough to convince me that the only answer is a people's government. I've never wavered in my belief in the Soviet Union. The way they fought the Germans was only as a great united people could fight. I'm glad to identify myself with that spirit."

Film Critics' Awards to Be Aired Jan. 20

Ingrid Bergman will re-enact a scene from **The Bells of St. Mary's** and Ray Milland will discuss his role in **The Lost Week-end** with Billy Wilder, director, when the stars receive their New York Film Critics' awards during the WJZ-ABC broadcasts of the Radio Hall of Fame next Sunday, Jan. 20, at 6 p. m., EST.

Paul Whiteman, conductor, and Martha Tilton, featured singer, will greet the two movie luminaries during the first of a series of Radio Hall of Fame broadcasts to originate in Hollywood.

2nd YEAR • BEST SHOW IN TOWN
I WANNA GET MARRIED!
GERTRUDE NIESEN in "FOLLOW THE GIRLS"
Staged by HARRY DELMAR
BROADHURST Thea. W. 44 St. Mat. Wed. & Sat.

"A BILLION DOLLAR DANCING SHOW." —Dunton Walker, News
PAUL FEIGAY & OLIVER SMITH present
BILLION DOLLAR BABY
A New Musical Play of the Terrific 20s
Production directed by GEORGE ABBOTT
with MITZI GREEN—JOAN McCRACKEN
Book & Lyrics: Betty COMDEN-Adolph GREEN
Music: Morton GOULD
Choreography and Musical Numbers Staged by JEROME ROBBINS
ALVIN, 52nd St. W. of B'way. CI. 6-6868
Evgs. 8:30. MATINEES WED. & SAT. 2:30

"GO AND SEE IT!" —WALTER WINCHELL
DEEP ARE THE ROOTS
A New Play
by ARNAUD d'USSEAU and JAMES GOW
Staged by ELIA KAZAN
FULTON Theatre, 46th St. W. of B'y. Cl. 6-6380
Evg. 8:40. $4.20, 3.60, 3.00, 2.40, 1.80, 1.20
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40. $3, 2.40, 1.80, 120. Tax inc.

THE PLAYWRIGHTS' COMPANY presents
BETTY FIELD
in ELMER RICE'S New Comedy
DREAM GIRL
CORONET Thea., 49 St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-6870
Evgs. 8:35 Mat.-Thur. $4.20-1.20; Fri. Sat. $4.80-1.20
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:35, $3 to $1.20. Tax incl.

"THE GREATEST SHOW IN TOWN!" —Robert Garland, Journal-American
MICHAEL TODD presents
MAURICE EVANS in
his new production of Shakespeare's
HAMLET
No One Seated During First Scene
COLUMBUS CIRCLE THEA., B'way at 59th St.
Evgs. 8:30 Sharp. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30 Sharp

"A PLAY TO APPLAUD AND SUPPORT!" —SILLEN, DAILY WORKER
"HOME OF THE BRAVE"
BELASCO, 44 St. E. of B'way. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

"A VERY BIG HIT!" —Walter Winchell
KERN AND HAMMERSTEIN'S
SHOW BOAT
Music by JEROME KERN
Book and Lyrics by OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN 2nd
Based on the novel by EDNA FERBER
Staged by HASSARD SHORT
ZIEGFELD THEA. 54th St. & 6th Ave. Cl. 5-5700
Evgs. 8:30 Sharp. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30 Sharp

NEW YORK'S NO. 1 MUSICAL HIT!
OLIVER SMITH and PAUL FEIGAY present
Uproarious NANCY WALKER in
ON THE TOWN Last 3 Weeks
Directed by GEORGE ABBOTT
Book & Lyrics by BETTY COMDEN & ADOLPH GREEN Music by LEONARD BERNSTEIN
Dances by JEROME ROBBINS
Martin Beck Theatre, 45th W. of 8th Ave.
Cl. 6-6363. Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40

2 SHOWS SUN. 2:30-8:30
MICHAEL TODD presents
UP IN CENTRAL PARK
Book by HERBERT & DOROTHY FIELDS
Lyrics by DOROTHY FIELDS
Music by SIGMUND ROMBERG
Evgs. at 8:30 Mats. Sat. and Sun. 2:30
BROADWAY THEA., B'y at 53 St. Cl. 7-2056

BETTY HUTTON STORK CLUB
In Paramount's WOODY HERMAN
PARAMOUNT

DANA ANDREWS • RICHARD CONTE
"A WALK IN THE SUN"
A LEWIS MILESTONE production
20th Century-Fox
NOW! VICTORIA B'way & 46 St.

IRVING PLACE 14 St.-Union Sq. NOW PLAYING
BATTLE for MUSIC
Plus the Soviet Film
"PETER THE GREAT"
and "Spanish Fiesta"

BROOKLYN
B'klyn Paramount
Dorothy LAMOUR • Arturo de CORDOVA
in Paramount's
Masquerade in Mexico
— plus —
EDMUND LOWE in
The STRANGE MR. GREGORY

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
★ Rockefeller Center Doors Open 9:30 A.M. ★
★ BING CROSBY • INGRID BERGMAN ★
in Leo McCarey's
"THE BELLS OF ST. MARY'S"
Henry Travers • William Gargan
Released by RKO Radio Pictures
Spectacular Stage Presentation
★ Picture at 9:47, 12:47, 3:48, 6:51, 9:55 ★
Stage Show at 11:33, 2:35, 6:00, 9:00

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★
LENINGRAD FIGHTS BACK!
in ARTKINO'S New 3-week Hit
45th RECORD WEEK!
ONCE THERE WAS A GIRL
plus ALL-STAR PROGRAM including Tchaikovsky's
"CHRISTMAS SLIPPERS"
an operetta fantasy also
EXCELLENT RUSSIAN FOLK SONGS
featuring
ZHAPARIDZE AND RUSLANOVA
plus R. K. O.'s "POLICING GERMANY"
Latest RKO-Pathe NEWSREELS & CARTOON
Doors Open 8:45 A.M. STANLEY 7th Ave. bet. 42 and 41 Sts.
★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND
VOGUE 31 W. Lexington Ave. NOW PLAYING
ARTKINO'S GREAT SOVIET FILM
GIRL No. 217

BROOKLYN
"One of the most important documentary films of our time."—Dave Platt
". . . Force of a Pile-Driver!"—Time
"This is the REAL thing!"—Post
"★★★ A must for everyone!"—PM
We Accuse!
Now Playing
The shocking and amazing confessions at the First United Nations war crimes Trial at Kharkov.
& Deeply Moving British Social Drama: "THUNDER ROCK"
RKO Theatre STONE AND PITKIN AVES.

BOOKS — FILMS — THE ARTS

Mme. Herta Tempi, Director of the French Unitarian Service Committee and Pablo Picasso, world famous artist and honorary chairman of Spanish Refugee Appeal, attend a meeting of the Spanish Advisory Committee in Paris. It's a scene from 'Spain in Exile,' 2-reel 16mm documentary film now available through the Spanish Refugee Appeal, 182 Lexington Ave., N.Y.C.

FM Opens Way for Decent Radio in U.S.

By William C. Kelly

CAN B. O. be removed from radio?

Millions of radio listeners all over America have been asking this question for years and the answer that is sometimes given is that it must wait upon changing the system of society. This is not necessarily the case.

It is always easier, for example, to turn off the radio than to change the system of society.

Then there are a great many radio listeners, too, who think there is more integrity to a B. O. jingle than to a Drew Pearson.

For these millions of skeptics it can be pointed out that Pearson himself has made some reforms, although these are largely confined to his advertising sponsorship. He has gone forward from advertising a laxative to advertising a hat, which is something of an increase in public dignity.

To be fair, it must also be admitted that Pearson says he wears the hat but never made an open statement that he took the laxative. He only took the money and added the prestige of his name to nature's reaction.

But there is a possibility in radio besides turning off the radio, listening to Pearson or the B. O. foghorn. There can be decent, forward-looking programs put on the air through the proper utilization of Frequency Modulation, FM as it is popularly known, because it is still possible to get a license to establish such a radio station. The cost of establishing the station would be relatively low and altogether practical for liberal, labor, and progressive organizations and individuals.

This information was obtained from a press release sent out to labor unions and labor papers by the Peoples Radio Foundation, which has an application for an FM radio station license for the New York area pending before the Federal Communications Commission.

HEARINGS HERE ON JULY 8

The FCC will hold hearings on the various applications for the five remaining FM channels in the New York area on July 8. It is understood that there are eighteen applicants for the five permits, so the liberal, progressive and labor forces must show their solid support for a peoples radio station at the FCC hearing. The New York Daily News, Hearst, and other reactionary groups are among the applicants in an attempt to gobble up all the air waves.

The Peoples Radio Foundation urges labor, civic, fraternal, and church organizations, as well as individuals, to write a letter immediately to the FCC and mail it to the Peoples Radio Foundation, 100 Fifth Avenue, New York 11, N. Y., requesting the issuance of a license to the Peoples Radio Foundation, so that the latter may be presented together with many similar letters of endorsemen.

The Foundation reports that trade unions and other organizations and individuals can still subscribe for preferred stock in the Peoples Radio Foundation and suggests participation to the extent of at least one share at $100.00.

More than 250 organizations and individuals are charter founders and stockholders of Peoples Radio Foundation including the United Electrical, Radio, and Machine orkers District 4; Furriers National and local unions; Wholesale and Warehouse Workers Union, Local 65; American Communications Association, Local 2; Dental Technicians; fraternal societies; cultural groups; foreign language newspapers; office and factory workers, teachers, physicians, lawyers, veterans, and small businessmen.

Many leaders in cultural and artistic fields are stockholders, among them Paul Robeson, Margaret Webster, and Howard Fast. Sponsors include Charles Chaplin, Rockwell Kent, William Gropper, and Earl Robinson. On the Advisory Council of Peoples Radio Foundation are Norman Corwin, Marc Blitzstein, and other prominent in radio and music.

Kenneth Spencer and Vivian Cherry, pictured above, are among the most active members of Matinee Workshop, theatrical division of the National Negro Congress.

ADVENTURES OF RICHARD

The Kids Find an Apartment

By MICHAEL SINGER

FOR almost a year the kids have been apartment-snoopers. They listen to sidewalk gossip on possible vacancies. If there's a hot tip they pool the information and sneak it over to an interested party—for a slight consideration, of course. The results so far have been terrific . . . not a single apartment found but lots of excitement, confusion, and for No-Nose especially, two kicks in the pants.

The latest "discovery" of a vacant apartment brought typical results. Flekel overheard Mrs. Fineman say that Mr. Herbert was going to South America. That was all he had to hear. He rushed over to the gang.

"Guess what?. Herbert is going to South America!" he said as if he had just invited DiMaggio to his home.

"So what," the everdyspeptic No-Nose replied, "and what's he gonna do there?"

"Who cares about what he's going to do there," Flekel answered, "I ain't butting into his private business. . . . But don't you get it? It means he's going to move."

Menash was dubious. "That guy's too lazy too move. Besides he's so fat, the only way they'd get him to South America is by express, like a piece of furniture."

Flekel was getting exasperated. "Here we got a swell tip and you guys is more interested in why he's going or putting him on a diet. Gee whiz, the man is going to move, MOVE, MOVE."

"You sound just like a 'auctioneer'," No-Nose said. "Ok, so how we know he's going to move?"

"We don't have to know. We got a clue," Flekel shieked, "now we gotta follow up the tip."

"Stop playing like you're Ellery Queen," Menash asserted, "who's on our moving list?"

The kids went around the corner and notified a Mr. Larken that a four-room apartment might be available for his brother-in-law, wife and three children who were all living in Larken's 3-room house.

That evening Larken, his wife, his brother-in-law and his sister visited Mr. Herbert on the fourth floor.

The kids were downstairs waiting for their "commission."

They heard loud noises and a door slamming.

"Maybe he's not moving," No-Nose suggested.

Mr. Larken was the first one downstairs. "Who said something about somebody moving somewhere sometime?" he bellowed.

The kids were quiet. Mr. Larken continued to roar.

"Sure he's going to South American. Know why, you half-pint morons? He's got a sister, a mother and two nephews that he's bringing back to live with him right here. Moving? He's crazy just thinking about where to live himself. That's all I had to ask him, if he's moving? Get out of my way, you imbeciles, before I move you all into next week."

The Larkins stormed down the street. The kids mulled it over for a minute. Then Flekel said:

"The way some people gossip. You can't believe nobody around here."

Matinee Workshop Presents

The Matinee Workshop which originated among the cast of Showboat as an instrument for aid to the organization of the Negro people of the South is now ready for its own theatrical debut.

The Workshop, now the Theatrical Division of the National Negro Congress' Cultural Department, will present **Trouble With the Angles** in a test production at the Malin Studio Theatre within two weeks. As the name implies the play will deal with the difficulties in bringing real plays about Negro life to the commercial theatre. It was adapted by Bernard Schonnenfeld from a story written by Langston Hughes. It is directed by Frank Silvera.

The Workshop, whose members came principally from the casts of **Anna Lucasta, Deep Are the Roots,** and **Are You With It,** is admittedly small yet but proudly active.

Rehearsals for the Workshop production take place after 12 midnight two or three times a week. In addition the Workshop members are waging a strenuous campaign to put an end to the stereotyping of Negro artists in the theatre. They circulate petitions, stimulate the writing of letters to producers, and generally do their utmost to arouse the theatre people against the chauvinism so rampant in the show world.

There are 14 people in the "**Trouble With Angels.**" Some of them do double duty—Marta Beckett, for instance, is designing the costumes as well as acting a role. And Kai Dee, who is doing the lighting with the assistance of John Singleton, is at work writing the next play for the Workshop. The cast includes Kenneth Spencer, Laura Bowman, Carol Harriton, Arleigh Peterson, Bowling Mansfield, James Lapsley, Viola Taylor, L'en'oir, John Proctor, Monty Hawley, Stephan Girasch, Charles Friend and Earl Jones.

Vivian Cherry, chorus deputy to Chorus Equity from **Showboat,** is serving as sort of manager of production. Miss Cherry, a talented and pretty young dancer, is secretary of the NNC's Theatre Division. Kenneth Spencer is president.

"GO SEE IT!" — SAM SILLEN, Daily Worker
CANADA LEE & MARK MARVIN present
ON WHITMAN AVENUE
A New Play by MAXINE WOOD
Directed by MARGO JONES
Settings by DONALD OENSLAGER
with CANADA LEE and WILL GEER
CORT Thea., 48 St. E. of B'way. Air-Cond. Eves. incl. Sun. 8:30. Mats. Sat. and Sund. 4:30

VIVIAN CHERRY

Performs Grieg Piano Concerto

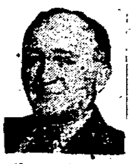
Stell Andersen, outstanding American pianist, will perform the Grieg Piano Concerto with the New York Philharmonic-Symphony under the direction of Fabien Sevitzky at Lewisohn Stadium on Wednesday evening, July 3.

George Kaufman Play At Flatbush Theatre

"The Late George Apley, by John P. Marquand and George S. Kaufman, will provide the season's second attraction at the Flatbush Theatre (Brooklyn) for the week starting Tuesday evening, July 2. The customary matinees will be held Wednesday, Thursday, Saturday and Sunday.

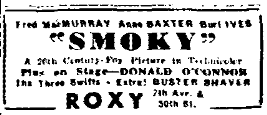
Foster Praises 'Great Conspiracy'

William Z. Foster, National Chairman of the Communist Party, warmly endorsed the new $1.00 edition of **The Great Conspiracy Against Russia,** by Albert Kahn and Michael Sayers, just off the press.

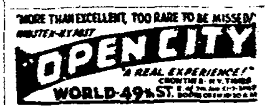


Declaring that the new popular edition "opens up the possibility of reaching hundreds of thousands of workers with the true facts, regarding the anti-Soviet intrigues of American and British imperialism from the time of the Russian Revolution until the present," Foster stressed that the book makes its appearance at a time when it can "prove a most effective weapon for combating the present anti-Soviet clamor in the press and radio, and help to arouse labor and the people to defeat the present get-tough-with-Rpssia policy which is pushing our country into a new world war."

The Century Publishers, which is handling the national distribution, reports that detailed plans for an intensive campaign behind this book have already been received from California, Illinois, Michigan and a number of other state organizations. The new $1.00 edition was revised and strengthened by the authors, and carries a significant foreword by Senator Claude Pepper, of Florida.



BROOKLYN



Daily Worker

New York, Thursday, May 15, 1947

Wall Street Drives Europe To Civil War, Foster Says

William Z. Foster, recently returned from a tour of Europe, last night warned a Madison Square Garden meeting that the new overseas democracies "are facing reactionary danger" inspired by the intervention of Wall Street. This intervention, the Communist Party chairman said, will "put a premium on civil war in Europe."

"Today we have a little man in the White House," Foster said, "a very little man. But he has big ideas — Wall Street ideas — of establishing imperialist world domination. And he proposes to do this under the fascist slogan of fighting the so-called Communist menace. . . .

"This policy will not succeed. The people of Europe did not throw off Hitler in order to submit to the shackles of Wall Street."

The rally was called by the Communist Party of New York to protest the anti-labor bills and the persecutions of Communists and progressives and to defend democracy at home and abroad. Other speakers scheduled to address the meeting were Eugene Dennis, general secretary of the Communist Party; Councilman Benjamin J. Davis Jr., Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, member of the National Board of the Communist Party, and Communist State Chairman Robert Thompson

NAZISM KEPT ALIVE

Gerhart Eisler, German Communist refugee under federal indictment on a framed-up charge of contempt of Congress, attacked the failure of denazification in the U. S. zone in Germany. He charged that this failure gave German fascists a chance to reorganize to become a "revenge party" which would lead to another war.

Foster said that the European peoples organized their democratic states "to put an end to the series of world wars, fascism and economic crisis." They realize, he continued, that the cause of all these evils is monopoly capital.

To take the power out of the hands of the big capitalists and give it to the people, these new coalition governments have nationalized the banks and key industries *and broken up the big landed estates* and parcelled them out to the peasantry.

"Monopolistic private control of industry is dying in Europe and all the force and gold of Wall Street will not revive it again," Foster asserted.

He described the rapid growth of European trade unions as an "outstanding democratic development" These new unions, he pointed out, are industrial in form and completely unified, protecting the rights of all workers. The unions, Foster said, "play an immensely important role in the economic and political life of the respective democracies."

Texas Court Hears Plea For Schooling Equality

AUSTIN, Tex., May 14.—Heman Marion Sweatt told a Texas district court today he did not "believe segregation will give an equal basis of law training." Sweatt, a Houston, Tex., Negro postman seeking a court order to admit him to study law at the University of Texas, said he had not entered a separate Negro law school set up in Houston on advice of his attorney, W. J. Durham of Dallas.

"A first class school is one where a person will have contact with the people with whom he'll come in contact in his profession," Sweatt gave as his reason for opposing segregation.

Earlier today, E. J. Mathews, registrar at the University of Texas, had testified that 14 Negroes had inquired about a second Negro law school set up here in March. None registered, however, Mathews said.

Sweatt denied he had refused to enter a separate law school on advice of attorneys for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

This is the third day of attack on Texas' segregated education laws made by NAACP attorneys Thurgood Marshall and W. J. Durham for Sweatt.

Confession at Lynch Trial

(Continued from Page 1)

sault on Brown.

The Negro, according to the statement, denied he assaulted Brown.

Then, according to the confession, Stokes "pulled a knife" on Willie Earle and said: " I want to put some scars on him like he put on Brown."

Clardy was quoted as saying: **"If you're going to kill him, get him out of the car."**

Red Fleming, another defendant, was quoted as "talking nice to the . . . ." saying 'You don't have long to live and you don't want to die with a lie on your lips."

Testimony revealed Hendrix Rector and Griggs took Earle out of the car and Marvin Flemming started beating Earle on the side of the head with a gun butt. Flemming was quoted as saying: "Let's get it over."

Covington's statement continued: "Hurd shot him while he was on the ground leaning on his arm. Hurd shot him once. He shot him again and asked for another shell and shot him again."

The Covington confession was one of several introduced so far as State's evidence Much of the third day of the trial was taken up with legal arguments between chief defense counsel Thomas A. Woffard admissibility of such evidence, and the State Solicitor over the Judge J. Robert Martin, Jr., permitted the jury to hear the confessions. But he pointed out he reserved the right to change his opinion later in the trial.

The amazing fact that the men charged with the lynching are on trial here is seen by local observers as due to nation-wide protests against failure of law enforcement agencies' failure to take action in the past against such crimes.

The man on the street, however, is laying heavy odds against conviction of any of the thirty-one now on trial.

Reds Beat Dodgers 2-0, As Tatum Clouts Homer

Two ex-Dodgers, with considerable assistance from a sophomore pitcher, were responsible for Cincinnati's 2-0 victory over Brooklyn yesterday at Crosley Field. It was the second straight loss on the Western trip, which moves into Pittsburgh today.

Tom Tatum, reserve outfielder sold to the Reds Tuesday night, was chief villain with a 351 foot clout into the right field bleachers in the first inning off a Joe Hatten southpaw slant.

That was all the runs needed by Ewell Blackwell, elongated fast ball youngster who overpowered the slumping Ebbets Fielders. But in the 4th, Bert Haas, who like Tatum began his career as a Dodger, rapped his second of three hits, a double, and came around to score on a fly ball and infield out.

The Dodgers threatened several times in vain. In the 5th, after *Arky Vaughan had flied out, Peewee* Reese blooped a single into short center and Hatten blazed a line drive toward right field, but second baseman Adams grabbed the ball and turned it into a double play.

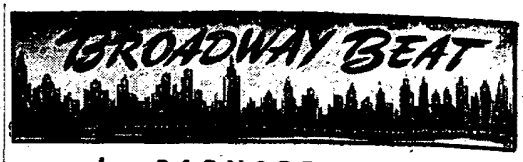
In the 6th, after Stanky's demise, Jackie Robinson singled to center to mark the 11th straight game in which he has hit safely, longest *consecutive streak now running* in the majors.

With Reiser at bat, Jackie's long lead drew Blackwell into a wide throw to 1st and Robinson went on 2nd. But Blackwell was equal to the task of disposing of Reiser and league leading hitter Walker.

Reese opened a hopeful flurry in the 8th by drawing a walk, the second yielded by Blackwell. Duke *Snider batted for Hatten, who had* pitched a nice four hit game, ordinarily a winning performance. The young slugger whiffed the breeze and Stanky filed harmlessly to Baumholz. Robinson kept the spark alive with his second hit, a clean belt into center, Reese pulling up at second. But Baumholz pulled down Reiser's fly and that was that.

Rookie Harry Taylor, in his 5th relief role, yielded a Baumholz single and walked two to load 'em up, his second straight wildman performance at Cincinnati. Fireman Hugh Casey came in and put out the blaze, retiring Haas for the first time in this short but disastrous series.

Dixie Walker's single to open the 9th was the Dodger's last gesture as Blackwell clamped down again. Bad weather held the crowd to 6,688. It should have rained a little harder, *as far as the Dodgers were concerned.*



by BARNARD RUBIN

OUR it's-all-for-peace State Department is now quietly proposing that special Army-Navy coordinators meet with the Turkish General Staff to decide what arms and munitions will be shipped to that dictatorship.

Also to discuss other pleasant topics. . . .

• • •

TOWN TALK

Like that reply from **Grad Sears** of **United Artists** to one **Pete Woods**, secretary of a so-called movie exhibitors' group in Ohio. Woods had echoed the **Hearst-Spellman** red-baiting drive against **Charlie Chaplin** and his latest classic **Monsier Verdoux**, and had suggested a boycott of the film.

Sears answered: "This is not the United Artists' first experience with publicity-seeking methods of the paid secretary of this Ohio exhibitor group. In this instance, he has latched on to the arguments already advanced by others, all of which were answered by Chaplin to the evident satisfaction of the public. The only element in Woods' protest which causes us to even dignify it with a response is that we see another abortive effort of a small vociferous, bigoted group to force its will and judgment on the American public. No matter what they call it, it is still censorship and as such it should be combatted and defeated at every turn. . . ."

Maurice Chevalier a flop in Boston. . . .

All My Sons take has gone up from $13,500 a week to $21,000. . . .

Almost all of the 52nd Street nightclubs will start folding soon unless the impossible happens—more money around to spend for entertainment—let alone food. . . .

Luther Adler being packaged for a weekly radio thriller. . . .

John Garfield due to appear in a Broadway play this fall. **Bob Rosen** producing. . . .

Ella Logan will be toasted by **Pic Magazine** at the **21 Club** tomorrow night for her work in **Finian's Rainbow**. . . .

Norman Cordon, who clicked in **Street Scene**, will go on the air some time after **Street Scene** closes. . . .

Barney Oldfield, son of the old, colorful racing driver, is now busily working as a Hollywood press agent. So busily, he hasn't been able to see his wife very often—and thus, trouble. Recently he had to explain to her he simply couldn't make it—a get-together on their 12th wedding anniversary. He had a preview to cover. Words. So he took his wife with him and squirmed when they sat down to see—**The Unfaithful**. . . .

The **Ballet Theatre** will go to **Cuba** a week after they close this Sunday night. Supposed to be England originally, but plans were changed when enough ship passages for the gang were not available. . . .

Aldous Huxley working on the screen adaptation of his own story **The Moral Coil**. . . .

Katherine Cornell and **Godfrey Tearle** will star in **Shakespeare's Anthony and Cleopatra** next season. . . .

Zero Mostel, Sam Jaffe and **Byron McGrath** fooling around with something called **Ghost of a Chance** by **Bill Engvick**. . . .

Censorship by the **Production Code Authority** office against British films is infuriating movie people there. One film, **Pink String and Ceiling Wax**, was completely barred here; **My Heart Goes Crazy**, a $4,000,000 **J. Arthur Rank** picture, was badly mutilated, as was a **Gainsborough** production of **Fanny by Gaslight**. . . .

Lou Bunin is winding up a deal to do **Alice in Wonderland** in Paris with his puppets. . . .

Lion Feuchtwanger's new novel **Proud Destiny** is getting all kinds of bids from Hollywood. Looks like **Metro** will nab it. . . .

George M. Cohan, Jr., leaving the nightclub field for vaudeville. . . .

Stage for Action, People's Artists and **People's Songs** discussing the possibility of a merger. . . .

• • •

From a letter to Fred Allen from Don Quinn, one of radio's top writers, on West Coast radio censorship:

"Dear Fred:

". . . I haven't had the dubious pleasure of meeting your N. Y. Comstocks, but the Hollywood detachment are a fascinating group. How they manage to take time from their real business of writing on *washroom walls would puzzle the greatest efficiency expert who ever* put wheels on a charwoman's bucket. While we have shows out here (due to the fact that we rarely use words of more than one syllable and the acceptance boys can read only two or three meanings into them), some of our jousts with them have been pure fantasy. Years ago one of my pet projects was a book on radio censorship to be called Idiots Delete, and recent occurrences have tempted me to revive the idea. Here's a sample:

"In a script a few weeks ago we had Fibber McGee in a state of confusion. He reported to Molly that he had been down in the basement where he had put a new handle on his skates and sharpened the *snow shovel*. To the normal mind, unaccustomed to looking for sediment in holy water, this would appear to be an innocuous sort of statement, hardly likely to arouse the libido of an Iowa matron or promote depravity in the youth. But the fey little characters upstairs were not deceived. By mental (if you'll pardon the expression) processes known only to smut-chasers of rank, they saw through our shallow pretense of innocence and recognized the line for what it was; a hidden incitement to immorality and an esoteric invitation to a witches' Sabbath of lewdness.

"They said, and I quote: 'The implied action of "sharpening skates" is a variation of "seeing a man about a dog" and is thus a toilet reference. Please eliminate.'

"How they ever brought themselves to use the vulgar term 'eliminate' (a definitely scatological word) can be explained only by a Freud, Jung, Adler or Brill. But how they arrived at their conclusion of bathroom inference is a brilliant example of the workings of a censor's mind. I can see how they did it because I have a dirty mind too, but the assumption that the radio audience is sharp enough to grasp these sinister implications is really disturbing. If we are to be blocked at every attempt to corrupt the public's morals and are unable ever again to subtly promote adult delinquency, what's the use of going on? . . .

Warmest regards,

Don Quinn." . . .

All Rights Reserved

FILMS — BOOKS — THE ARTS

Leo Coleman and Evelyn Keller have leading roles in Gian-Carlo Menotti's musical play "The Medium" now at the Ethel Barrymore. Mr. Coleman, former Katherine Dunham dancer plays a deaf mute in the play. Mr. Menotti's musical novelty "The Telephone" is also on the bill.

Hollywood Artists Fly Here for Rally Against Thought Control

The Un-American Committee's attack on Hollywood will be answered by leading film artists flying here for the big rally against thought control at Manhattan Center on June 11.

Among those arriving in New York for the "Artists Fight Back" meeting are screen writers John Howard Lawson and Dalton Trumbo, and the noted anti-fascist composer Hanns Eisler.

The meeting is expected to attract nationwide attention to the fight of democratic artists against the attempt of the Thomas-Rankin Committee to regiment American culture.

This drive against artists is linked with the committee's actions against the Winston-Salem strikers, Eugene Dennis, Gerhart Eisler and members of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee.

The un-American witch-hunters, following a recent visit to Hollywood, revealed their political purpose by attacking the late President *Roosevelt for aiding the production* of anti-Nazi films during the war.

SUMMONED TO APPEAR

They have announced that 30 writers and actors will be summoned to Washington for hearings on June 16.

Drew Pearson in a radio broadcast Sunday night declared that the Un-American Committee would subpoena Katharine Hepburn, Edward G. Robinson and Charles Chaplin. He said that among those coming "voluntarily" are Adolphe Menjou, Robert Taylor and Lela Rogers.

Hanns Eisler, who was interrogated by the Thomas-Rankin subcommittee in Hollywood, is scheduled to appear at a Committee hearing on June 16.

Resentment of screen artists was expressed by *actress Katharine Hep*burn at a recent Henry Wallace rally in Los Angeles. Miss Hepburn sharply rebuked the Committee's witch-hunt.

The Hollywood group coming here for the June 11 meeting, held under the auspices of the new literary quarterly **Mainstream**, will be joined by other notables including Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, the distinguished *Negro educator and historian;* Dorothy Parker; Howard Fast, who with others will go on trial in Washington next week for contempt of the Un-American Committee; Theodore Ward, author of **Our Lan**; Joseph North, editor of **New Masses**; Albert E. Kahn, co-author of **The Great Conspiracy**; Philip Evergood and Zero Mostel.

Chairman of the meeting will be Samuel Sillen, editor-in-chief of **Mainstream.**

Tickets for the meeting, scheduled to open at 8 p.m. sharp, are $1.20 and 60 cents and are available at Bookfair, Jefferson Bookshop, Workers Bookshop.

At Manhattan Center June 11: **John Howard Lawson (top left) author and screen writer of 'Sahara,' 'Action on the North Atlantic,' 'Blockade,' 'Counter-attack'; Hanns Eisler (top right), composer of the movie scores for 'Forgotten Village,' 'Hangmen Also Die,' 'None But the Lonely Heart'; Dorothy Parker (bottom left), screen writer and author of 'Enough Rope,' 'Death and Taxes,' 'After Such Pleasures,' 'Sunset Gun' and other works; Dalton Trumbo, author and screen writer of Tender Comrade,' 'Our Vines Have Tender Grapes,' 'Thirty Seconds Over Tokyo.'**

Music in Review

Three B's and Tschaikowsky Carnegie 'Pops' Programs

By Murray Chase

Among the recent events in the Carnegie "Pops," the ones that seem to come off best were **The Three B's,** and Tschaikowsky, neither of which can be described as the lightest item on the very light agenda of the series.

In the first of these, Miss Edna Bockstein contributed a sympathetic and thoroughly competent performance of the first movement of the **Beethoven C minor Piano Concerto.** It would have been nice to hear the rest of the concerto in her talented interpretation. The orchestra, under Alfredo Antonini, sounded more accurate and energetic than it has in other hands.

Conductor Michel Piastro of "Symphonette" fame led the orchestra in the **Tschaikowsky** program which featured three talented soloists, George Neikrug, 'cellist **(Variations on a Rococo Theme)**, Vladimir Elin, baritone, and Kenneth Gordon, whose deft performance of the **Violin Concerto** was rewarded by enthusiastic applause.

A very bright spot in the **Irish Night** program was the dancing of the **Irish Colleens** and the expert fiddling of their accompanist, Joseph Flynn. They looked like four high school kids having a wonderful time as they stepped their reels and hornpipes. On the same program, John Feeney, tenor, sang a group of traditional songs in a pleasing voice and unaffected manner.

AYD CHORUS

The American Folksay Group of the AYD, a people's *musical* organization which has done a fine job on picket lines and in union halls as well as on the concert stage, climaxed its season with the full-length Folksay production at the Fraternal Clubhouse recently.

The production stressed the international currents from which our national peoples' culture comes, and the revolutionary direction in which it moves.

From the Italian Quadrille which opened the program to the closing **Tribute to Joe Hill,** "Don't mourn for me—organize!", the cast sang and danced in the whole-hearted way of people who also know how to work and fight with strength and humor.

There was more than a healthy moving spirit in the work of the Folksay group. There was the well-tried material, the effective presentation and the confidence which come from the experiences of this group in the forefront of the workers and students struggles. There is no better way to develop as working class performers than to perform for the working-class. This is the test which will eliminate unsatisfactory material, teach correct methods of production and presentation and develop the personalities of the performers. And it is in this school that the Folksay group has learned its lessons.

Credit goes to the entire cast for its fine work.

SHOSTAKOVICH'S QUARTET

Shostakovich's **Third String Quartet**, played by the Fine Arts Quartet of the American broadcasting System under the sponsorship of the American-Soviet Music Society, is another example of the healthy and interesting musical imports which we have been receiving from Soviet Russia. *The quartet gave the five* short movements a clean and spirited reading.

The concert for the benefit of the Neighborhood Music School, given at Times Hall recently, enlisted the services of the excellent musicians on its staff and some others who volunteered their services for this very worthy cause. The school is in need of funds in order to expand *its services to its community, the* Bronx.

Garment Workers to Hold Meet on Bias

A "Call" to a Needles Trades Conference on Combatting anti-Semitism in New York City was *announced by the American Jewish* Labor Council. The conference will take place Thursday, June 12, at 6 p.m., at the Hotel Diplomat, 108 W. 43 St.

1947 CRITICS PRIZE PLAY
'A really welcome event—calls for a celebration." —Daily Worker
ALL MY SONS
by ARTHUR MILLER
Staged by ELIA KAZAN
Beth MERRILL Arthur KENNEDY Ed BEGLEY
CORONET Thea. 49th St. W. of B'way. CI 6-8870
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees WED. & SAT. at 2:40

"It makes you feel good to be alive, to be privileged to go to the theatre. A musical triumph."—Coleman, Mirror.
"A superb musical comedy with a healthy progressive point of view."—S. Sillen
FINIAN'S RAINBOW
46th ST. THEATRE, West of B'way
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED
Evenings $6.00, 4.80, 4.20, 3.60, 3.00, 2.40, 1.80
Mats. Wed. & Sat. $3.60, 3.00, 2.40, 1.80, 1.20. Tax Incl.

"NEW YORK'S GREATEST EVENING OF MERRIMENT!" —Atkinson, Times
BOBBY CLARK in
VICTOR HERBERT'S
SWEETHEARTS
ALL-STAR MUSICAL COMPANY OF 100
SHUBERT THE. 44th St. West of B'way
Eves. 8:40. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:40

"A work of great human warmth." —S. SILLEN, Daily Worker
The Whole World Over
A new comedy by KONSTANTINE SIMONOV
Adaptation by THELMA SCHNEE
HERBERT BERGHOF UTA HAGEN JOSEPH BULOFF SANFORD MEISNER
BILTMORE Theatre, 47 St. W. of B'way CI 6-9353
Evgs. 8:40. Mats Wed. & Sat. 2:40 Air-Cond.

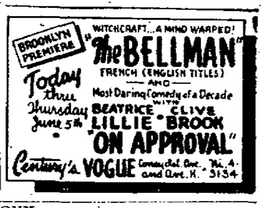
BRONX

TREMONT THEATRE
Webster & Tremont Aves Bx. TR 2-8440
EXCLUSIVE BRONX SHOWING
LAST 3 DAYS
Anna Magnani
("Best Actress of the Year" —National Board of Review)

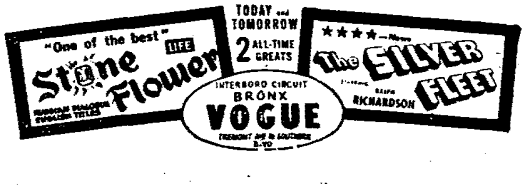
In the stirring anti-fascist film
"BEFORE HIM ALL ROME TREMBLED"
Complete English Titles
Released by Superfilm Distributing Corp.
With 40 minutes of the opera
"LA TOSCA"
with Puccini's music

2ND BIG WEEK!
" ✓✓ —TREMENDOUSLY, VITAL PICTURE." —PM

BROOKLYN



BRONX



Eisler Trial Starts Today; Dennis' Lawyers Ask Delay

The trial of Gerhart Eisler starts today in the U. S. district court while attorneys for Communist Party General Secretary Eugene Dennis will argue for postponement of the Dennis trial date set for June 16. Protests against the unprecedented haste in trying Dennis and Leon Josephson for contempt of the House Un-American Committee are pouring in on Attorney General Tom Clark, it was reported yesterday by the Civil Rights Congress.

Prominent individuals protested to Clark that the haste prevents adequate legal preparations for defense and protection against the hysteria engendered by the Un-American Committee.

Among those protesting were Dr. Frederick L. Schuman, Woodrow Wilson, Professor of Government, Williams College; Bishop Walter Mitchell of California, Charles Chaplin, Prof. Scudder Mekeel, University of Wisconsin; Thomas Addis, Stanford University School of Medicine, and Jacob H. Kaplan, president of the Association of Rabbis of Florida.

SCHUMAN SAYS

The opportunity for a "sober judicial determination of the constitutional powers of Congress will be seriously jeopardized" by hasty trials in these cases, Prof. Schuman told the attorney general.

Appealing to Clark's sense of fair play, Chaplin urged him to postpone the trials "in order that they may have proper time to prepare their case and in order to avoid undue prejudice against them at a time when red-baiting hysteria is so violent."

Prof. Mekeel declared that while he "personally disliked what Dennis and Josephson supposedly stand for," he felt "the evident rush to bring them to trial as soon after indictment ill becomes the federal government which must remain a rock in seas of hysteria and must take every precaution for fair trial."

The haste in bringing Dennis and Josephson to trial, said Prof. Addis, "recalls the Mitchell Palmer raids after the first World War. We became ashamed of that hysteria. Don't repeat."

OTHERS URGE

Others who have urged postponement of the trials include Rockwell Kent, John J. Stanley, secretary-treasurer, United Office and Professional Workers; Pietro Lucchi, secretary-treasurer, International Fur and Leather Workers; John C. Cranberry, editor, The Emancipator, San Antonio, Texas; Prof. Walter Landauer, University of Connecticut; Vida D. Scudder, professor emeritus, Wellesley College; Donald Henderson, president, Food and Tobacco Workers Union, and the Chicago Action Council, representing 6,000 business and professional people.

The Indiana State Committee of the Communist Party sent greetings yesterday to Dennis, hailing his fight against the Un-American Committee conspiracy. Elmer Johnson, state chairman, pledged to redouble efforts "to arouse the people of our state to the fascist danger that threatens America, as typified in the attacks upon you, our Party and the labor movement.

Let Clark Know

Citizens and progressive groups are urged to wire Attorney General Tom Clark, Washington, D.C., to grant the appeal of Dennis' attorneys for a postponement of the trial from June 16. Hearings on the appeal for postponement will be held in Washington June 4. Dismissal of the "contempt" charges is also being urged in wires to Clark. We urge such wires be sent immediately.

Civil Liberties Union

The American Civil Liberties Union today denounced the proposed Federal Employes Loyalty Act of 1947, now before the House Civil Service Committee, as "lacking the same procedural protections" as does "the exceedingly dangerous Presidential Order on Loyalty in Government Employment."

Weep No More, My Lady: Customs inspector C. Holten tries to comfort 22-months-old Gabriella Fleischman, on the tot's arrival in New York. She came in on the Russian passenger ship Rossia with her parents, visitors from Tel Aviv, Palestine.

Seamen March Today to Save Berths of Alien Shipmates

A mass demonstration and parade here today will highlight nationwide protests by the CIO National Maritime Union (NMU) against maritime regulations stripping U.S. merchant ships of alien seamen. The union charged that the removal of these seamen, who average more than three years of war service, would aggravate an already serious manpower shortage. Elimination of these men, the union added, would cause disruption of shipping schedules and congestion of ports, since many alien seamen hold key jobs requiring skilled workers.

The demonstration here was called by Port Agent Paul Palazzi. Seamen in port are to march from union headquarters, 354 W. 17 St., to Battery Park, where a mass meeting will be held at the statue of John Ericsson, Swedish inventor of the Monitor, first U. S. ironclad ship. Only safety watches are expected to remain aboard vessels now in the harbor.

PRE-WAR QUOTAS

The change in the status of alien seamen resulted from passage of a joint congressional resolution which, in effect, restored pre-war alien quotas on U. S. shipping as of June 1. The NMU condemned the resolution as ill-conceived legislation which would disrupt shipping, create manpower shortages and result in scuttling the American merchant marine.

The NMU also asserted that the legislation ignored the contribution made by the alien seamen to the war effort.

The quotas will greatly reduce the number of alien seamen aboard ship and place thousands in danger of deportation.

The NMU will demand that shipowners live up to the law by granting alien seamen jobs right up to the quota and will also ask for new legislation cancelling the quotas.

Escaped Army Prisoners Retaken

Two Army prisoners described as "armed and dangerous" escaped from the ship on which they were returned from Europe to serve 35-year prison terms but were recaptured after a 15-hour search, the Army disclosed today.

The men, Frederick D. Lee, Lewisburg, W. Va., and Gomer C. Blackburn, Wheelwright, Ky., escaped last night from the transport General Ballou after overpowering two guards, taking their guns and tying them up.

The escape went unnoticed until the guards were found an hour later. Police launches and radio cars were called to the waterfront and floodlights were played over the area in an all-night search.

Two military police from Camp Kilmer, N. J., recapturad the two Kilmer today. Lee and Blackburn, both 20 and under sentence for armed robbery and other crimes in Europe, were attempting to hitchhike a ride near the Raritan River bridge in New Jersey.

The military police drew their guns in making the arrest but no shots were fired. Blackburn and Lee were taken to Camp Kilmer.

Iceberg Menaces Atlantic Shipping

The Coast Guard said yesterday that an iceberg has been sighted 1,296 miles due east of New York, menacing the eastbound "B" shipping lane, and may drift southward to menace the "A" lane.

Hookey Players Foil Suicide

Two school boys, playing hookey yesterday saved a 24-year-old furrier from suicide on the Williamsburg Bridge.

The boys saw James Poliandro preparing to leap from a 350-foot tower. They ran for police and an emergency squad of six policemen scaled the tower and threw a rope around Polindro, hauling him to safety.

The boys refused to give their names. They said they would be punished if their parents knew they stayed away from school.

Heavy Rains

MONTPELIER, Vt., June 3.—The heaviest rains since 1938 lashed northern New England today, flooding main highways in Vermont and interrupting rail transportation here and in neighboring New Hampshire.

Shoe Workers Call Parley on Race Hate

A special conference to combat anti-Semitism and other forms of racial and religious intolerance, at which over 15,000 shoe workers will be represented, will be held Wednesday, June 11, at 6 p.m. at Irving Plaza and 15 St. The conference is jointly sponsored by Joint Council 13, CIO United Shoe Workers and the American Jewish Labor Council.

In addition to considering the problem of combatting anti-Semitism nationally, the conference will deal with race tensions in the shoe industry in New York City.

Does your Congressman or Senator know how you feel about the Taft-Hartley bill? Wire or write him without delay!

UN-AMERICANS TOLD OFF BY 'CAMEL' PICKETS

By Harry Raymond

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C., June 3.—The month-old strike of 8,000 R. J. Reynolds Company workers massed bigger and better singing picket lines at 73 gates of the sprawling Camel cigarette plants yesterday.

Strikers, the majority of them Negroes, met in enthusiastic rallies during the weekend and pledged to strengthen every phase of strike activity. This was their answer to arrival on the scene of investigators of the House Committee on Un-American Activities. The red scare directed against officers of CIO Tobacco Workers, Local 22, is having no effect as a strikebreaking weapon.

Four thousand strikers and their friends gathered under the hot sun in a school yard Sunday to hear Aubrey Williams, editor of **The Southern Farmer** and former National Youth Administrator urge them to beware of persons who try to divide white and Negro workers.

"You have done more to bring about the good life in American than you realize," said Williams, speaking from a truck parked beneath two towering maple trees.

Spokesman for the Negro Community was the militant Rev. Walter Young, pastor of the Hanes M. E. Church.

"We are in this fight to win," said the Negro clergyman. "Oh Lord," he prayed, "some may have to die. But we, your children, will march forward to victory. We are not walking through the fire. We are fighting the fire."

Yesterday the **Winston-Salem Journal**, refused to accept an advertisement of the union charging the company is using teen-aged school girls as strikebreakers.

Relief continues to be the crucial need of the strike. The union was $5,000 short during the week end of funds necessary to supply barest relief needs.

Daily Worker

Brentered as second class matter May 8, 1947, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

SPECIAL DISCOUNT
To Trade Unionists and O. W. Readers
TALKING UNION
Sung by the
ALMANAC SINGERS
3 10" Keynote Album — $3.15
MAIL AND PHONE ORDERS FILLED
LO. 3-4420
The Music Room
A COMPLETE RECORD SHOP
129 WEST 44th ST., N. Y. C.

Clearance SALE
Suits - Topcoats
Tropicals - Gabardines
Sport Jackets - Slacks
ALL SIZES
UNUSUAL SAVINGS
Open Evenings
GO TO JOSEPH M. KLEIN
110 STANTON ST., COR. ESSEX, N.Y.C.

HAVE YOU READ
about the terrorization of progressive Yugoslav Americans in Farrell, Pa.? Send for free folder, "FARRELL, PA." American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, 23 W. 26th St., N. Y. 10

MIMEOGRAPHS RENEWED
Also New Speed-O-Prints and Style Duplicators, Stencils, Inks, Etc.
J. E. ALBRIGHT CO.
833 Broadway
AL. 4-4828

Calling All
BRONX
Branch Organizers
Section Organizers
Section Org. Secretaries
County Board Members
SPECIAL CONFERENCE
with
STATE SECRETARIAT
• BOB THOMPSON
• ISRAEL AMTER
• BILL NORMAN
• HAL SIMON
Thursday, June 5, 8 P.M.
BRONX WINTER GARDEN
1874 Washington Ave.
Near Tremont Ave.

Thomas Admits Eisler Was Ready to Testify

WASHINGTON, D.C.—A confession was dragged out of the accusers in the trial of Gerhart Eisler, German anti-fascist refugee, which knocks the charges against him into a cocked hat.

Under relentless cross-examination by Abraham J. Isserman, Eisler's attorney, chairman J. Parnell Thomas of the Un-American Committee, admitted Eisler was "ready to answer all questions."

Earlier during the contempt of Congress trial, in the U. S. District Court, Thomas had insisted Eisler had not said anything but "no." But when defense attorney read the actual transcript of the hearing, Thomas reluctantly said, "Yes, he said that, but for two full pages before he . . ." Isserman objected and Judge Alexander Holtzoff sustained the objection.

The admission by Thomas was only the last of a series of developments which refuted the red-baiting charges against Eisler.

GERHART EISLER

★

THE AVERAGE newspaper reader will remember that Eisler was charged by the Un-Americans and by J. Edgar Hoover with being a Soviet spy, an income tax evader and everything else under the sun. The Hearst press used up all its red ink to brand Eisler as an atom-bomb spy.

But now that the case is actually in court it turns out that the government can change nothing more than that Eisler holds the Rankin-Thomas committee in contempt and failed to tell the government he was a Communist. Under the consecutive list of charges, however, Eisler can be sentenced for many years.

Before the trial started Judge Holtzoff refused the defense request that he disqualify himself in the case because of his bias. An affidavit presented in behalf of Eisler indicated that Judge Holtzoff had been legal counsel for the FBI for 15 years.

Holtzoff had testified that J. Edgar Hoover was his close friend. As a matter of fact, Holtzoff had participated in FBI investigations of "Communists" while the FBI case against Eisler was being prepared.

Further evidence that Eisler was ready and willing to testify before the Un-American Committee was revealed at the trial when committee investigator Louis J. Russell admitted under defense cross-examination that Eisler telephoned him to accept the subpoena and make an appointment to appear before the committee.

Attorneys for Eisler have been retained by the Civil Rights Congress which is also conducting an educational campaign to bring the facts of this case to the public.

NOTABLES HIT HYSTERIA IN TRIAL OF DENNIS

Prominent citizens throughout the country have raised their voices against the red-baiting hysteria in the prosecution of the Communist Party's General Secretary, Eugene Dennis, and attorney Leon Josephson. The unprecedented haste in setting a trial date for June 16, has been cited in this respect.

Many liberals have expressed their desire to see a proper judicial decision of the constitutionality of the Un-American Committee which is being challenged by Dennis.

Professor Frederick L. Schuman, Woodrow Wilson professor of Government at Williams College declared, in a statement released by the Civil Rights Congress that the opportunity for a "sober, judicial determination of the constitutional powers of Congress will be seriously jeopardized" by a hasty trial of Dennis."

Prof. Thomas Addis of Stanford University School of Medicine charged that the haste in bringing Dennis and Leon Josephson to trial "recalls the Mitchell Palmer raids after the first World War. We became ashamed of that hysteria. Don't repeat."

★

ACTOR Charles Chaplin urged Attorney General Tom Clark to postpone the trials "in order that they may have proper time to prepare their case and in order to avoid undue prejudice against them at a time when red-baiting hysteria is so violent."

Prof. Scudder Mekeel of the University of Wisconsin declared that while he "personally disliked what Dennis and Josephson supposedly stand for," he felt "the evident rush to bring them to trial so soon after indictment ill becomes the federal government which must remain a rock in seas of hysteria . . ."

EUGENE DENNIS

Others who protested were Jacob H. Kaplan, president of the Association of Rabbis of Florida; Rockwell Kent; John J. Stanley, CIO office workers union; Pietro Lucchi, CIO Fur and Leather Workers; John C. Granberry, editor The Emancipator, San Antonio, Texas; Prof. Walter Landauer, University of Connecticut; Vida D. Scudder, professor Emeritus, Wellesley College; Donald Henderson, CIO Food and Tobacco union; and the Chicago Action Council representing 6,000 business and professional people.

At the very outset of the hearing for postponement, in the U. S. District court here Judge Raymond Keech was called on to decide whether Mississippi was entitled to seven seats in the House of Representatives. Dennis claims that the Un-American Committee is unconstitutional among other reasons because committee member Rep. Rankin of Mississippi holds his seat in defiance of the law.

NLRB Cites NBC to Appear for Hearing

The National Broadcasting Co. has been ordered to appear July 14 before a trial examiner of the National Labor Relations Board, as a result of the charges made by the CIO Radio Guild.

The NLRB found that NBC had urged, intimidated and coerced their white collar employes in the Guest Relations department to take part in a company-dominated group and threatened them with discharge if they joined the Radio Guild.

MAYOR SIGNS—Mayor O'Dwyer of New York City puts his signature to a petition urging President Truman to veto the Hartley-Taft slave labor bill. "If the labor bill is signed, we will be right back where we were in 1929, he commented as he signed. Standing (left to right): State Senator Kenneth Sherbell, an official of Local 65, CIO Wholesale and Warehouse Workers; Arthur Osman, prseident of Local 65, and Nicholas Carnes, president, Joint Board of Department Store Union.

Southern Dockers Boycott Chemical That Blew Up City

By Art Shields

Southern longshoremen are refusing to handle ammonium nitrate—the stuff that blew up Texas City.

This safety action was taken last week by the South Atlantic Coast district of the International Longshoremen's Association, AFL, whose members handle cargo in the ports from Wilmington, N. C. to Brownsville, Tex.

The stuff won't be handled, said ILA officials, until the government gives the union a satisfactory report on the dangers involved in loading ammonium nitrates.

Longshoremen began acting even before the union's formal decision. Two ships entering Houston with ammonium nitrate cargoes after the Texas City blast were not unloaded.

★

THE U. S. COAST GUARD admitted to the Daily Worker that eight nitrates' ships recently entered the port of New York.

This admission was made after the Daily Worker exposed the presence of a cargo of 3,750 tons of ammonium nitrate in a ship tied up at Pier 17, Staten Island, near the head of the harbor.

Safety measures were taken in New York as the result of the Daily Worker's expose.

★

THE COAST GUARD admits in a report on the Texas City disaster that practically all safety regulations were disregarded when the death cargo of ammonium nitrate was loaded last April.

"No smoking" signs were not posted in the English language on the S.S. Grand Camp, the French ship that exploded, while the ship was being loaded.

And, the Coast Guard further reports that—

"No specific instructions on the stowage of the ammonium nitrate material were issued to the longshoremen.

"Broken or torn bags were not refilled or repaired but were stowed in the holds in violation of Coast Guard Regulations Governing Explosives and Other Dangerous Articles on Board Vessels.

"Ammonium nitrate," the Coast Guard further admits, "has been named a dangerous substance in Coast Guard regulations since April 9, 1941."

"Hardly without exception," says the report, "all persons who testified before the Board and were concerned with the handling, stowage and transportation of the ammonium nitrate material displayed a lack of knowledge of the provisions of regulations governing the safety of the operations either by land or water."

N.Y.'s Mayor Set 'Veto Day' for City

Mayor O'Dwyer of New York City proclaimed June 4 as a day of protest against the enactment of the Taft-Hartley anti-labor bill. His proclamation was issued as the CIO sought to obtain 100,000 signatures to petitions to President Truman on one day and the AFL called a mass meeting at Madison Square Garden. Text of the Mayor's proclamation:

Whereas, a free labor movement is one of the surest guarantees of a free nation; and

Whereas, the American labor movement has demonstrated an inspiring loyalty to our democratic form of government in time of peace and in time of war; and

Whereas, our free trade unions have made incomparable contributions to the advancement of democracy in our nation; and

Whereas, our free trade union movement is presently imperiled by legislation now before the Congress of the United States; and

Whereas, the legislation, known as the Taft-Hartley bill, would emasculate the Clayton Act, the Norris-LaGuardia Act and the Wagner Act, laws which extirpated grave injustices against the workingmen of our nation;

Now, therefore, I, William O'Dwyer, Mayor of the City of New York, designate the fourth day of June, 1947, as a day of protest to our national authorities in Washington, D.C., against the enactment of this legislation, which would be detrimental to the national welfare and our democratic system.

And I further call upon all citizens of this city who oppose such restrictive measures to join with organized labor in making known to our national authorities that the surest road to industrial peace is through friendly cooperation and understanding between management and labor.

The Worker PUBLISHED EVERY SUNDAY BY THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS CO., INC., 50 E. 13th St., New York 3, N. Y. Telephone, ALgonquin 4-7954.

President—Benjamin J. Davis, Jr.; Secretary-Treasurer—Howard C. Boldt

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

(Except Manhattan, Bronx, Canada and Foreign)	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
DAILY WORKER and THE WORKER	$3.75	$6.75	$12.00
DAILY WORKER	3.00	5.75	10.00
THE WORKER	—	1.50	2.50
(Manhattan and Bronx)	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
DAILY WORKER and THE WORKER	$4.00	$7.50	$14.00
DAILY WORKER	3.75	6.50	12.00
THE WORKER	—	1.50	2.50

Reentered as second class matter May 6, 1942, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

FILMS — BOOKS — THE ARTS

Detective Robert Young (right), William Phipps (seated), Kenneth MacDonald (left) and Robert Young in RKO's "Crossfire," a mystery story with a purpose. Produced by Adrian Scott and directed by Edward Dmytryk from a screenplay by John Paxton, it is set to open at the Rivoli next Tuesday, July 22.

Film Notables at PCA Meet Agree: We Mustn't Retreat

By Sondra Gorney

LOS ANGELES.—The film panel of the Progressive Citizens of America's "thought control" conference, held at the Beverly Hills hotel, was the most stimulating session in this field held on the West Coast in years. Problems of overcoming strangling censorship, exposing the reactionary forces that control the motion picture industry, and making the screen medium an effective voice of the people were discussed dynamically by Producer Adrian Scott, Director Irving Pichel, Actor Howard da Sylva, Dancer Paul Draper, Sociologist Carey McWilliams and Screenwriter Richard Collins.

"The motion picture industry is big business," said Pichel, explaining the "areas of silence" in today's screenfare, "and financiers are conscientious guardians of that industry."

The films found a new meaning during the war and contributed to the national purpose, he said. It was put to the most effective use it has ever served because the war gave the United States a unified reality.

"Today," he continued, "great issues are still unsolved, the issues of fascism and racial prejudice which are not an aftermath of war, but identical with the direct antecedents to war . . . but the screen ignores the provocative and dramatic conflicts among us."

CALLED 'TRAITOR'

In an address entitled "With Whom Is The Motion Picture Alliance Allied?" Carey McWilliams blasted that organization as a traitor to its own industry.

The MPA stated it was organized "to counteract the charge that Hollywood was a hotbed of subversion,' full of Communists, radicals and crackpots." Then, claimed McWilliams, they proceeded to perpetuate the charge themselves.

Step by step McWilliams told the story of the MPA, its reasons for opening the way for a frontal attack on Hollywood, its partisan nature—its officials also headed the "Dewey for President" group—and its conspiracy with the enemies of the picture-makers.

"Results of the MPA's concern with the preservation of American idealism," he said, "will be the control of the motion picture industry by Thomas-Rankin censorship."

CLICHE THINKING

Adrian Scott, producer of Crossfire, the first picture that exposes anti-Semitism, told his problems in making that picture. It took two years during which time the chief concern was "can I get this by the producers' code?"

Hollywood is the victim of a variety of lobbyists, he indicated. This environment results in fear and self-imposed censorship which, in turn, result in cliche thinking, work, and pictures.

"We must not retreat now," he proclaimed. "These fears are the allies of the Rankin Committee . . . speak now or forever hold our peace."

These ideas were confirmed by Screenwriter Richard Collins who pointed out that the "writer hesitates to explore new areas because he is trying to make films to which no one objects. This non-dynamic view creates the gap between life and reality."

Paul Draper, the dancer, related several incidents relative to the filming of **The Time of Your Life.** Omissions and alteration of lines and words to definitely alter progressive implications of various lines were cited.

Draper told how in the current Cagney Brothers' production of the Saroyan play, he was told to substitute the name Stalin for Hitler in a line reading "Who is Hitler—he can't push me around."

When he questioned this, the executives in charge told him they'd "compromise—on the name of Molotov."

Ludmilla Tselikovskaya and Mikhail Jarov have leading roles in the Soviet satire "Twins," opening at the Stanley Theatre July 26.

Chaplin Denies Rumors That He Plans to Retire

Charles Chaplin has issued a double-barreled announcement outlining his future production plans and stating that at no time has he ever offered for sale his United Artists stock, his current production **Monsieur Verdoux** or his studio.

Chaplin's formal statement reads as follows:

"I have never negotiated with anyone for the sale of my stock in United Artists, nor have I ever offered any shares in United Artists for sale. I definitely have never put my United Artists stock or my picture **Monsieur Verdoux,** or my studio up for sale.

"I have no intention of selling my studio. It is not for sale and I shall not put it up for sale. Neither is my United Artists stock for sale.

"I have no intention of retiring. As a matter of fact, I am definitely planning my next two productions which will go into work immediately after the release of **Monsieur Verdoux** in October. My picture plans are greater now than they have ever been before in my entire career.

"I repeat and emphasize that I have never offered my shares in United Artists to any person or firm or banking organization—neither have I received any offer from any person, or firm or banking organization."

Other reports that Chaplin planned to transfer picture making either to Mexico or to France were described by the star as "too ridiculous and utterly untrue to warrant either comment or denial."

RUGGIERO RICCI, young American violinist, will play the Paganini Concerto in D major, with the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, on Saturday, July 26, at the Lewisohn Stadium.

Daytime Serial Enters 15th Year

The Romance of Helen Trent, oldest daytime dramatic serial, passes another milestone on Thursday, July 24, to enter its 15th year of consecutive broadcasting with the airing of the 3,552d script. (CBS, 12:30-12:45 p.m., Monday through Friday.)

Vacations From 'Born Yesterday'

Gary Merrill leaves the cast of **Born Yesterday** July 25 after playing the reporter who educates Miss Holliday for a year and a half.

Educators Praise CBS 'Let's Pretend'

Praising Let's Pretend for "reaching into the homes of children and inspiring them to better, happier lives," the July Bulletin of the Executive Committee of the New England Committee on Radio in Education, strongly recommends the CBS network Saturday morning feature as good listening fare, especially for children.

In Brooklyn... FINE FOREIGN FILMS In Flushing, L.I.
Guy de MAUPASSANT'S "ANGEL and SINNER" (FRENCH English titles)
Micheline PRESLE "Superbly acted" TRIBUNE
plus "Musical Story" Russian (English titles)
Century's VOGUE Convenient Ave. N.Y. and Bost. H. 3134
Today (thru Thursday July 24th)
The Glorious Music of "LA TOSCA"
Anna Magnani
BEFORE HIM ALL ROME TREMBLED
Italian (English titles)
ALSO
Beatrice LILLIE • Clive BROOK
"ON APPROVAL"
Century's TOWN COOL Main St. Flushing Flushing 5-1500

2nd Record Year! "THE YEAR'S BEST FILM". David Platt, Daily Worker
OPEN CITY
"SENSATIONAL—DON'T MISS IT!" LIBERTY MAG.
WORLD, 49th ST. Eof 7th AVE.—CL 5-3342—OPEN 10:30 A.M.

On Stage presents ETHAN FROME by Owen & David Davis—Closing July 19th
THE DOG BENEATH THE SKIN by W. H. Auden & Christopher Isherwood
Opening Tuesday, July 22nd
Performances Nightly Except Sundays
Mail & Telephone Reservations Accepted
CHERRY LANE THEATRE
38 Commerce St. CAnal 6-9280
Curtain at 8:40

1947 CRITICS PRIZE PLAY
"A really welcome event—rally for a celebration." —Daily Worker
ALL MY SONS
by ARTHUR MILLER. Staged by ELIA KAZAN
BETH MERRILL — THOMAS CHALMERS
JOHN FORSYTHE — ANN SHEPHERD
CORONET Thea. W. 49 St. Cl. 6-8870. AIR-COND
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees WED. and SAT. at 2:40

"Perfection in entertainment." —Danton Walker, News
—GARLAND, Journal-American
"A superb musical comedy with a healthy progressive point of view."—S. Sillen.
FINIAN'S RAINBOW
46th ST. THEATRE, West of B'way
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED
Evenings $6.60, 4.80, 4.20, 3.60, 3.00, 2.40, 1.80
Mats. Wed. & Sat. $3.60, 3.00, 2.40, 1.80, 1.20. Tax Incl.

"New York's grandest evening of merriment!" —ATKINSON, Times
BOBBY CLARK
DRAMA CRITICS' PRIZE WINNER
in VICTOR HERBERT'S
SWEETHEARTS 7th Hilarious Month!
SHUBERT, 44 St. W. of B'y. Air-Cond.
Mats. TOM'W & WED. at 2:40

IRVING PLACE 14 St. and Union Sq.
Glorious Film of Soviet Peasant Life
PEASANTS
& Louis Jouvet in hilarious French satire Dr. Knock

Peggy Cummins-Victor Mature-Ethel Barrymore
"MOSS ROSE"
A 20th Century-Fox Picture
PLUS ON STAGE
OLSEN and JOHNSON
ROXY 7th Ave & 50th St.

COOL Paramount Times Sq.
WILLIAM HOLDEN • JOAN CAULFIELD
"DEAR RUTH" with
BILLY DE WOLFE • EDWARD ARNOLD • MONA FREEMAN
Co-Feature: "KING OF THE WILD HORSES"

Meet the Russian People!
THE EPIC FILM STORY of STALIN AND THE SOVIET UNION FROM 1924 TO THE PRESENT!
The ARTKINO presents
VOW
"A Russian Epic" Her.-Trib
PRODUCED IN R.S.F.S.R.
COOL Stanley 7th AVE. bet. 42 & 41 STS.
DOORS OPEN 8:45 A.M.
American Premiere Saturday, July 26
"TWINS"
Brilliant Soviet Satire

ACADEMY OF MUSIC
126 EAST 14th STREET
Now through Tuesday
Maureen O'Hara - John Payne
"MIRACLE ON 34th ST."
George Montgomery - Nancy Guild
"THE BRASHER DOUBLOON"

Press Agent Hoax in Brazil Makes Hero of Wrong Actor

By David Platt

Hollywood press agents in Brazil are circulating fantastic stories down there that Gary Cooper, the Hollywood actor, is "espousing the people's cause against the merchants of war and destruction . . . defending our common ideals of peace, progress and civilization, the ideals for which Roosevelt and Stalin marched together.

Fantastic is hardly the word for it. Cooper has voted the Republican ticket for years and his name has frequently been linked with undemocratic causes. If he is "espousing" the people's cause, it is news to us. It's like hearing all of a sudden that Robert Taylor, president of the anti-labor Motion Picture Alliance, has joined the movement for a Third Party, or that Cecil B. DeMille, the union-buster, has come out against the Taft-Hartley Bill, or that Walt Disney is making a pro-Negro cartoon.

TRAGIC JOKE

Gary Cooper—the Simon Bolivar of America—it would be the supreme joke if it were not so tragic.

I can think of only one reason why Hollywood's dollar diplomats south of the border should want to circulate these tall tales about the 'strong, silent, lanky' actor who moves in the most exclusive social strata. Of course it is to boost his box-office appeal among people who are deeply concerned with the growth of fascist thinking in top Anglo-American circles since the death of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

That many sincere anti-fascists in the southern hemisphere are being victimized by these scoundrels of the cash register, is shown by the following letter addressed to Gary Cooper and signed by several hundred "workers, intellectuals, students, newspapermen, artists and housewives" of Sao Paulo, Brazil. (The signatures take up seven legal-size pages). The letter is dated July 14, 1947. It begins "Dear Gary Cooper:

"We want to communicate to you our satisfaction with your participation in the Philadelphia meeting before 90,000 persons, defending our common ideals of peace, progress and civilization, the ideals for which Roosevelt and Stalin marched together.

"In this moment, when weaklings and reactionaries make the most vicious provocations, even pushing back the thngs they had admired in the past, it is with joy that we see you, Gary Cooper, go further than the remarkable Katharine Hepburn, who gave us enthusiasm with her speech at the Henry Wallace meeting in Hollywood. It is with deep contentment that we see one of the great stars of the U. S. movie, as you are, espouse so bravely the people's cause against the merchants of war and destruction.

"We—workers, intellectuals, students, newspapermen, artists, housewives—want to bring to you in this letter our confidence that you and your comrades in Hollywood, as in the whole country, will know how to carry on the fight to see that the screen does not become entirely a servile instrument of warmongers and monopolists, and will help lead the people further and further until complete victory over Wall Street reaction and all exploiters of mankind is achieved."

* * *

A CHEAP TRICK

The men and women who signed the letter to Gary Cooper should know that they have been tricked. Gary Cooper has never spoken before any progressive group in Philadelphia or anywhere else. Katharine Hepburn did make a brilliant speech against 'thought-control' and 'red-baiting' at the Wallace meeting in Los Angeles. If Cooper had made any speeches, which I doubt, they would most likely be attacks on the things that Hepburn stands for.

* * *

Dear friends in Sao Paulo, Brazil—there are many Hollywood stars besides Hepburn who speak up for the ideals and policies for which Franklin Roosevelt is revered throughout the world today. Gary Cooper is not among them. He is not on your side. He never was. Your very fine letter is wasted on him. This was merely a cheap trick to get you to see his films—to take your money under false pretenses.

But let not this deceitful stunt of unscrupulous press agents in your country discourage you from continuing to express your feelings about the things that please you and disturb you to Hollywood movie stars or to anyone else in North America. Only hereafter instead of writing to a Roosevelt-hater like Gary Cooper, please—please speak your mind to such forward-looking democrats as Charles Chaplin, Bette Davis, Edward G. Robinson, Gene Kelly, Frank Sinatra, Olivia de Haviland, Selena Royle, Katharine Hepburn, Fredric March. Salud!

'Roosevelt Story' Premiere Aug. 21

The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, founded by the late President Roosevelt, will receive the net proceeds from the world premiere of **The Roosevelt Story**, a semi-documentary film, the evening of Thursday, Aug. 21, at the Globe Theatre. The benefit showing will be attended by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, United Nations and government dignitaries. It will have a $5 top, scaled down to $ and $1.50. All seats will be reserved.

Photo League to Present 'The Wave'

The Photo League will present Paul Strand's film **The Wave** at its headquarters, 30 E. 29 St., N. Y., on Monday, Aug. 11 at 8:30. Strand featured guest of the evening, will discuss the making of the film.

"A THRILLER WITH A DYNAMITE PUNCH" — Cue Magazine
DORE SCHARY presents ROBERT YOUNG ROBERT MITCHUM ROBERT RYAN in "Crossfire"
with GLORIA GRAHAME • PAUL KELLY • SAM LEVENE
AN RKO RADIO PICTURE
DOORS OPEN 11:30 A.M. SCIENTIFICALLY AIR CONDITIONED RIVOLI B'WAY & 49th ST. CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCES POPULAR PRICES

It's Another Great Paramount 2-for-1 Show!
Paramount presents BING CROSBY JOAN CAULFIELD BARRY FITZGERALD in "Welcome Stranger"
Directed by ELLIOTT NUGENT
in Person! CARMEN CAVALLARO And His Orchestra
BOB ALLEN and LESLIE LONG
RAUL & EVA REYES
NIP NELSON
DON BAKER at the organ
55¢ TO 1 PM DAILY (Tax Included) Except Sat., Sun., & Holidays
Midnight Feature Nightly PARAMOUNT TIMES SQUARE

The Most Beautiful COLOR Spectacle Ever Seen!
"PAGEANT OF RUSSIA"
American Premiere AN ARTKINO RELEASE
Exclusive! the COMPLETE FILMS OF "NORTHERN KOREA"
ALL THE COLORS OF THE RAINBOW! even more stunning than "STONE FLOWER"
NOW PLAYING COOL Stanley 7th AVE. bet. 42 & 41 STS.

STAGE and CONCERT

TONIGHT at 8:40
NEGRO ACTORS
Under John Golden's supervision in
"JOHN LOVES MARY"
Current Broadway comedy hit
at the cool MUSIC BOX THEATRE
45th Street, West of Broadway
ABRAM HILL *Director* *Production*, SHELLY HULL
CAST: JOHN BOWIE, JERI BRYAN, RUBY DEE, BILL GREAVES, JAMES RILEY, FRANK SILVERA, ELWOOD SMITH, CREIGHTON THOMPSON, MILTON WILLIAMS, MUSA WILLIAMS.
LULA MAE WARD, Ass't Director
Production by courtesy of author, Norman Krasna; producers, Richard Rodgers, Oscar Hammerstein II, Joshua Logan (director)
BENEFIT: URBAN LEAGUE SERVICE FUND to improve economic opportunities for Negroes and to promote interracial harmony. Tickets at Box Office, at Urban League Service Fund, 202 W. 136th St. (AUdubon 3-7200) and National Urban League, 1133 Broadway (CHelsea 3-1838)

"A SUPERB MUSICAL—witty, fresh and socially hep, a joyful evening in the theatre . . . comedy with a healthy, progressive point of view." —SAMUEL SILLEN, Daily Worker
FINIAN'S RAINBOW
46th ST. THEA. W. of B'way Air-Cond. MATS. WED. & SAT.
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED. Eves. $6.00, 4.80, 4.20, 3.60, 3.00, 2.40, 1.80. Wed. & Sat. Mats. $3.60, 3.00, 2.40, 1.80, 1.20, tax incl.

1947 CRITICS PRIZE PLAY
"A really welcome event—calls for a celebration." —Daily Worker
ALL MY SONS
by ARTHUR MILLER. Staged by ELIA KAZAN
BETH MERRILL—THOMAS CHALMERS
JOHN FORSYTHE—ANN SHEPHERD
CORONET Thea. W. 49 St. CI 6-8870 AIR-COND
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees WED. and SAT. at 2:40

CRITICS PRIZE MUSICAL
"Smash hit . . . everything about it is Big Time." —WALTER WINCHELL
BRIGADOON
ZIEGFELD, 54 St. & 6 Ave. Air-Cond. Eves. 8:30
Prices: Mon. thru Thur. $1.20-4.80; Fri., Sat. $1.20-$6
Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30 Mail Orders Filled

SEATS NOW FOR 6 WEEKS!
"Continuously fascinating!" — Herald Tribune
THE MEDIUM AND "THE TELEPHONE"
A Program of Two Musical Plays
Book & Music by GIAN-CARLO MENOTTI
BARRYMORE, 47 St. W. of B'way. Air-Conditioned
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED
PRICES—Evenings: $4.20, 3.60, 3.00, 2.40, 1.80, 1.20
Mats. Wed. & Sat. $3.00, 2.40, 1.80, 1.20 (Tax Incl.)

HELD OVER FOR 4th WEEK BY POPULAR DEMAND
"Deserves great praise . . . remarkable work . . ." —Watts, N. Y. Post
"There's something for everbody . . ." —Garland, Journal-American
"Rare and novel adventure in theatre" Hawkins, World-Telegram
THE DOG BENEATH THE SKIN
By: W. H. Auden & Christopher Isherwood
CHERRY LANE THEATRE
38 Commerce St. CAnal 6-9280
CURTAIN AT 8:15

★★★ A PLEASURABLE BLEND OF COMEDY AND MUSIC!—NEWS
TAGLIAVINI in his latest and finest comedy ANYTHING FOR A SONG
GINO BECHI MUSIC ON THE RUN
BOTH WITH ENGLISH TITLES
AIR CONDITIONED GOLDEN 45th STREET W. of B'WAY POPULAR PRICES CONT. FROM NOON

PATRONIZE ADVERTISERS

In Brooklyn... FINE FOREIGN FILMS In Flushing...
"A superior degree of realism" Post
"RESISTANCE" French (English titles)
plus J.B. PRIESTLEY'S DRAMATIC THUNDERBOLT "THEY CAME TO A CITY" "Expert"—Winchell
Century's VOGUE Coney Isl. Ave. & Ave. K NI. 4-3134
Today thru Thursday Aug 14
VIVIANE Romance "The BLOOD RED ROSE" Italian (English titles)
plus "Dear Octopus" WITH MARGARET LOCKWOOD —News
Century's TOWN Main St. & 37th Ave. Flushing 9-1580

2nd Record Year! "THE YEAR'S BEST FILM" David Platt, Daily Worker
"OPEN CITY"
"SENSATIONAL—DON'T MISS IT!" LIBERTY MAG.
WORLD, 49th ST. Cl. 7th AVE.—CI. 7-5747—OPEN 10:30 A.M.

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
Rockefeller Center
Cary GRANT Myrna LOY Shirley TEMPLE
"The BACHELOR and the BOBBY-SOXER"
An RKO Radio Picture
Spectacular Stage Presentation
Doors Open 11:30 A.M.
Picture at: 12:00, 2:43, 5:28, 8:30, 11:00
Stage Show at: 1:35, 4:18, 7:22, 10:00

Union Sq.
The Best Actress of the Year
ANNA MAGNANI in
"BEFORE HIM ALL ROME TREMBLED"
Plus "THE RAINBOW"
A Sensational Soviet Film
IRVING PLACE 14 St. and

"I WONDER WHO'S KISSING HER NOW"
with MARK STEVENS - JUNE HAVER
A 20th Century-Fox Picture in Technicolor
PLUS ON STAGE IN PERSON!
ABBOTT and COSTELLO
Extra! MAURICE ROCCO
ROXY 7th Ave. & 50th St.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC
126 EAST 14th STREET
Today and Tomorrow
John Mills - Valerie Hobson
"GREAT EXPECTATIONS"
Edmond O'Brien - Ella Rains
"THE WEB"

COOL B'klyn. Paramount Flatbush & Dekalb
SHIRLEY TEMPLE • FRANCHOT TONE • GUY MADISON in "HONEYMOON"
PAT O'BRIEN in "RIFF-RAFF"

DETROIT

The Nuremberg Trials
IT'S DYNAMITE!
ARTKINO IS FIRST with the complete story. Uncut, official films produced in U. S. S. R.
Recommended for Adults Only
CINEMA Columbia Street and Woodward Ave. Detroit, Mich. Cont. from 12:30 daily

'Greatest Show . . .' Mighty Good Show

There were the old standbys and the innovations; the seal that toots My Country 'Tis of Thee and the dancing horses; the wonderful, wonderful clowns and the tumblers; there was strawberry-colored saw-dust and brilliant costumes; there were heart-stopping aerial acts and a wire walker so *terrific*, people were afraid to look. . . .

UPSIDE DOWN or right side up, it's quite a trick. The four on a bicycle built for one are the Alsanas, just one of the acts in the Ringling Bros. Circus which has opened at the Garden.

Yes, the Greatest Show on Earth is still the Greatest Show on Earth!

Everything and anything from the old Palace juggling acts to the latest "plethora of first-time-in-America" sensations is at the circus now under the big Madison Sq. Garden "tent" for a month. The 14,000 who saw the hoopla on Wednesday's opening night, and got sick on peanuts, corn-silk and hot dogs, went home excited and exhausted.

This pop-corn eater thought the outstanding bit in the show was the monkey who screemed annoyance at the press photographer blasting his bulbs at the monkey-wire-walking stint. It wasn't part of the show but it was worth the admission fee alone.

Then there was the clown, completely oblivious to the noise, crowd and lights, nonchalantly trying to saw a three-foot stick on his knee while following an architect's blue-print. When the stick wouldn't stay firm, he held the blueprint up to the spotlight and studied it hard. For sheer delightful pantomime it ranked with Chaplin and Jimmy Savo.

Ah, and the "Wedding of Cinderella"—a pageant in finery, prancing elephants, pretty girls and *story-book characters*; and the "Aerial Can Can"; and the "Royal Ascot," another spectacular parade of color and showmanship depicting the arrival of King Edward II and Queen Alexandra at the Coronation Stakes in London in 1909; and——

The black pumas, the lions that pawed dangerously inches away from the man with the whip, the daddy and son 30-foot pole stunt; *the sensational*, s p e c t a c u l a r, supreme Rose Gould of France, swinging by her heels 100 feet off the ground. . . .

The circus is in town. . . . Good.

—M. S.

Chaplin's 'Monsieur Verdoux' Bitter Satire on Modern Society

By David Platt

MONSIEUR VERDOUX at the Broadway Theatre is one of Charlie Chaplin's bitterest satires on modern society.

In this story of a middle-aged and respectable French bank clerk turned "Bluebeard," Chaplin makes out an important case against a social system which causes *fear* and insecurity and encourages killing on a mass scale.

Chaplin creates sympathy for Verdoux by portraying him as a victim of the last depression who was forced into crime because there was no other way for him to make a living.

This moral man who loved his *wife and child deeply and became* occupied with the liquidation of wealthy and foolish women as a strictly business enterprise, is presented not as a tragic example of a life of crime, but as evidence that crime does not pay unless it is well organized on a colossal scale.

AMATEUR KILLER

Chaplin observes that Verdoux was an amateur by comparison with the real mass-murderers, the war-makers. **"A munitions manufacturer—that's the business I should have been in,"** Veroux remarks to a Belgian refugee girl friend shortly after the stock crash which ruined him. **"One murder makes a villian—*millions—a hero*,"** *he tells the* court during his trial.

This is bitingly honest and timely social criticism—a deep draught of fresh air after the deluge of sickness from never-never land

Chaplin wrote, directed, produced and *composed* the *musical* score, and stars in the film his first in seven years.

CHARLES CHAPLIN

With the exception of the first scene which is poorly written and directed, there is little to remind one of the structure of Chaplin's earlier comedies. This is a new and more mature style for the great comedian. There is little or no slapstick in the film. Much of the *humor* is *bitter*, as *for example* the scene wher Verdoux upbraids his young son for pulling the cat's tail. **"You must have a cruel streak in you,"** he sighs. **"I really don't know where you get it."**

There's a minimum of the things Charlie is famous for in **Monsieur Verdoux**. Suffice it to point out the wonderful way he counts money and fingers the telephone book; *the way he jumps nervously when* the telephone rings; his gentle attitude toward flowers; his inimitable clowning in the scenes with Martha Raye, a perfect foil for Charlie, as the woman who refuses to be liquidated. Most of the time, however, Chaplin is playing the part of Verdoux in strictly legitimate style.

A THOUGHTFUL WORK

In many respects **Monsieur Verdoux** is his most thoughtful work. If the film does not reach the great inventive heights of **Modern Times** or **Great Dictator**, it conveys with more clarity than either of these films, Chaplin's convictions about the world we live in.

The film is liberally sprinkled with thoughts like **"this is a ruthless world and one must be ruthless to cope with it"; all business is ruthless business"; "I do not see *how anyone* can be a *tragic* example of a life of crime in these criminal times,"** etc.

That Chaplin clearly intended his film as a sharp warning to mankind to stop the war-makers before they destroy the world and everybody in it, is indicated in Verdoux's beautiful parting shaft as he is led to the guillotine: **"I shall see you all very soon—very soon!"**

Hats off to a brilliant comedy whose deep message will stir the hearts and minds of liberty-loving peoples all over the world.

Other Critics On 'Monsieur Verdoux'

Bosley Crowther, Times: Let it be said for Charlie Chaplin that, although his films are now few and far between, he really tries to deliver a hay-maker when he brings one up from the studio floor. *Not one for sparring* and flicking on the screen in these troubled times, Mr. Chaplin, the incomparable comedian, believes in using his talent for socking hard—socking, that is, at the evil and injustice that he sees in the world and aiming directly at the midriff of general complacency.

Howard Barnes, Herald Tribune: Woeful lack of humor, melodrama or dramtic taste. The hand of the screen magter is apparent in very few sequences of the new offering. It is a strange notion he has had for discarding baggy pants and adopting straight dialogue. *It has little* entertainment weight either as somber symbolism or sheer nonsense.

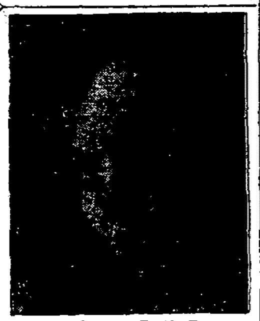
Kate Cameron, Daily News: He has built his comedy on the Bluebeard theme and has tried to make the business of *wholesale* killing of prosperous, silly, aging; women, a sly, ribtickling joke as he postures and poses before the camera. But the joke I'm afraid is on him, as Martha Raye, who plays an important part in several long sequences, furnishes the only hearty laughs with which the audience gives out. 2½ stars.

Archer Winsten, Post: Monsieur Verdoux has some acts of comic creation no one but Chaplin could give us. They make it a picture to be seen . . . it's strong enough to carry its sombre message across the sea and across the years. It may not be great, *but it's funny at times*, then honest, and at the end, quite earnest .

Alton Cook, World-Telegram: Chaplin had better get out that tramp suit and become Charlie again if he expects to remain a major figure in the movies. His new film is draggingly dull.

'Smash-Up,' Just a Snifter Compared with 'Lost Weekend'

They must have had a case or two left over from the Lost Weekend and you'll find Susan Hayward tossing it down *in the Capitol's new arrival*, ***The Smash-Up.*** *The film* tells the story of Mrs. Angie Conway (Susan Hayward) who drops a promising career as a night-club singer herself, to further the career of her crooner husband (Lee Bowman).



SUSAN HAYWARD

Always prone to take a snifter or *two before going into her songs* because "people frighten me," Angie becomes a heavy drinker when her husband skyrockets into a smash success and she finds herself wealthy, idle, no longer needed to ensure his success.

Add a lovely, efficient secretary (Marsha Hunt), misunderstandings, and a jigger or two hundred of rye, and you have an alcoholic.

SURPRISE ENDING

The was the basis for a topnotch movie in the story of what fabulous wealth and complete divorcement from any useful place in society could do to a girl whose main bulwark against defeat in life had been *sharing* the *struggles* of the man she loves.

And here and there one detects in the screen play by John Howard Lawson something much better than the finished product on the Capitol screen.

As it stands, what might have been a taut, exciting drama is, to use an appropriate simile, "out" with schmalzy direction which drags *out every emotional scene and* plays on the hearstrings as if they were an oversized orchestra.

There is (surprise) a happy ending which, though not exactly impossible, has a dragged-in tone, almost as if the movie had been written with a more somber conclusion in mind.

Everyone concerned tries hard, including Eddie Albert as Steve, *faithful friend to the Conways.*

The Smash-Up, to sum up, is no **Lost Weekend**, but it won't hurt you to take a snifter. Xavier Cugat and his orchestra occupy the Capitol stage.

—B. F.

Other Critics On 'Smash-Up'

B.C., Times: The current booze drama at the Capitol is soggy and full of (figurative) corn. Has much more resemblance to 'The Drunkard' of ancient memory than to the best film of 1945. All it lacks to make it outright melodrama is a *pair of swinging doors.*

C.A., PM: Almost every time Susan Hayward is on the verge of arousing understanding of her plight as an alcoholic, they shackle her with still richer movie plush. Part of the plush is made up of **Smash-Up's** own proudly lush production and picture of life as a mess of rosy superlatives; part, the movie code, which forbids facing the particular *degradation* awaiting the alcoholic who happens to be a woman.

A. W., Post: Lost Weekenders will call it kid stuff.

E. C., Sun: A heartbreaking tale, told with mounting intensity until that terrific climax or drunkenness and sorrow.

Heroism of Negroes Subject of Films

Call to Duty and **Highest Tradition**, two shorts dramatizing the contribution made to the last war by Negroes in the Army and Navy will be distributed by Astor Pictures Corporation. The pictures, produced by William D Alexander, with many actual scenes of battle and heroism have not been seen widely by civilian audiences. R. M. Savini, president of Astor Pictures, says they are now being shipped to theatres in all parts of the country.

CIRCUS

2 SHOWS EVERY SUN.
NOW MADISON SQ. GARDEN TWICE DAILY incl. SUNDAY :15-8:30 DOORS OPEN at 1 & 7
RINGLING BROS and BARNUM-BAILEY CIRCUS
The Greatest Show on Earth
GOOD SEATS ALL PERFORMANCES AT MADISON SQ. GARDEN & AGENCIES THRU MAY 11
PRICES: $1:20, 2.50, 3, 3:50, 4:50, 5, 6, Tax incl.
CHILDREN UNDER 12 HALF PRICE Every Afternoon except Saturday and Sunday

STAGE

"A really welcome event—calls for a celebration." —Daily Worker
"Exhilarating . . . an original play of superior quality." —N. Y. Times
ALL MY SONS
By Arthur Miller Staged by Elia Kazan
Beth Merrill - Arthur Kennedy - Ed Begley
CORONET Thea., 49th St. W. of B'way. Ci 6-8870
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:40
Mail Orders Promptly Filled

"The most rewarding theatre event of the season." —Daily Worker.
"A brilliant, distinguished work of enormous power and impact." -Watts Post
LILLIAN HELLMAN'S 5th Smash Hit!
ANOTHER PART of the FOREST
Fulton Thea. 46 St. W. of B'way. Ci 6-6380
Evenings 8:40. Matinees WED. & SAT. 2:40

"A luminous blend of satire, fantasy and music that comes across with plenty of flash and sing!" — WALTER WINCHELL
"A superb musical comedy with a healthy progressive point of view."—S. Sillen
FINIAN'S RAINBOW
46th ST. THEATRE, West of B'way
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED
Evenings $6.00, 4.80, 4.20, 3.60, 3.00, 2.40, 1.80
Mats. Wed. & Sat. $3.90, 3.00, 2.40, 1.80, 1.20. Tax incl.

2 SHOWS EVERY SUN.
"A work of great human warmth." —S. SILLEN, Daily Worker
The Whole World Over
A new comedy by KONSTANTINE SIMONOV
Adaptation by THELMA SCHNEE
STEPHEN BEKASSY UTA HAGEN JOSEPH BULOFF SANFORD MEISNER
BILTMORE Thea. 47th St. W. of B'y. Ci. 6-9353
Evs. 8:40. $4.20-1.20, Tax incl. Mats Sat & Sun 2:40

MOVIE

"A work of art not to be missed." —N. Y. Times
6th Week!
SERGEI EISENSTEIN'S Ivan The TERRIBLE
Music by PROKOFIEFF
Stanley 7th AVE. bet. 42 & 41 STS.

BOB HOPE DOROTHY LAMOUR "My Favorite Brunette"
In Person! JIMMY DORSEY PAT HENNING LOUIS JORDAN
PARAMOUNT

PRIZE FILM THE YEAR'S MOST HONORED MOVIE!
2nd RECORD YEAR! "OPEN CITY"
WORLD, 49th ST.

MOVIE

3rd WK.
IRVING Place Nr. 14 ST. GR. 5-6975
LIFE says: "ONE OF THE BEST... IN EXCELLENT COLOR"
ARTKINO'S 'STONE FLOWER' FIRST PRIZE COLOR FILM
THE PRIZE-WINNING FRENCH FILM Louis JOUVET ★ Françoise ROSAY
AND Carnival in Flanders

Four Great Film Speeches

By David Platt

Some of the most dramatic moments in Hollywood films come to us in the form of speeches.

Currently, there is Robert Young's stirring five - minute speech in Crossfire in which he compares the anti-Semitic outbreaks of today with the anti-Catholic riots of a hundred years ago. I thought it was one of the best scenes in the picture, but a number of other reviewers objected strongly that it was special pleading, moralizing on social problems, bad theater.

They said the same things about Verdoux's court-room speech in Chaplin's newest and greatest film in which Verdoux's fourteen murders are contrasted with the millions slain in wars engineered by big business.

"But none of the critics would say Shakespeare is bad theatre," Chaplin told the Daily Worker last spring. "Look at the long epilogues, the closing speeches, the soliloquies in Shakespeare's plays summing up the so-called moral. My court-room speech flows naturally from the story. It belongs there like Prospero's speech in The Tempest."

The critics seem to have a standing grudge against court-room speeches of a progressive character. I recall that many of them frowned on the court-room speech made by the Judge in Albert Bein's 1939 film **Boy Slaves**—one of the finest films of that year. In this particular scene the Prosecuting Attorney is demanding the full penalty of the law against a group of young boy laborers on a slave farm who have been framed on a murder charge.

Finally, the Judge speaks Albert Bein's unforgettable lines:

"The State demands? Has the state come into this court with clean hands—has the state been just that it now demands justice be done? Gentlemen, my great grandfather came to this country in a ship that was nothing more than a barge. He brought his sons. With their own hands they made a home out of a wilderness. One of these sons died in the war of the Revolution, the other served in the First Congress. Their sons after them went west, whipped the wild country, built railroads, bridges, served their government. All of these pioneers and builders gave their lives to build a state—a state in which their children could live as free men.

"I have served that state forty years. During that time I have experienced every emotion for it—pride, fear, resentment. This is the first time in my many years of service that I feel shame. I am ashamed of the robes I wear. I accuse the state of relentless, unmerciful cruelty. I hold the state guilty of murder in the first degree—the murder of Peter Graff and Jesse Thompson. I lay those murders at the door of free citizens with the right to vote. As for you Mr. Albee (owner of slave farm) there is no law under which you can be prosecuted. But there will be I guarantee. There will be or I'll take this robe off and never wear it again."

* * *

This speech belonged there "like Prospero's speech in **The Tempest**" but the critical fraternity held that it violated all the rules of movie-making.

A year later they pounced savagely on Chaplin's brotherhood-of-man speech at the end of **The Great Dictator**. They said it was "irrelevant," "irritating." "irresponsible." Judge for yourself whether it deserved the brickbats that were hurled at it.

CHAPLIN'S SPEECH

"I'm sorry I don't want to be an emperor, that's not my business. I don't want to rule or conquer anyone. I should like to help everyone—if possible—Jew, gentile, black man, white. We all want to help one another. Human beings are like that. We want to live by each other's happiness—not by each other's misery. We don't want to hate and despise one another. In this world there is room for everyone. The way of life can be free and beautiful, but we have lost the way. Greed has poisoned men's souls, has barricaded the world with hate—has goose-stepped us into misery and bloodshed; we have developed speed but we have shut ourselves in. Machinery that gives abundance has left us in want. Our knowledge has made us cynical. Our cleverness, hard and unkind. We think too much and feel too little. More than machinery we need humanity. More than cleverness we need kindness and gentleness. Without these qualities life will be violent and all will be lost.

"The aeroplane and the radio have brought us closer together. The very nature of these inventions cries out for the goodness in man—cries out for universal brotherhood—for the unity of us all. Even now my voice is reaching millions throughout the world — millions of despairing men, women and little children—victims of a system that makes men torture and imprison innocent people. To those who can hear me I say—do not despair. The misery that has come upon us is but the passing of greed—the bitterness of men who fear the way of human progress. The hate of men will pass and dictators die. And the power they took from the people will return to the people. And so long as men die, liberty will never perish.

"Soldiers—don't give yourselves to these brutes—men who despise you—enslave you—regiment your lives, tell you what to do, what to think and what to feel—who drill you, diet you, treat you like cattle and use you as cannon fodder. Don't give yourselves to these unnatural men—machine men with machine minds and machine hearts. You are not machines—you are men—you have the love of humanity in your hearts. Don't hate—only the unloved hate—the unloved and the unnatural.

"Soldiers don't fight for slavery—fight for liberty. In the 17th chapter of St. Luke it is written—'the kingdom of God is within man—not in one man nor a group of men but in all men.' In you—you the people have the power to make this life free and beautiful—to make this life a wonderful adventure. Then in the name of democracy let us use that power to make this life free and beautiful—to make this life a wonder adventure. Then let use fight for a new world—a decent world that will give men a chance to work that will give youth a future and old age a security.

"By the promise of these things, brutes have risen to power—but they lied. They do not fulfill that promise—they never will. Dictators freed themselves but they enslaved the people.

"Now let us fight to free the world—to do away with national barriers—to do away with greed, with hate and intolerance. Let us fight for a world of reason—a world where science — where progress will lead to the happiness of all. Soldiers, in the name of democracy let us unite."

A classic speech is it not! One that clearly belongs to the film like the speeches in Shakespeare, Lope de Vega, Moliere, George Bernard Shaw.

There are other important speeches in such fine films as **Juarez, Mr. Deeds Goes to Town, Life of Zola, Abe Lincoln in Illinois, Talk of the Town.**

Yes, some of the most dramatic moments in our films come to us in the form of speeches. No one will ever convince me that this is bad.

"A THRILLER WITH A DYNAMITE PUNCH" — Cue Magazine
DORE SCHARY presents
ROBERT YOUNG
ROBERT MITCHUM
ROBERT RYAN
in
"Crossfire"
with GLORIA GRAHAME • PAUL KELLY • SAM LEVENE
AN RKO RADIO PICTURE
DOORS OPEN 11 TO A.M.
SCIENTIFICALLY AIR CONDITIONED
RIVOLI
B'WAY & 49th ST
CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCES
POPULAR PRICES

The Most Beautiful COLOR Spectacle Ever Seen!
"PAGEANT OF RUSSIA"
American Premiere
AN ARTKINO RELEASE
First show ... America!
Exclusive! 1st COMPLETE FILMS OF "NORTHERN KOREA"
ALL THE COLORS OF THE RAINBOW!
even more stunning than "STONE FLOWER"
COOL Stanley 7th AVE. bet. 42 & 41 STS.

FINE FOREIGN FILMS
In Brooklyn... VIVIANE Romance "Girl From Tangiers" (FRENCH ENG. TITLES) with ERIC VON STROHEIM
plus "Dr. Knock"
Century's VOGUE Coney Isl. Ave & Ave. N. Ni-4-3134
Today thru Thursday Aug 28th
In Flushing... "The RAIDER" IN COLOR
plus "Thursday's Child" with Stewart Granger
Century's COOL TOWN Main St. & 37th Ave. Flushing 9-1580

IRVING Place Nr. 14 St. • GR 5-6975
LIFE AND LOVE IN THE CASBAH OF TUNIS!
VIVIANE ROMANCE
SIROCCO
PLUS ARTKINO'S VOLGA-VOLGA with LUBA ORLOVA

THE ROOSEVELT STORY
The Most Important Picture of the Century!
BRANDT'S Cool GLOBE B'way & 46th St.

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
Rockefeller Center
Cary GRANT · Myrna LOY · Shirley TEMPLE
"The BACHELOR and the BOBBY-SOXER"
An RKO Radio Picture
Spectacular Stage Presentation
Doors Open 11:30 A.M.
Picture at: 12:00, 2:43, 5:28, 8:30, 11:00
Stage Show at: 1:35, 4:18, 7:22, 10:00

2nd Record Year! "THE YEAR'S BEST FILM" David Platt, Daily Worker
OPEN CITY
"SENSATIONAL—DON'T MISS IT" LIBERTY MAG.
WORLD, 49th ST.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC
126 EAST 14th STREET
Now through Tuesday
Academy Award Winner
"THE BEST YEARS OF OUR LIVES"
Myrna Loy · Dana Andrews · Fredric March · Teresa Wright

BETTY GRABLE • DAN DAILEY
'MOTHER WORE TIGHTS'
A 20th Century-Fox Picture in Technicolor
PLUS ON STAGE
JACK HALEY • ELLA LOGAN
Extra! JERRY MURAD'S HARMONICATS
ROXY 7th Ave & 50th St.

DETROIT
Meet the Russian People!
THE EPIC FILM STORY OF STALIN AND THE SOVIET UNION FROM 1924 TO THE PRESENT
ARTKINO presents
The VOW
with M. GELOVANI in role of STALIN
PRODUCED IN U.S.S.R.
First Showing in Detroit
CINEMA COLUMBIA ST. and WOODWARD AVE. DETROIT (Cont. from 12:30 P.M. Daily)

"A SUPERB MUSICAL—witty, fresh and socially hep, a joyful evening in the theatre . . . comedy with a healthy, progressive point of view." —SAMUEL SILLEN, Daily Worker
FINIAN'S RAINBOW
46th ST. THEA. W. of B'way Air-Cond. MATS. WED. & SAT.
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED. Eves. $6.00, 4.80, 4.20, 3.60, 3.00, 2.40, 1.80. Wed. & Sat. Mats. $3.60, 3.00, 2.40, 1.80, 1.20, tax incl.

1947 CRITICS PRIZE PLAY
"A really welcome event—calls for a celebration." —Daily Worker
ALL MY SONS
by ARTHUR MILLER. Staged by ELLA KAZAN
BETH MERRILL—THOMAS CHALMERS
JOHN FORSYTHE—ANN SHEPHERD
CORONET Thea. W. 49 St. CI 6-8870 AIR-COND
Eves. 8:40. Matinees WED. and SAT. at 2:40

SEATS NOW FOR 6 WEEKS!
"Continuously fascinating!" — Herald Tribune
THE MEDIUM
AND "THE TELEPHONE"
A Program of Two Musical Plays
Book & Music by GIAN-CARLO MENOTTI
BARRYMORE, 47 St. W. of B'way. Air-Conditioned
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED
PRICES—Evenings: $4.20,3.60,3.00,2.40,1.80,1.20
Mats. Wed. & Sat. $3.00,2.40,1.80,1.20 (Tax Incl.)

CRITICS PRIZE MUSICAL
"Tremendously exciting and enchanting." —ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
BRIGADOON
ZIEGFELD, 54 St. & 6 Ave. Air-Cond. Eves. 8:30
Prices: Mon. thru Thur. $1.20-4.80; Fri., Sat. $1.20-$6
Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30 Mail Orders Filled

ON STAGE Presents
"GAS"
(A German Expressionist Play)
By Georg Kaiser
Directed by Irv Stiber
Sets by Bob Ramsey
CHERRY LANE THEATRE
38 Commerce St. CAnal 6-9280
Curtain at 8:15

BROOKLYN SERIES PREVIEW
(Giant fans invited too)
All-Star CP Baseball Classic
IT'S PETE'S 50th BIRTHDAY PICNIC
SUNDAY SEPT. 7th
10 A.M. to Midnight
Admission $1.20 tax included
Children under 14 admitted free
Tickets on sale at all Brooklyn club and section headquarters

Wanna Make Money for Your Organization?
and give your members an evening to remember long and happily!
BOOK A THEATRE PARTY NOW
Some Sept. and Oct. Dates Are Still Open for
"A YOUNG MAN'S FANCY"
Jimmy Savo said: "Nothing funnier or more entertaining, a riot everyone should see!"
Your members have all HEARD OF IT (it's been running since Apr. 29). YET few have seen it, since N.Y.'ers stop going to theatre in summer. Our audiences have consisted 90% of out-of-town visitors. So it's practically a new show that everyone's heard of. And it's not just practically funny — it IS FUNNY!
For surprisingly attractive theatre-party rates call CI 5-4499.

FOOTNOTES ON FRANCE

About strikes and strike-breaking, culture and Cadillacs ... and the reaction of Pablo Picasso to the Marshall Plan

By JOE KISSEL

PARIS is not the city it was before the war, and the changes are apparent even to the casual observer. In an effort to conserve power the lights are turned off twice a week, so that, except for the main boulevards, it resembles New York during the wartime dimout. Hotel lobbies are dark. A small area around the registration desks are faintly outlined by candle or flashlight. The people are quiet and serious—except for small, determined groups of youngsters trying out the newly-discovered Lindy, in tiny left-bank cellar clubs—not given over to organized gayety.

The Montmartre section, center of night-club life and traditional hoopla, operates on only a fraction of its former glitter. This type of social activity is completely out of reach of the average Frenchman. To begin with, the Parisian worker whose income is higher than elsewhere in France, averages about twenty dollars a week. Black market inflation prices shrink this amount to about $15 a week of buying power.

On this figure he must support himself and his family. Leather shoes cost anywhere from $12 to $22; milk, butter, eggs, oranges, are rarely seen and are sold at astronomical prices. Even the butter substitutes are rationed... Kids running along the streets in wooden shoes sound like horses on cobblestones, and I have seen little girls, blue with cold, running about without stockings and in torn hand-me-down coats. The older girls wear hemp and linen shoes trimmed with what I have been told is cat fur.

Government As Strike-Breaker

When the government announced price hikes for the subway, utilities and in some cities, rent, the spontaneous wave of righteous indignation that swept the people, the demonstrations, that became transformed into strike movements (as in Marseilles) surprised no one, except, apparently the government. This august body announced that the trouble was due to nineteen Russian agitators.

One strike that was given little publicity was that of the garbage collectors. The basis of the strike was a pay increase from $63 to about $70 a month. For the first two days the government did nothing about it. As the garbage began to overflow the curbstones, the government appealed to the housewives to burn the garbage in the interests of health. The women of Paris who understand an issue or two, decided that burning the garbage would constitute a form of strikebreaking, since if the problem of garbage disposal were solved, the men could whistle up a tree for their demands. Consequently they not only turned a deaf ear to these health pleas, but added to the piles wherever they could. The strike was settled pronto.

Art And Architecture

After strikebreaking, the two major government activities appear to the restoration of historic palaces, and the sale of fine art abroad. All over Paris, the edifices constructed under Louis 14, 15, 16, are hung with scaffolding. In the interests of the historic glories of France, this was one field of work that was untouched by both the government and the unions.

One of the commodities of France most easily transferable into dollars is the work of the established and the near established artists. This accounts partly for the fact that everybody paints like Picasso or Braque, or Gris.

Another reason for the dependence of the younger men upon the established painters is that the battle for modern art has been more or less won in Paris, and there is a kind of marking time until somebody emerges with a new idea or theory. There is general agreement that this situation makes for a lower level of art in Paris, much lower or exciting than that which obtains in America. The claims for the various schools, the clash over comparative techniques, the discussions on social realism as we know them here, are absent by and large from the French scene.

Nevertheless, Paris still remains the city of art and for the artist. There are more galleries, museums, art dealers and art schools per square foot than anywhere else in the world. When a Bonnard or a Chagall, or a classic exhibition is arranged, the fact is proclaimed in posters, placards, and billboards from one end of town to the other, every hotel lobby, lampost and billboard kiosk spreads the news in the same way that the world series, or a title heavyweight fight is promoted here.

Progress of Culture

For many years, two of the most publicized American comics in Paris have been Laurel and Hardy. Figurines of these two have been distributed throughout Paris and the nearby towns by the movie distributor of their films. As a result you fun across little plaster Laurel and Hardy figures in the windows of the neighborhood shops. When these two recently made a personal appearance in the Club Lido on the Champs Elysee, Frenh periodicals broke out in a rash of articles analyzing American humor.

Somewhat more seriously **L'Humanite**, French Communist daily has inaugurated a campaign against American culture. This move has been necessitated, say the editors by the flooding of the French market with Hollywood films to the exclusion of almost any other kind, including their own, by the threatened importation of American comic, strips and by the general invasion of bourgeois cultural forms in the wake of the Marshall Plan. **L'Humanite** argues that bourgeois culture has debased popular American taste, and unless halted would corrupt French taste in the same way.

While travelling through Burgoyne, province of famous Burgundy wines, I made some small effort to find out what the French farmer was thinking. Unfortunately for my curiosity, it was the time of the year when everybody was getting ready for the wine festival at thN shrdlu etaoin cmfwyp shrdluetaoinn Beaune. In the middle of November of each year, the winetasters of all countries foregather in the province and select the best wines of the region.

All farmers answered my questions in practically the same words: "Come back after the festival and we will talk politics. Right now, we can only offer you a glass of wine."

Many of these farmers, in the October elections, had voted for De Gaulle, but not because they believe in his program necessarily. The village cure was very influential in swinging the vote throughout the countryside. Under specific orders, he often led the farmer by the hand to the polls and persuaded the peasant that a vote for the Communists was a vote for Russia, which was against religion.

As a result, many of the De Gaulle posters, distributed at election time, now adorn the walls of inns and farm houses, next to pictures of the saints, icons or other holy representations.

About the Marshall Plan

The word for junk, trash, or garbage, or work created in bad taste is **moch**. The Secretary of the Interior, who has been carrying out the reactionary decrees of the Schuman cabinet, is named Julius Moch. The left wing papers have not been slow to seize upon this coincidence. The Marshall Plan is abbreviated to "The Marsh," or in French as "Le Moch," around which many jokes have already appeared in the French papers.

Like all dutiful American tourists, I decided to visit one of the most prominent of French institutions, the painter Picasso. He was, however, in the south of France at the time, working on murals in the Grimaldi Museum. When an art student offered to drive me there in her car, I, together with a former Picasso model, her husband, and an editor of one of the better known art magazines, accepted her offer. When we reached the Antibes, where the Grimaldi museum, former home of the ancient Monaco family, is located, the curator told us that Picasso had finished his commission and had returned to Paris.

This was dismaying news until we discovered that there were so many people who wanted to visit the painter that the concierge was instructed to say that he was no longer in the south We discovered however that he was still at Golfe Juan, a short distance along the Mediterranean from the Antibes, where he was honeymooning with his beautiful new blonde wife. When he found I was from The Worker he came out with his wife and secretary and kissed me heartily on both cheeks.

Condemns Reaction In the U.S.

He believes, as do most Europeans, that outright fascism, on the Hitler order, now exists in America. He showed me a telegram that he had just received from Charles Chaplin, asking him and his friends to protest the deportation of Hanns Eisler. He believes that if things continue as they are now, another war is inevitable. As we stood on the quayside, in the beautiful sunshine, facing the incredibly blue water, a convertible Cadillac, top down, horn sounding, swept past us on its way, presumably, to Nice.

Now to drive a car of that size in France today, with its high black market price on gasoline, and with its rigidly controlled and rationed gasoline stock, means that you are either a high government official, or you know intimately the proper government officials, either French or American, or that you are a black market operator. From their clothes, and the way the passengers looked us over, there was no mistaking the fact that they were Americans in one of the above categories. Picasso remained silent for a moment and, then slowly indicating the car with his thumb, murmured: "Voila le moch"—behold the Marshall Plan!

FOR AID TO THE USSR

Sen. CLAUDE PEPPER

When free men hereafter, in a free world, linger upon the record of this convulsive era, no name will be more luminous than that of Russia. I heartily join in the confidence and the concern (which tonight you express) in that great land and people who are today the creditors of all who struggle against hated Hitlerism. . . .

As one looks back over the wreckage of the last decade one can now appreciate, however, what a herculean effort Russia made to arouse the rest of the world against Hitler's accelerated machine. . . .

First things coming first, the war must be won. It is easy to see that the fulcrum of this war lies in Russia. No matter how ominous are the signs in other parts of the world, the mouth out of which all this disgusting brew has been spewed is Hitler's mouth. Destroy him and you have dried up the source and the incentive for all other assaults. Throw back his mighty army, wear him down, break it apart, use it up, and you are cutting the jugular vein of the Axis. Nobody has done that. Nobody can do it like Russia. That front, therefore, must be strengthened at almost any sacrifice. . . .

ARCHIBALD MacLEISH

Pulitzer Prize Winner, Librarian of Congress Director of the Office of Facts and Figures

It is time, finally, to say to those who would divide the Americans from the Russians and the Russians from the Americans because they differ in their institutions and in the concepts of their lives, that it is precisely because of this difference—precisely because of this open and public and admitted difference that the union of the Russian and American peoples is a powerful weapon in this war and a triumphant symbol of the meaning of this struggle.

For what is it that binds together these two peoples whose institutions and beliefs so differ?—what is it but the convictions, common to them both, that the peoples of the world are entitled to establish for themselves such institutions as they themselves desire, and that any attempt by any power or by any combination of powers to impose upon the world a regimen and order such as its people have not chosen for themselves and will not choose must be resisted by every means, at any cost, with any suffering.

. . . And it is this common conviction which is the common cause of the united peoples, and which will most assuredly prevail.

Rabbi STEPHEN S. WISE

The business of Americans is to help the Russian army, which is doing most to resist the march of Hitlerism. It is the poorest service to America and Judaism to refuse or to hesitate to give maximum support to Russia.

ALBERT EINSTEIN

Scientist, Nobel Prize Winner

The exciting events of the present time should not let us forget that the Soviet Union during the '20s and '30s sincerely and loyally, as long as it was possible for her, supported the attempts of the League of Nations to establish a system of collective security. We must, therefore, do everything within our power to assist Russia in her heroic struggle not only because she is now our ally but also because after the war a strong Russia will be a main factor in building up an effective system of international security.

ALLEN WARDWELL

Noted Attorney, Red Cross Representative with the Harriman Mission

The need for Russian War Relief as a separate entity can be found in the mounting expression of the American people's desire to help the Russian people. Response to our work has been so great that we confidently predict the immediate support of Americans of all walks of life to the problem of supplying the even more urgent need at present existing in Russia.

OWEN D. YOUNG

Member Board General Electric Corp.

I have accepted election to the Board of Directors of Russian War Relief, Inc., because of my belief that there is no way of evidencing more clearly and helpfully our support of the Russian people than through the work of this voluntary association. I hope we may reach the goal of $6,000,000 not only to provide increasingly our material aid, but promptly, too, as conclusive evidence of our keen appreciation of the efforts and sacrifices which Russia is making for the cause of the United Nations.

JAN MASARYK

Foreign Minister of Czecho-Slovakian Government-in-Exile

The boys of the Russian steppes and the boys of Corregidor would understand each other perfectly. Whatever the Russian political philosophy may be, it has proven to the astounded world that it united the nation—that it made them fight in a manner which will go into history alongside the greatest exhibition of selfless bravery—and so let us be grateful to Russia, let us help Russia and do not let us think that we are wonderful if we are doing a small part of our duty towards that great, strong, brave country.

SERGE KOUSSEVITSKY

Conductor, Boston Symphony Orchestra

My heart and deeply felt wishes are with the cause of Russian War Relief in this urgent hour of need of the Russian people who have united as one in the gigantic struggle against the intruding force of evil and destruction. The Russian soil has become a battlefield of the world. To the Russian people we owe a new hope and an example of courage, unity and resistance. We, in America, must unite in an effort to help a great and suffering people.

WILLIAM GREEN

President, A.F. of L.

There is an urgent and appealing need for medical aid, supplies and humanitarian assistance to Russian soldiers and war victims in Russia. For this reason Russian War Relief, Inc., should be accorded wholehearted, full and complete public support.

It is my opinion that Russian War Relief, Inc., is rendering a great humanitarian purpose and is serving to promote the war efforts of our great country and its allies against the Axis powers.

Rt. Rev. HENRY ST. GEORGE TUCKER

Presiding Bishop of the Episcopal Church

Christians everywhere should readily respond to the call for aid to heal the broken bodies of those who are bearing the brunt of the war. The campaign of Russian War Relief is one of these calls which challenges the interest and the whole-hearted support of every American.

SHOLEM ASCH

Writer

As human beings and as Americans, our interests naturally coincide with those of Russia. We want to do everything possible to help the people of Russia. But for me there is something more, something inevitable. My Jewish conscience drives me to demonstrate my sympathy for them as Sholem Asch the Jew—not as the man or the American, but as the Jew. I cannot shoulder a gun. But as a Jew I wish I could.

Rev. ROBERT W. SEARLE

Gen. Secy., Greater N. Y. Federation of Churches

Human need should certainly not be stopped because of political prejudice and if the Christian church is truly concerned about religion in Russia, we can best demonstrate that concern by deeds of mercy.

KATHARINE HEPBURN

Winner of Hollywood Academy Award

I am glad there is a Russian War Relief, Inc. . . . We do not know here what it is like to have—literally—nothing. To have seen our very homes burned to the ground, to have seen our fields burned,—more, to have burned them ourselves. We still have full grocery stores. We can go to the movies. We even have money for new clothes—and places to wear them. Millions of Russians have none of these things—and are fighting and dying—and for us. Don't you think we can spare a little for them?

LIN YUTANG

Writer

. . . We need Russia for this war, as events have proved. We need Russia even more for the future world peace. No world peace is possible unless there is a spirit of sincere cooperation with the people of Russia. . . .

PHILIP MURRAY

President, C.I.O.

The five million men and women of the C. I. O. are determined to help their valiant allies in every practical way by fighting, working, giving. I know they join with me in wishing the Russian War Relief drive every possible success and in extending the cooperation and hearty support of organized labor.

Above, left to right: Katharine Hepburn, Archibald MacLeish, William Green, Philip Murray.

Right: A. F. Whitney.

W. AVERELL HARRIMAN

Head of the American Mission to Moscow

Those of us who went to Russia on the President's special mission returned convinced of the determination of the Russian people to fight on regardless of loss of territory and cost in life and suffering. . . . The need for our aid in Russia is great, both for the wounded soldier and the suffering people. I congratulate you and your associates on the work of the Russian War Relief, Inc., and can assure you of the value of all you can send not only for the direct relief of suffering but through the sympathy expressed as well, which will give further comfort and courage to these people.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

Our Russian Allies are putting up a glorious fight at Kharkov. . . . We must give them all the direct material aid we can. . . . But we must do something more. America doesn't want other people to fight its battles. America is dying to get into this fight. This is a great and tense moment. I believe if we support Russia now the war can be ended perhaps before Christmas.

The Germans hate two fronts. Now I say, let us have a Second Front! That's not my idea. That's the instinct of the people. . . .

There's one thing we've got to concentrate on and that is to eliminate Hitler and his gang right now.

Russia is the aggressive front line of democracy. We in America, we in England, we all over the world should concentrate on that front line now. . . . Then the Pacific, that miniature front, will collapse like a house of cards.

CLARENCE E. PICKETT

Exec. Sec'y., American Friends Service Com.

Churchmen in America and throughout the world have often been critical of Russia's official attitude toward religion. Today the sincerity with which these sentiments are held is being tested. If religious-minded Americans can demonstrate by deeds of mercy and life-saving the superior quality of life which they profess, it will do more than any amount of propaganda to convince Russia of the validity of religion. If instead of being an opiate, religion can be shown to be creative, healing and invigorating to life, this will be the best way to convince Russia of its validity.

A. F. WHITNEY

President, Railway Trainmen of America

Gen. Douglas MacArthur said that the "hopes of civilization rest on the worthy banners of the courageous Red Army." All Americans should willingly sacrifice to aid the stalwart Russian people and their gallant army, at present the bulwark against humanity's common foe. Certainly the American people appreciate the urgent need of sending medical supplies, surgical instruments, clothing and other humanitarian assistance.

DR. HENRY S. COFFIN

Union Theological Seminary

Whatever one may think about the merits of the Soviet form of government the fact is that, at the moment, the Russian people are the victims of brutal and unprovoked attack. They are resisting with a superb courage and endurance and their brave battle is relieving the pressure of the German menace in the Atlantic. We must do everything in our power as a nation both to sustain them in their resistance and, particularly, to bring relief to the stricken millions. . . .

RAYMOND MASSEY, *Actor*

There is a family in England whose members are working very hard for victory. The master of the household fills the job of Prime Minister; his wife, Clementine Churchill, is head of Russian War Relief for the British Isles. Now the British people, as we all know, have had to put up with heavy income taxes, rationing and all the major and minor inconveniences of war, for much longer than any of us in America. They have also been bombed out of house and home, and have lost heavily in life, and limb, and property; yet these same people, under the leadership of Mrs. Churchill, have found enough in their hearts and in their pockets to have *already* contributed *ten times as much* as we have.

Most Rev. J. A. GRIFFIN

Catholic Bishop of Springfield, Ill.

"Because the menace of Hitlerism is universal, the reaction to Hitlerism must be universal. . . . The Republic of the Soviets is being attacked by Hitler in the same way and for the same reason as Catholic Poland, Holland, Belgium and Norway, as Greece and Yugoslavia. Hitler's aim is not to defend Europe against Communism or against anything else, but simply to conquer Europe.

ter in details, but in general provide for tribal self-government, management of reservation law and order, management of tribal resources such as land, livestock, timber and equipment, tribal welfare programs, tribal handling of loans from the Federal government and tribal employment of attorneys.

Theodore H. Haas, chief counsel of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, offered a number of suggestions for improving the situation which included transforming the bureau into a more democratic agency; inviting Indian leaders to attend and participate in significant Indian Service meetings; increasing the size of the Tribal Relations Division and enhancing of public understanding of Indian affairs and its importance in race relations and international relations.

Confidence Sought

"If these steps are initiated as a beginning," Mr. Haas said, "we shall hasten the dawn of the day when the Indian Bureau will secure the confidence of most Indians instead of their distrust and hate. If greater prestige, power and influence are given to tribal governments, the interest in tribal affairs will be stimulated and thereby a higher caliber of leadership will be attracted.

"That new day will hasten the ending of bureau activities wherever and whenever the Indians can do a better job for themselves than we. It will bring a democratic Indian Bureau primarily of, by and for the Indians. It will achieve successful democratic Indian self-government."

The sessions will continue today and will conclude with a summing up of the various discussions.

Troops to Parade On 5th Ave. Today

28,000 to March in Climax to Army Day Observance

The nine-day celebration of Army Day, anniversary of American entrance into World War I, will end today with a parade of 28,000 marchers, including troops of the 1st Army, cadets and veterans down Fifth Avenue and a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria) where Lieutenant General Walter Bedell Smith, commanding general of the 1st Army and former ambassador to the Soviet Union, will be the principal speaker.

The parade will begin at 2 p. m. at Ninety-fifth Street and march south to Sixty-third Street. The reviewing stand will be on the west side of Fifth Avenue at Sixty-seventh Street, and the Veterans' Corps of Artillery will form an honor guard on the opposite side of the avenue.

Major General Roscoe B. Woodruff, who commanded the 1st Army until relieved by General Smith on March 29, will be grand marshal of the parade, accompanied by Mayor William O'Dwyer.

France Limits Red Delegates To 'Peace' Rally

Only 8 Allowed From Each Iron Curtain Nation for Paris Parley on April 20

PARIS, April 8 (UP).—The French government has put an eight-man limit on delegations from Iron Curtain countries to the World Peace Congress which opens here April 20, the Foreign Office disclosed today. Moreover, the government itself will select the eight men to be admitted from each Eastern country, instead of letting those countries select their own delegates.

The ceiling was imposed by limiting the number of delegates from countries whose citizens must obtain formal passport visas to enter France. The effect is to keep down the number of delegates from Iron Curtain countries and from Germany and Spain. No entry visas are required for citizens of Western Europe or for Americans.

Leftists at once protested the ban.

"Apparently the government thinks 1,500 foreign delegates could start a revolution," a congress spokesman said. "It is an obvious attempt to confuse a lot of people," another declared.

Congress officials released a letter from an American writer, Albert Kahn, indicating that thirty-eight United States delegates, including Charles Chaplin, expect to fly here by special plane for the congress.

London "Peace" Rally Planned

LONDON, April 8 (UP).—A Congress for Peace, Trade and Friendship with Soviet Russia will be held in London on June 12 with the Rev. Dr. Hewlett Johnshon, "Red Dean" of Canterbery, as one of the sponsors, it was announced today.

Dr. Johnson was one of four signers of an invitation to the meeting. Others were Harry Adams, of the Building Trade Workers Union; Miles Malleson, playwright, and Sir Charles Trevelyan, former president of the British Board of Education.

Hoover Receives Award From Dutch Treat Club

Former President Herbert Hoover received last night the first John O'Hara Cosgrave gold medal award of the Dutch Treat Club for outstanding contribution to the American way of life during 1948.

The award was presented to Mr. Hoover at the annual dinner and show of the club, of which he is a member, at the Hotel Plaza. The honor was conferred for his work

N. Y. Herald-Tribune
Apr. 9, 1949
p 3

Canadian Jury Convicts Carr On Red Charge

Communist Organizer Gets 6 Years for Passport Forgery for Soviet Spy

OTTAWA, April 8 (UP).—Sam Carr, forty-three-year-old organizer for the Canadian Communist party, was sentenced to six years in prison today after his conviction on charges that he obtained a forged passport for a Soviet spy.

The Russian-born Carr, arrested in New York by the F. B. I. last January, took the sentence and the verdict calmly. He was expected to appeal.

The jury deliberated only ninety minutes after Judge A. G. McDougall told them they must acquit Carr if they had the slightest doubt about his guilt. Maximum penalty was seven years.

The specific charge against Carr was that he obtained a forged passport for Ignacy Witczak, a Soviet agent who has disappeared after spending a number of wartime years in Los Angeles, where he gathered military information for Russia.

Among the prosecution witnesses at the trial was Igor Gouzenko, the Russian Embassy cipher clerk whose revelations led to the breaking of a Soviet espionage ring in Canada in 1946. Mr. Gouzenko testified that Carr was known to the Russians as a man who would work for them for money.

When the Royal Commission report on the spy network was made public in 1946, Carr disappeared. He was hunted throughout North America until the F. B. I. found him in New York and turned him over to Canadian authorities.

This will be Carr's second prison term for Communist activities. He served three years of a ten-year term in 1931. Ironically, the man who prosecuted him then was his defense attorney at this trial.

That lawyer, Joseph Sedgwick, had argued that the Soviet Embassy would not pick such a well-known Communist to do its espionage work, and said all the evidence was hearsay except that of a doctor who testified he signed the false passport for Carr. Mr. Sedgwick had argued that the doctor was trying to protect some one else.

J. S. Declared n 'Disrepute' n Middle East

Kermit Roosevelt Reports to American Academy of Political, Social Science

PHILADELPHIA, April 8 (AP).—The United States and the United Nations "stand in greater disrepute and condemnation" in the Middle East than anywhere in the world, Kermit Roosevelt said today.

Mr. Roosevelt coupled that assertion with a plea for Americans to see themselves—and the United Nations—as others see them. "Both of these processes will be profoundly discouraging to those who believe and hope that world government is an imminent possibility. Yet both these steps must be taken if world government is to precede, rather than follow, upon world catastrophe," he said.

The grandson of the late President Theodore Roosevelt spoke at the opening of the fifty-third annual two-day meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. The general topic of the conference, attended by nearly 1,000 outstanding educators and scientists from over the world, is "World Government: Why? When? How?".

Mr. Roosevelt, who served with the State Department and the United States Army in the Middle East during 1943 and 1944, said: "People in the Middle East are convinced that the United Nations, under the aggressive leadership of the United States, has assisted a new form of foreign intervention—European Zionism—in their lands, and is bringing not peace but a sword."

He called the Middle East a "part of what appears to be a newly developing bloc of countries stretching from the Atlantic coast of Africa to Singapore."

In other speeches, the meeting heard the Havana charter for an International Trade Organization described as "an indispensable part of the United Nations" and critiqued as worse than "no agreement at all. "To reject it would be to jeopardize every effort that has been made to organize the world for peace," said Clair Wilcox, Swarthmore College economics professor. Elvin K. Killheffer, of West Chester, Pa., a delegate to the Havana conference, said: "If the only choice before the United States is between the charter as written or none at all, I would take none."

Brief Revolt Smashed In Northern Guatemala

GUATEMALA CITY, April 8 (UP). — A two-day "subversive movement" in northern Guate-

As Pegler Sees It

Departure of Chaplin Won't Leave Us Blue

By WESTBROOK PEGLER

Copyright, 1947, King Features Syndicate, Inc.

REYNOLDS NEWS, OF LONDON, RECENTLY PUBLISHED a criticism of the Hollywood movie industry by Charlie Chaplin which closed with an intimation that he would presently save the people of the United States the problem of heaving him out of a country, whose hospitality, indeed asylum, he has requited with impudence, ingratitude and notorious contempt for the moral standards of the people.

WESTBROOK PEGLER

Chaplin produced a picture last Winter called "Monsieur Verdoux" which laid an egg on Broadway because it presented an immoral idea executed so cheaply that even the lay public could detect the characteristic stinginess of the meanest man in Hollywood.

It was the story of a Parisian profligate, similar in many ways to Chaplin himself, who disposed of his wives by murder. Chaplin, on his part, availed himself of the convenience of the American divorce system, which permits legalized promiscuity, thanks largely to the influence on our morals of the tomcats and wantons of the amusement industry.

In his most notorious adventure, however, Chaplin seduced a young American girl with promises of fame in the movies and, when he got her pregnant, had her railroaded out of town on a one-way ticket with little more than enough of his money for a shoebox lunch.

ALTHOUGH THIS INGRATE ALIEN WAS STILL FREE to travel about the United States, this native young woman, victim of his passion, in the words of a somber Piccadilly folk-song, was banished from Beverly Hills by the ancient process of the bum's rush.

She returned and justice won a decision on points after a gaudy trial which ended on the sad refrain: "It's the same the 'ole world over. Isn't it a bloody shame?"

That Chaplin now toys with the idea of leaving us will be news less tragic to the American people than Charlot himself would think. He has never caught the American idea, although it would be incorrect to say he never understood us at all.

He never could understand that citizenry in our country was an honor to be conferred with discrimination, and refused more often than not. And he revealed some years ago an erroneous belief that the United States was a kind of assignation park for the illicit fun of rich parvenus.

He said he had been a paying guest, and in that faux pas revealed a misconception of the nature of our republic and the theory of the income tax. Moreover, he bid the fact that he tried for several years to cheat the Treasury by falsely swearing that a relative was his partner, whereas the business relationship was a fake devised to cut his surtaxes.

CHARLENE WRIGHTSMAN AND HELMUT DANTINE
Her Favorite Escort Becomes Her Husband

Stork Club Photo.

Oil Heiress Elopes with Actor Dantine

By CHOLLY KNICKERBOCKER

Registered U. S. Patent Office

Shattering the best Hollywood tradition of social elopements and the society tradition of large weddings, which call for bridesmaids and ushers, Charlene Wrightsman, daughter of one of the country's great oil millionaires, Charles B. Wrightsman, and screen star Helmut Dantine, were married in complete secrecy some time ago.

At this moment Mr. and Mrs. Dantine are in Palm Beach visiting Charlene's father and young stepmother in their sumptuous Palm Beach villa, which they purchased last year at a fabulous price from Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Williams.

At first Papa Wrightsman, one of the great hosts of the Gold Coast, and a former polo player, objected to his daughter's romance with Dantine, but when we spoke to him on the phone, Wrightsman said they have "my blessing."

Mother Kills 3 And Self by Gas

Four persons, including a mother and her two daughters, were found dead of gas poisoning in their home at 113 Maple st., Great Neck, L. I., shortly after 8 a. m. today.

The victims:

Mrs. Patricia Gillen Chase Marra, 37.

Her daughters, Patricia, 4, and Michele, 2½ years old.

Frank Brofee, 60, a boarder.

The tragedy was discovered by another boarder, John Singer, a night cook in a diner, when he returned from work.

Mrs. Marra was lying on the kitchen floor near the gas range on which all jets were open.

The children were in an upstairs bedroom, and Brofee in another bedroom.

All had been dead three or four hours, police said.

Police listed the case as murder and suicide.

There was no fire or explosion.

Bids Homes Aid Fuel Oil Trucks

Wallander Appeals For Snow Clearing

As fuel oil dealers reported snow-filled streets kept deliveries down to 30 to 40 per cent of normal, Police Commissioner Wallander today called on home owners to help clear the roads for trucks.

"Open your driveways so that fuel can be brought up to the fill-pipes," Wallander urged, in a broadcast over WNYC.

"Get neighbors to help you. Cooperate with the City, for your own good. Clear your driveways of snow—clear your streets if necessary—clear the fire hydrant."

GOUGE IN FUEL OIL.

In the fuel shortage, a survey by the N. Y. Journal-American disclosed a price-gouge racket had sprung up.

Many dealers are charging from 12½ to 15 cents a gallon for home delivery, as against the market price of 11.7 cents posted by major oil companies.

In the Bronx, an apartment house superintendent on Nelson ave. reported a truck driver demanded a staggering fee for a delivery and announced:

"If I don't get it, your street will be listed as impassable."

And, with supply lanes into the city strained to the breaking point, tanker operators in many cases have jumped rates 100 per cent.

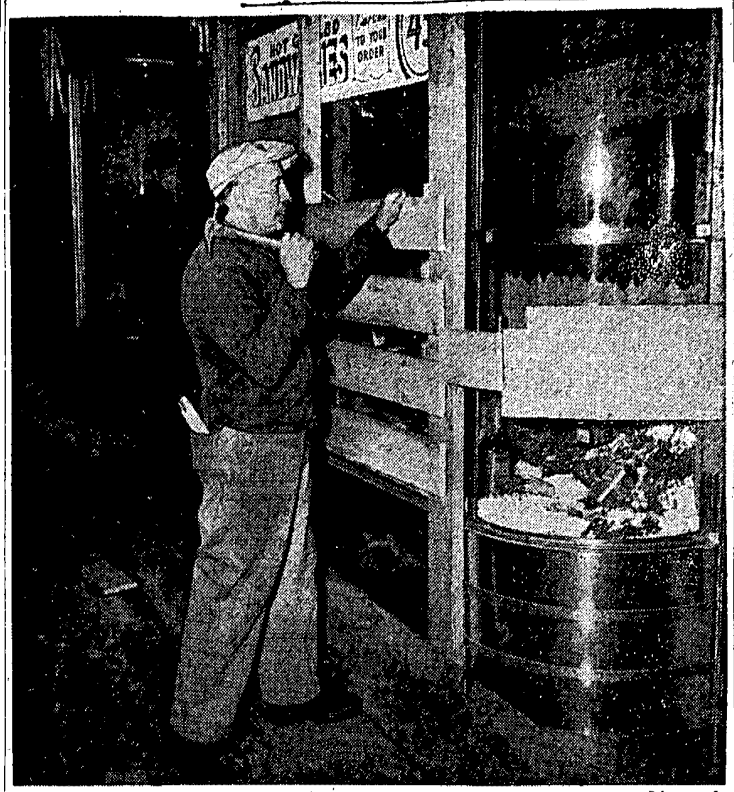
They are charging as high as 70 cents a barrel to bring in oil.

The Bureau of Planning and Operations at Police Headquarters, to which the Health Department has been referring callers seeking assistance in obtaining fuel since last Friday, reported today a total of 3,610 calls had been received. Oil was supplied in 455 cases and promised for today or the next few days in 2,372 others.

At the same time, a warning that New York will be completely out of fuel oil by early March, unless there is an immediate 15 per cent cut in consumption, came from Charles H. Sells, Gov. Dewey's fuel coordinator.

Sea Monster 'Maybe Was An Oar Fish'

Christopher W. Coates, curator-aquarist at the Bronx Zoo, said today that one need not take too



TAKING NO CHANCES . . . In anticipation of tonight's New Year's Eve celebration in Times Square, Joseph Pulaski boards up the windows of "Diamond Jim's" at 1481 Broadway.

Journal-American Photo by Ed Pickwood.

Railway Services Bog Down Again

Continued from First Page

course with those who had come to see them off.

ELECTRICAL BREAKDOWN.

The trains involved were The Representative, due to leave for Washington at 10:13 a. m., but which left at 10:50 a. m.; the Atlantic City train, due out at 10:15 a. m., which left at 10:45 a. m., and the Seaboard Airline's Silver Star, scheduled to depart at 10:05, finally leaving at 10:35.

Incoming Pennsylvania trains from the West were delayed by a breakdown in electrical equip-

Bludgeons Her Baby to Death in Crib

Believed the victim of post-birth neurosis, Mrs. Mary Carle, 23, today fatally bludgeoned her nine-weeks-old daughter with a claw hammer as the infant lay in a crib in the kitchen of the Carle home at 252 Sip ave., Jersey City, according to police.

The baby died at 10:30 a. m., an hour and a half later, in the Jersey City Medical Center.

Dazed and apparently unaware of what she had done, the mother was removed to the hospitals psychopatic ward. No charge was immediately filed

Report Guerillas Quit Konitsa

ATHENS, Dec. 31 (AP).—Military authorities expressed the opinion late today that guerillas were withdrawing from besieged Konitsa and that the battle for the town was virtually over.

Greek Communists coveted Konitsa as a capital.

A Semi-official report said two Greek army relief columns had moved into the immediate environs of Konitsa.

The bulk of regular forces was waiting to cross the wreckage of the Bourozani Bridge, which the guerillas blew up, 11 miles west of Konitsa.

Most of this relative's income was kicked right back to him, and Chaplin eventually had to pay a deficiency of $1,174,000 and was lucky that he didn't go to prison.

IN SOME WAYS, HOWEVER, HE HAS INDEED, shrewdly understood the American people. Our susceptibility to suggestion and propaganda and our capacity for contempt and insult have fascinated him. He has exploited these amiable faults for more than 35 years and I should say, now, at last, to the limit.

In the last two years he has pressed his luck and the only reason why formal proceedings have not been pushed to deport him is that he has never been convicted of a felony. Congress, in the name of the American people, could pass a law now to deport him as one who, after a sufficient time, has proved unbearably offensive and inimical.

Under the Constitution "we the people," through our elected representatives, have the right to decide that Chaplin's further presence here is inconsistent with our "general welfare," and run him out. A dozen representatives would gladly offer such a bill today.

As to whether Chaplin is a Communist, no burden need be assumed by the people. He has given strong indications that he is friendlier to those who do believe in Communism than to the people of this country as represented by their elected legislature.

For a recent example, on Nov. 21, at 9:02 p. m., Charles Chaplin, of 1085 Summit dr., Beverly Hills, the town from which the troubled American girl was deported, sent a radio message to Pablo Picasso, of Paris. The records of the Committee on Un-American Activities of the House of Representatives contain the unqualified statement that Picasso is an avowed member of the Communist Party of France.

ABOUT THIS TIME THE COMMITTEE WAS ENGAGED in exposing the Austrian Communist, Hanns Eisler, a fugitive from Hitler's gas-chambers, who had been admitted to the United States on false representations through the intercession with the State Department of Eleanor Roosevelt.

In Hollywood, Chaplin and Eisler had been brought together by mutual interests.

The text of Chaplin's radio to Picasso was:

"Can you head committee of French artists to protest to the American Embassy in Paris the outrageous deportation proceedings against Hanns Eisler and simultaneously send me copy of protest for use here. Greetings."

This was an attempt by an alien, resident here for more than 35 years, guilty of a degree of moral turpitude which disqualifies him for citizenship, caught in the act of cheating the Government of an enormous debt for taxes, a slacker in both World Wars, although he clamored with the Communists for a second front in the latest one—an attempt by this alien habitue of Communist fronts devoted to the destruction of the American nations to foment an artificial political demonstration against the United States by Communists in Paris, in reprisal for certain legal action taken by the elected Representatives of the American people in Congress.

"Before long," Chaplin wrote for Reynolds News, of London, "I shall perhaps leave the United States . . ."

For witty comments on current affairs, read Westbrook Pegler's "George Spelvin" page in the Pictorial Review with Sunday's Journal-American.

Gas Kills 2 In N. J. Home

A mother, her small son and the family dog were dead today in a pre-New Year tragedy at their gas-filled kitchenette in East Paterson.

Police identified the victims as Mrs. Ethel Spoer, 43, and her son Lawrence, 4.

They were found last night by a daughter-in-law, Mrs. Louis Spoer Jr. at the dead woman's home, 61 Elizabeth st.

Gas was flowing from a kitchen range, and cloth was packed around the room, police said.

The husband, Louis, was at work at the time.

SCHOOLED IN VIENNA.

Dantine is Austrian by birth and a member of an old Viennese family. He is a graduate of the University of Vienna.

This column predicted the marriage of Charlene, who was presented to society at large debut parties last year in New York and Newport, to the handsome Dantine, but we did not expect our scoop to materialize this soon. Neither did anyone else at that—including the Wrightsmans.

Tire Chains Kited to $30 By Gougers

With the supply of tire chains virtually exhausted, gougers were retailing the few that remained at $30 a set, as compared to the normal cost of about $8.50, the Automobile Club of New York reported today.

The club has received 1,200 requests for chains since Friday in view of the police declaration that they are essential for driving. It said there was little hope of replenishing the local supply because of steel shortages and the snow embargo on deliveries.

Some Upstate dealers, the club said, had offered some chains for sale here at 30 per cent above the average price. These were from stocks accumulated last Fall.

One man was seen boarding a Long Island train late last night with a hand-truck loaded with 30 sets of chains.

Air Directors Plan Strike

Directors of radio sustaining programs on the large networks may go on strike any time after midnight tonight and "confusion" will ensue.

This was the warning sounded this afternoon by Nicki Burnett, executive secretary of the New York local of the AFL Radio Directors Guild.

He declared "negotiations have completely broken" down ebtween the guild and the National, American and Columbia networks and WOR.

The walkout, he said, would involve about 100 staff directors, who direct not only sustaining programs but many commercial features.

He said there was a chance that last-minute mediation might end the crisis, which arose from a wage dispute.

Tars Land in Antarctic

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (AP).—The Navy said today a group of its Antarctic explorers have made their first landing of the season on the south polar coastline in two snow tractors.

Mrs. Marra is the wife of Francis Marra, an employe of the N. Y. Journal-American's promotion department.

She was divorced from her first husband, the father of the children, Hal Chase.

School Voids Ban on Girls Clad in Slacks

CAMDEN, N. Y., Dec. 31 (AP).—The rule which prohibits the wearing of slacks by girl students at Camden Central School has been repealed by the local school board, John A. Litts, board president, announced.

Litts said the action was taken "upon the advice and recommendation" of the State Commissioner of Education.

"The advice was in accordance with the present policy of the State Education Department of not interfering in matters of dress or attire of students," the statement explained.

The board considered the issue at a meeting Monday night on written request of Thomas Delahunt. His 14-year-old daughter, Jeannette, remained away from classes after being banned Dec. 9 because she wore slacks.

many grains of salt with the story that the West Indies cruise ship Santa Clara struck and wounded a sea monster off the North Carolina coast.

Except for a few details that didn't check, the creature might have been an oar fish—a ribbon-shaped creature that has a dorsal fin which enlarges at the head to give a pompadour appearance, Coates said.

The Santa Clara's master, Capt. J. Fordan, in a story radioed today to the Associated Press, said the visible part of the monster was about 35 feet long.

Vandenberg Won't Run

DETROIT, Dec. 31 (INS).—Sen. Vandenberg (R.-Mich.), formally and unequivocally withdrew from the Presidential race today.

Michigan's favorite son divorced himself from the GOP convention contest in letters to Gov. Sigler, National Committeeman Arthur E. Summerfield of Flint and John A. Wagner, of Battle Creek, chairman of the State Central Committee.

Vandenberg requested delegates not to mention his name at the convention, even as a favorite son.

Breaking Fly's Back Wins in Liar's Pool

BURLINGTON, Wis., Dec. 31 (INS).—The judges of the 1947 Liars Club contest announced national winners today.

John C. Hopley of San Antonio, Tex., won top honors. Here is his story:

"I want to tell you about a pool shot I saw one night in Dude Cook's poolroom in Enid, Okla. Me and my friend, Charley Skorpea, were playing that night for the championship of the Boggy Creek Bottoms and it was his shot.

"Just as he started to shoot for the eight ball, a fly lit exactly on top of the ball.

"Charley said: 'I'm going to kill that fly with this shot.'

"Time stood still while the boys booked bets on whether he would or not.

Everybody in the house expected Charley to loft the cue ball so it would light on top of the insect and exterminate it.

"When they got all their bets made, Charley chalked his cue—a 47-ounce, solid oak Brunswick—and knocked the eight ball out from under that fly so fast that it fell on the table and broke its back!"

ment west of Lancaster, Pa.

The Manhattan Limited from Chicago arrived at 10:27 a. m., almost four hours late, and The America, from the Southwest, got in at 10:02 a. m., an hour and one minute late.

N. Y. CENTRAL HIT.

On the New York Central's Hudson Division serving Westchester, which heretofore has been running on schedule, or very close to it, a freight train caboose disrupted the signal system at Glenwood, near Yonkers.

The railroad said that beginning at 7:42 a. m., eight or nine commuter trains were delayed up to 22 minutes.

But the railroad said homegoing commuter trains would leave on schedule.

Although the mishap did not affect the railroad's main line, weather conditions in the West delayed the 20th Century Limited, the Pacemaker and the Commodore Vanderbilt.

They were posted as from 40 minutes to three hours late.

DEMAND PROBE OF L. I. R. R.

Murray G. Tanner, secretary of the Public Service Commission, said "a lot of complaints" had been received about commuter service in the last few days, particularly on the L. I. R. R.

He said the Commission would determine whether any general investigation should be made.

Nassau County Executive J. Russel Sprague issued a statement calling for a "complete and full investigation and remedial action" on the L. I. R. R.'s inability to meet the storm emergency.

Renamed to State Board

ALBANY, Dec. 31 (AP).—Gov. Dewey today reappointed Conrad A. Johnson of New York City to a six-year term on the Unemployment Insurance Appeal Board.

HEARD BABY SCREAM.

Mrs. Carle's husband, Philip, 30, told police he was in the bathroom when he heard the baby screaming.

When he ran out, he said, he found his wife standing over the crib, beating the child. He seized and led her into another room and summoned police.

The baby was the couple's third child.

One relief column was reported within sight and a mile and a half away.

Guerilla forces estimated to number 5,000 have been besieging Konitsa's garrison of 1,000 men since Christmas Day.

Yesterday, Poland . . . tomorrow, will the Russian terror engulf the world? Read "The Coming Russian Terror," by the escaped Polish leader, Mikolajczyk, starting in Sunday's Journal-American.

COME-IN Let's talk IN-COME

"At LONG ISLAND'S OLDEST"
Organized April 27, 1885

Money deposited on or before January 15th, 1948 will earn dividends beginning January 1st, if left to the end of the dividend period.

Dividends for the six months period ending December 31, 1947 declared at the rates of

2½%-3%-3½%

4 Savings Plans To Choose From Send for Free Booklet 6

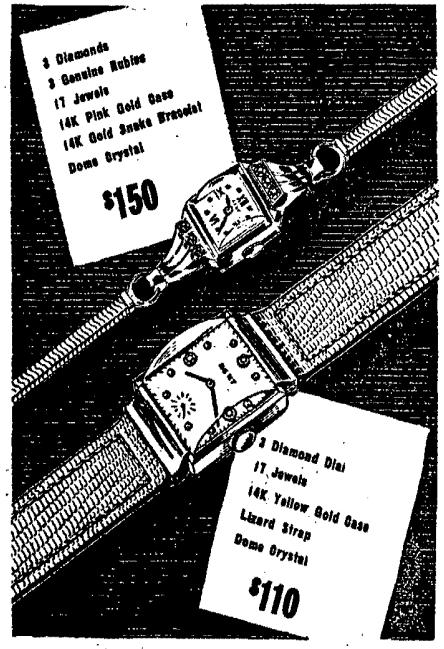
EAST BROOKLYN SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOCIATION
"THE OLDEST ONE ON LONG ISLAND"
1012 GATES AVE. Near BROADWAY, BROOKLYN 21, NEW YORK GLENMORE 5-1282
SUPERVISED BY NEW YORK STATE BANKING DEPARTMENT

I'LL TELL YOU ABOUT MRS. PARADINE

"I hope she goes scot free—free to kill—or to take other wives' husbands—or to do anything else that comes into that beautiful head of hers."
ANN TODD
(as Gay Keane in The Paradine Case)

THE PARADINE CASE

for a bright future . . . 14K Gold
DIAMOND WATCHES



Prices Include Federal Tax

as little as $11 DOWN—as long as a year to pay

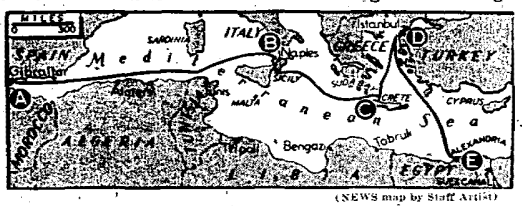
Finlay Straus JEWELERS

MANHATTAN: 25 West 14th St. nr. 5th • 1670 Broadway, cor. 52nd • 148 East 59th near Lexington Avenue
BRONX: 2919 Third Ave. cor. 151st • 316 East Fordham Rd.
BROOKLYN: 461 Fulton Street • 1351 Broadway near Gates
JAMAICA: 166-13 Jamaica Ave. • RIDGEWOOD: 37-49 Myrtle Ave.
JERSEY CITY: 148 Newark Ave. • 910 Bergen Ave., near Journal Sq.
STAMFORD, CONN.: • 455 Main St.
STORES OPEN EVENINGS

Navy to Visit Greek Ports, Dardanelles

By J. W. DAVIS

Washington, D. C., March 18 (AP).—The Navy today disclosed orders for a U. S. task force to visit Greek and Turkish waters—including the strategic Dardanelles—while the State Department called for speed on President Truman's program to halt the spread of Communism.



(NEWS map by Staff Artist)

U. S. naval task force, led by 27,000-ton aircraft carrier Leyte, will visit Gibraltar (A), Naples (B), Crete (C), Istanbul (D) and Alexandria (E).

A Navy announcement, which spoke of "training purposes," said the 27,000-ton aircraft carrier Leyte would depart from Quonset Point, R. I., early next month.

An official amplified this to say that the Leyte would be the flagship of a group of warships, including three light cruisers and six destroyers. A preliminary report from London named the cruisers as the Providence, Portsmouth and Dayton. Two destroyers will escort the Leyte across the Atlantic.

(In London, Admiral Richard L. Conolly, commanding U. S. naval forces in Europe, disclosed that he had recommended two months ago that American warships visit Greece as part of a program of "show the flag" visits to all Mediterranean ports.)

No Official Tieup.

There was not a word from the Navy to link the cruise with President Truman's request for aid to Greece and Turkey in resisting communism. There was plenty of words elsewhere, however, with these major developments:

1. Dean Acheson, acting Secretary of State, said that Congressional speed is of very great importance, that disaster may result in Greece if there is a substantial

(Continued on page 36, col. 1)

Admiral Richard L. Conolly
Navy tour was his idea.

Marshall, Molotov Clash: 'No U.S. Retreat to Yalta'

By HAROLD DAVIS
(Staff Correspondent of The News)

Moscow, March 18.—Secretary of State George C. Marshall clashed sharply with Russia's Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov over reparations today, with Marshall firing a parting shot, acidly declaring that the United States "will not follow Molotov in a retreat from Potsdam to Yalta."

Marshall also denied Russian charges that the western powers, including the U. S., had retained all the German gold they seized and that they had already removed worth $10,000,000,000.

Goes Back to Yalta.

The Secretary's caustic remark to Molotov was brought on by Russia's insistence that she receive $10,000,000,000 in reparations from Germany, a figure first suggested at Yalta, when a total figure of $20,000,000,000 was discussed. Russia was to get half because she suffered most, and the other $10,000,000,000 was to be divided among other nations.

At today's session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, Marshall quoted from President Truman's speech of Aug. 9, 1945, in which he reported on the Potsdam Conference, saying that at Berlin the Big Three had decided that reparations on a dollar basis might cause friction between the Allies and that it was better for each occupying power to take reparations from its own zone.

Same as Previous Day.

The Secretary was as firm today as he was yesterday in his opposition to the Russians' reparations demand. He made it plain that the Potsdam agreement, signed by Truman on Aug. 2, 1945, superseded the agreement signed at Yalta on Feb. 11, 1945, by President Roosevelt. It was at this point that Marshall declared the U. S. would not follow Molotov in his retreat to Yalta.

Molotov's charges that the U. S. and Britain had taken German gold and patents were made earlier in the session. He further charged that the U. S., Britain and France had taken reparations in the form of coal and lumber exports from Germany.

Marshall, Britain's Foreign Secretary Bevin and France's Georges Bidault joined in hotly denying the accusation.

Marshall minced no words, pointing out that the gold was being held for disposal by the Inter-Allied Reparations Agency, that American scientists had studied and compiled the German technological advances discovered, that these had been made available to the world in pamphlet form, and

(Continued on page 41, col. 4)

Secret F. D. R. Pact Revealed by Molotov

London, Wednesday, March 19 (AP).—Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov disclosed the terms of a secret Yalta agreement in which President Roosevelt, Winston Churchill and Prime Minister Stalin agreed to exact reparations from current German postwar production, according to a Tass report of Molotov's statement in Moscow Monday.

Molotov, according to Tass, disclosed the Yalto reparations agreement in pressing the Soviet claim to reparations from current German production—a claim opposed by the U. S. and Britain, who want to use current production to pay for the cost of feeding Germans.

"To make this utterly clear I shall have to make public the decision of the Crimea conference, which has not been published hitherto," Molotov's statement said.

(This agreement, Secretary Marshall said yesterday in Moscow, was superseded by agreements made at Potsdam. On Aug. 9, 1945, Marshall pointed out, President Truman said: "At the Crimea [Yalta] conference a basis for fixing reparations had been proposed for discussion and study. . . . That basis was a total amount of reparations, $20,000,000,000. But at Berlin [Potsdam] the idea of attempting to fix a dollar value . . . was dropped.)

Decision Detailed.

"This decision follows:

"Protocol on the talk among the heads of the three governments at the Crimea conference on the question of German reparations in kind, the heads of the three governments agreed as follows:

"'1—Germany must pay in kind for losses caused by her to the Allied nations in the course of the war. Reparations are to be received in the first instance by those countries which have borne the main burden of the war, have suffered the heaviest losses and have organized victory over the enemy.

"'2—Reparations are to be exacted from Germany in the three following forms:

"'A—Bulk removal within two years from the surrender of Germany or the cessation of organized resistance from the national wealth of Germany located on the territory of Germany.

"'B—Annual deliveries of goods from current production after the

(Continued on page 41, col. 1)

Reds Force French Crisis

Paris, Wednesday, March 19 (U.P.).—The National Assembly approved the Government's Indo-China policy by a vote of 421-0 early today, with the entire Communist block abstaining.

(In London, the exchange telegraph reported that Socialist Premier Paul Ramadier is expected to resign today as a resul tof the Communist repudiation of his Government. The dispatch said that he will probably be asked to form a new cabinet without Communist participation.)

Reveal Chaplin, Elliott Red Film Deal

By HARRY SCHLEGEL

A couple of well known gents in their respective realms of politics and Hollywood—Elliott Roosevelt and Charlie Chaplin—are planning a combine to pictorialize the Soviet ideal to the American people, it came out yesterday.

The news that it was Roosevelt and Chaplin who propose to show Russian films here was not quite as surprising, however, as the medium through which it came—A Supreme Court separation suit charging abandonment.

Industrialist, She Says.

The suit was filed by Mrs. Alice Sherover against her husband, Miles, who she says is an industrialist and financier. The papers were entered by the law firm of Bijur and Hertz of 10 E. 40th St.

Sherover is a better than $50,000-a-year-man, his wife said, and has been in some big deals. One of them was the marketing here of $10,000,000 worth of USSR gold bonds, another as U. S. fiscal and purchasing agent for the Spanish Republican Government.

And the Sherovers really got around, she disclosed. A week before Pearl Harbor, they were guests of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt at a White House reception and dinner.

To get back to the projected film combine, Mrs. Sherover offered no specific details. Just that "recently my husband has stated that he is working on a deal with Elliott Roosevelt and Charles Chaplin to promote an enterprise for the sale and exhibition in this country of motion pictures produced in Soviet Russia."

Mrs. Sherover charges that she was abandoned last January when she returned with their two children from Mexico, where Sherover had "formed a partnership with certain Wall Street bankers for the promotion of Mexican industries." Instead of finding her husband at the Sherover apartment at 131 Riverside Drive, she learned that he was at the Waldorf-Astoria.

The Sherovers were married in Moscow July 19, 1935, and came to this country in February of the next year, she disclosed. Both have become citizens, she said.

INDEX TO FEATURES

	Page		Page
C. D. Batchelor	37	Patterns	57
Doris Blake	60	People's Voice	37
Correct Thing	60	Powerhouse	73
Crossword	65	Radio	48
Daily Dish	55	Recipe	55
A. Donnelly	56	Serial Story	52
Editorial	37	Service Men	65
Fashions	68	Short Story	50
Friend in Need	66	Smilin' Jack	70
Garden Guide	53	Smitty	41
Gasoline Alley	64	Sports	72
The Gumps	59	Stock Market	62
Horoscope	64	Ed Sullivan	67
Inq. Fotog	37	Harold Teen	67
Intel'g'ce Test	55	Terry	50
Moon Mullins	74	Theatres	61
Movies	70	Dick Tracy	51
The Neighbors	41	Dr. Van Dellen	43
Obituary	49	Dan Walker	59
Orphan Annie	52	Help Wanted	71
Parents' Aid	63	Winnie Winkle	57

DAILY ALMANAC

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1947
(U. S. Weather Bureau Forecast)
(Eastern Standard Time)

Mostly sunny.

Moderately cold with highest temperature near 40 degrees. Moderate westerly winds becoming gentle variable by night.

THE MOON

Mar. 14 Last Q
Mar. 22 New
Mar. 29 First Q
April 5 Full

THE NEWS BAROMETER

FAIR, CLOUDY, RAIN, SNOW

Sunrise, 6:02 A. M.; sunset, 6:06 P. M. Moon rises, 4:56 A. M.; sets, 2:57 P. M. Morning star, Venus; evening star, Saturn.

TEMPERATURES IN NEW YORK

MAXIMUM, 3:30 P. M. ____ 38
MINIMUM, 5:00 A. M. ____ 25
Highest this date ____ 72 in 1927
Lowest this date ____ 7 in 1916

5 a. m.	25	1 p. m.	34	8 p. m.	32
6 a. m.	27	2 p. m.	35	9 p. m.	31
7 a. m.	25	3 p. m.	37	10 p. m.	31
8 a. m.	26	3:30 p. m.	38	11 p. m.	30
9 a. m.	28	4 p. m.	37	Midnight	30
10 a. m.	30	5 p. m.	36	1 a. m.	29
11 a. m.	32	6 p. m.	34	2 a. m.	29
Noon	32	7 p. m.	32	3 a. m.	28

For twenty-four hours ended at 7:30 P. M., March 18:

Mean temperature, 32; normal, 38; average above normal since March 1, 1.1 degrees.

Precipitation, none; total since Jan. 1, 7.96 inches; below normal, 1.68 inches. Total since March 1, 2.41 inches; above normal, .25 inch. Humidity, 61%.

TIME OF TIDES

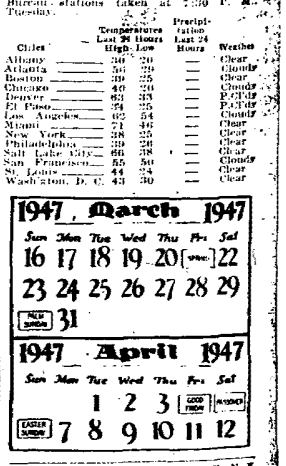
(By U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey)

	Sandy Hook A.M.	Sandy Hook P.M.	Gov. Is. A.M.	Gov. Is. P.M.	Hell Gate A.M.	Hell Gate P.M.
High water	5:24	5:50	6:11	6:41	8:11	8:41
Low water	11:46	—	12:05	12:28	2:05	2:28

RECORDS IN AMERICAN CITIES

Observations at United States Weather Bureau stations taken at 7:30 P. M. Tuesday.

Cities	Temperatures Last 24 Hours High	Temperatures Last 24 Hours Low	Precipitation Last 24 Hours	Weather
Albany	36	20	—	Clear
Atlanta	56	29	—	Cloudy
Boston	39	25	—	Clear
Chicago	40	20	—	Cloudy
Denver	63	23	—	P.Cldy
El Paso	74	25	—	P.Cldy
Los Angeles	62	54	—	Cloudy
Miami	71	46	—	Clear
New York	38	25	—	Clear
Philadelphia	39	28	—	Clear
Salt Lake City	66	38	—	Clear
San Francisco	55	50	—	Cloudy
St. Louis	44	24	—	Clear
Washington, D. C.	43	30	—	Clear



Entered as 2d class matter, P. O., N. Y., N. Y.

DAILY NEWS
NEW YORK'S PICTURE NEWSPAPER

Wednesday, May 3, 1944 Tel. MUrray Hill 2-1234

Published daily except Sunday by News Syndicate Co., Inc., 220 E. 42d St., Borough of Manhattan, New York, 17, N. Y. Daily mail subscription rates: U. S., $8.00; Canada, $15.00 a year. For the Daily and Sunday News, U. S., $10.50 per year; Canada, $20.00. President and treasurer, J. M. Patterson; secretary, R. R. McCormick; second vice president and general manager, Roy C. Hollis; assistant secretary, F. M. Flynn, all of 220 E. 42d St., New York, 17, N. Y.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper and also the local news published herein. All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are also reserved.

Mr. BIDDLE IS QUITE REVOLUTIONARY

Attorney General Francis Biddle, arguing the Montgomery Ward seizure case in federal court in Chicago Monday, claimed some sweeping wartime powers for the President of the United States.

"The President," said Biddle, "has a great constitutional reserve of power. The President clearly had the power to take the action he took here. The statutes recognize that the right is there. In time of war, it is true that in taking over plants the Government is subject to the regulation of the 5th Amendment (no person to be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law—Ed.), but no business or property is immune to his order . . . Particularly in time of war, the court should not substitute its judgment for that of the Executive."

That is revolutionary doctrine in this country. If sustained by the highest court—and this case certainly should go to the highest court—that doctrine will set up an interesting precedent.

Road to Despotism

Suppose sometime we elect a man as President who is ambitious to control the lives, property and morals of all his fellow Americans. This man can then maneuver us into a war, and on the Ward precedent take absolute charge of everybody and everything in the country, to do with as he pleases. Despotism will move in, and the Republic will be sunk.

That is the ultimate implication of Mr. Biddle's gay and sweeping statements in the Ward case argument, whether Mr. Biddle—apparently a rather superficial, surface-skimming student of law—realizes it or not.

MR. BIDDLE IS QUITE MORAL

That the Great Brain is anxious to control Americans' morals as well as their lives and property is evidenced by this same Mr. Biddle's current didoes in the *Hopkins Institute* Mann Act trial in Washington.

The Mann Act is a peculiar law, ideal for blackmailers. It makes it a crime to transport a woman across a state line for allegedly immoral purposes; or to have intimate relations with her, or plan to have same, on Federal Government territory such as the District of Columbia or Alaska, regardless of state boundaries.

The Hopkins Institute is a hightoned Washington joint where well-to-do men beyond the age for romance have gone from time to time to buy "love" (the newspaper word for it, though an inaccurate word). No murders, robberies, dope sales or other such felonies are alleged to have been committed there. But the FBI, which seems to have a feverish interest in sex matters, rounded up evidence of assignations, and the place was nailed as an alleged Mann Act violator.

Hopkins Institute

The owners were one George Whitehead and one Diane Carter, an octoroon, both of whom have copped pleas. Customers were said to have included at least one U. S. Senator, a Washington publisher, and some Latin American diplomats.

It does not appear that the Hopkins Institute was named after, or dedicated to, the well-known Harry L. Hopkins. We don't know where they picked up the name, since nobody of that monicker has yet been mentioned in the proceedings. But we surmise that it may have been named Hopkins Institute so as to lead the Latin American diplomats to infer that it had Government influence behind it.

Anyway, Biddle's Mann Act attack on this joint is as foolish as the case of—

MR. BIDDLE VS. CHAPLIN

—on the West Coast.

Charles Chaplin, like many another middle-aged man, has a weakness for young women, and because of his money and position can often satisfy such yearnings. He did so in the case of Joan Barry. Then, as also often happens in such instances, he tired of her and tried to discard her, calling her Fascist-minded when she asked him to put up more than $25 a week for her maintenance after the peach-bloom had been rubbed off the romance.

Bad Law

Barry then called in the Federal Government, a Mann Act charge was cooked up, and the jury in due course kicked the case out. The result was a lowering in public esteem of all parties involved—Chaplin, Barry, FBI, Biddle's Justice Department.

The long and short of it is that the Mann Act is a bad law, and ought to be repealed. But it is doubtful that as many as a half-dozen Congressmen could be found with the courage to introduce a repealer bill.

Any Congressman who did so would be greeted with leering oh-oh's, and the main "argument" against him would boil down to: "You sex-crazed Fascist, you."

The Inquiring Fotographer

By JIMMY JEMAIL

The News will pay $5 for every timely, interesting question submitted and used in this column. Today's award goes to Leon Lusardi, 99-29 42d Ave., Corona, L. I.

THE QUESTION.

What are your thoughts as another war is being fought? (Asked of World War I veterans.)

THE PLACE.

Veterans Hospital, Kingsbridge.

THE ANSWERS.

Daniel J. Manning, Past State Commander, Disabled American Veterans: "As I follow the war news, I'm daily comparing my son's career in the Army Air Force with my own service in the World War. Even though I can't be a part of this war, my own work is related to the war effort."

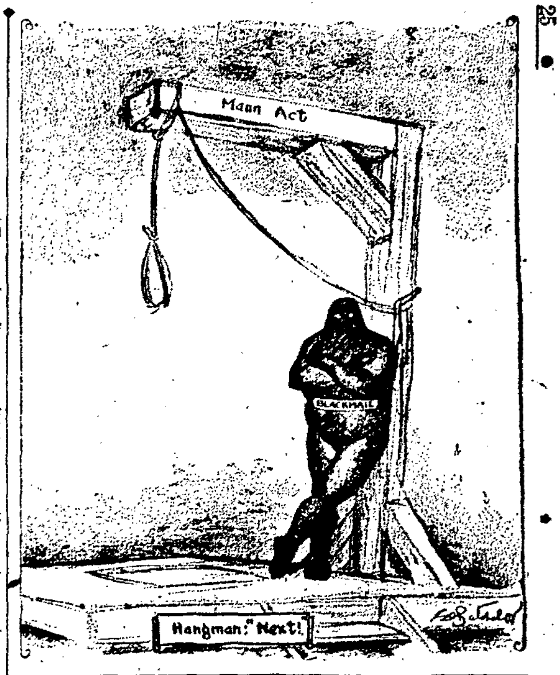
Gregory M. Powers, Service Director, American Legion, Dept. of N. Y.: "I'm disappointed, because I filed my application for service in the Army on Dec. 8, 1941. I was rarin' for this fight, but they turned me down. Boy, wouldn't I like to be on that march to Berlin!"

Phil Richman, Fenton Ave., Bronx, restaurant captain: "Since history repeats itself, and I might emphasize that only history repeats itself, I'm intrigued with the similarity between this war and the last war, with the parallel acts that got us into the war, exactly like the last war and the winning moves."

Leo Gillick, Veterans Administration, contact representative: "The Navy was tops in the last war. It 'took them over and brought them back.' I was in the Navy during the last war and my son is with the Navy, today, in the Pacific. I wish I could be with my son in the enlarged activities of our great Navy."

James A. Heverin, Assistant Service director, American Legion "We've had many discussions on that topic. The men of my age all gripe about not being in this war. I just sit back and smile at them. They're just fooling themselves, but I'm not. We're too old for this mechanized war, and I know it."

Geo. D. Heilman, County Service Officer, Westchester County: "Believe me, I'm darn sorry to be standing on the sidelines. Two years ago last December, the War Department accepted me for a commission and said, 'Don't write again; we'll notify you!' I'm still waiting and hoping! Every day I think of that commission that has been promised."



VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

Please give name and address with your letter. We will withhold both on request.

FREEDOM AND WARD'S

Brooklyn: Under which of the Four Freedoms did the Administration take over Montgomery Ward & Co.'s Chicago main offices? Didn't the Great Brain once make a speech in Chicago about dictators? Let's hope the three-term horse returns to pasture in Dutchess County before the whole country goes to the dogs.

HENRY NORWOOD.

THEY'RE AFTER HER MAN

Brooklyn: Well, Mr. Martin Branner, take it from one who knows that your comic strip, "Winnie Winkle," certainly is true to life. If that blonde whatnot who was hanging around trying to meet Hector Heartake isn't just like some friends of mine! They are so damn man-crazy they'd cut my throat just to get my boy friend away from me.

DISILLUSIONED.

HARDSHIPS OVERSEAS

Durham, Conn.: A gentleman complained in the Voice the other day about being short of fuel oil. Perhaps he would be comforted by these extracts from a letter just received from my brother somewhere overseas: "Our life is anything but monotonous, but there is nothing as bad as being regimented and told what to do all the time . . . You have rationing, but we also are rationed. We have had fried eggs twice in the last six months, and you know how I like eggs. All other times we get powdered eggs scrambled . . . Milk is always powdered and canned. Most vegetables are dehydrated. Butter one meal a day, maybe none. Lots of times no sugar. Fresh meat once a day, but rationed. One pack of cigarets a day, although I buy more from men who don't smoke. One bar of chocolate a week when available."

SYMPATHETIC SISTER.

SHUSTER TO CITY HALL?

Manhattan: A lot of professional reformers and stuffed-shirt nobodies are seeking to select a candidate for Mayor in 1945. I suggest that when the time arrives for making nominations a genuine citizens' movement for honest and competent government put forward the name of President George N. Shuster of Hunter College.

WHIDDEN GRAHAM.

IRON AND BUTTER

Manhattan: Why does the President handle Montgomery Ward & Co. with an iron hand and John L. Lewis with butterfingers?

BEWILDERED.

INDIA INCONSISTENCY

Manhattan: Is it not rather strange that quite a number of liberals are (1) thoroughly convinced that Great Britain and the United States have no right to interfere in the Soviet's onesided settlement of the Polish boundary dispute and its annexation of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, because these are strictly Soviet internal problems, but (2) are quite vociferous in denouncing Great Britain's relationship with India? Is India not an internal problem of Great Britain's?

FAIR PLAY.

THE SQUEEZE ON IRELAND

Manhattan: Why is it that poor little Ireland has to be blockaded and partially starved in this war, while the United States sends the best of everything to Stalin? Aren't a lot of Irishmen fighting in this war, too?

J. WALSH.

FREEDOM AND THE A.P.

Nassau: The Associated Press' battle against the Government's "anti-trust" suit is the people's war. The President referred to the Supreme Court fight of a few years ago as "a lost battle which won a war." War by whom against whom? By the bureaucrats against the people. The Supreme Court had previously held in Perry's Case (294 U. S. 435) that repudiation of the Government's contracts to pay gold had been committed, with all the wrong and reproach that term implies, and in the Lynch case (292 U. S. 571-80) that upward of 600,000 veterans' war risk insurance policies had been repudiated. The poor suffer most from false money and despotism. Therefore, newspapers, in fighting for their right to tell the truth, defend the people and their right to wages in real, not paper, money, and to freedom.

EDWARD HENRY NEARY.

REVERSE LEND-LEASE

Brooklyn: If the Russians have so much food that they can open up unrationed food stores in Moscow, why do we keep sending them thousands of tons of food monthly? Why don't they lend-lease some food to us?

SUPER-SAM, THE LEND-LEASE MAN.

ENTER THE MILITARY

Queens: Headline: "Army Ousts Avery" (from Montgomery Ward office). I suggest that the true translation of that headline is: "New Deal Removes Obstacle to Communistic CIO."

NAIVE.

DAILY MIRROR FRIDAY JUNE 13 1947

Rankin Asks Chaplin Expulsion; House Group OKs Loyalty Probe

By GRANT DILLMAN

WASHINGTON, June 12 (UP).—The House heard a demand today for deportation of British-born Hollywood actor-producer Charles Chaplin as its Civil Service Committee approved legislation for a full-scale Senate-House loyalty investigation of all Federal employes.

At the same time, the House Un-American Activities Committee moved to open an inquiry June 24 into alleged tieups between the Communist Party and organized labor.

This committee also unanimously approved a report which Chairman Thomas (R.-N.J.), said showed "very clearly" a link between the Communists and the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, which is sponsoring a Henry Wallace rally here Monday. The report will be made public Saturday.

Suggests Standards

Chairman Rees (R.-Kan.), of the Civil Service Committee, announced that loyalty standards to be followed in the proposed investigation of Federal workers are "identical" with those established in the recent loyalty order issued by President Truman. But he said that Congress, through its own program, will have greater success in ousting subversives from the payroll.

Rees estimated that about 42,000 employes and 90,000 job applicants will be covered the first year of the inquiry, which still needs House and Senate action.

Preliminary inquiries would be handled by the Civil Service Commission. The FBI would be called in cases that warranted it. The FBI would submit its findings to a five-member Loyalty Board appointed by the President. This group would make a final decision on whether a worker should be dismissed or denied a job.

Rankin Speech

A sharp denunciation of Chaplin as a "producer of filthy pictures" and a demand that Attorney General Clark take steps to expel him came from Rep. Rankin (D.-Miss.), in a House speech which evoked a brief but spirited controversy which cost one member his floor privileges for the day.

Rep. Holifield (D.-Cal.), declaring he was not trying to defend Chaplin or any other person in Hollywood, attempted to reply, but got no further than referring to Rankin as a member of the "Un-American Committee." The Mississippi Democrat stopped him short with the rule book, and Speaker Martin (R.-Mass.) ordered his privileges removed for the rest of the day for having made a statement reflecting on a House committee.

Rankin, Thomas Get Death Threats

WASHINGTON, June 12 (UP).—An anonymous letter writer has sent death threats to Chairman Thomas (R.-N. J.), of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, and to Rep. John E. Rankin (D.-Miss.), a committee member, Thomas disclosed today. He said the FBI is investigating.

JEWISH VETS HONOR BARUCH FOR SERVICE TO MANKIND

Col. Milton H. Richman (left), head of Jewish War Veterans, presents Bernard M. Baruch, "park-bench adviser" to Presidents, with plaque embodying organization's Order of Merit. Hailed for services to mankind, Baruch was made an honorary member. (Mirror Photo)

Expectant Dad Held as Burglar

Four months ago, Edward G. Parke, 22, stood before Queens County Judge Downs and heard a jury acquit him of a charge of setting fire to his love rival's house. Yesterday, he stood before the same judge and heard himself charged with second-degree burglary.

Parke, who pleaded not guilty, is accused of entering the home of Mrs. Marguerite Schober at 119-06 97th Ave., Richmond Hill, through a window on May 10. When Mrs. Schober discovered him, he allegedly jumped out of the same window.

Everett Hirt

The woman, however, recognized him and phoned police, who arrested him later at his home, 101-53 125th St., Richmond Hill.

He was remanded to jail in default of $2,000 bail for trial on June 24.

The tall, bespectacled youth was arrested in May, 1946, for allegedly setting fire to the home of Everett Hirt at 181-02 140th Ave., Jamaica, whom he considered a rival for the affections of Dolores Abrams.

Dolores, at the time, told police she and Parke planned to wed in October. Parke was married that month, but to Marion O'Connor who is expecting a baby.

COLLEGE TEACHER DROWNS

Dr. Emily Hickman, 66, of New Brunswick, N. J., was drowned yesterday when her car crashed through guard rail into Amawalk Lake in Lincolndale, N. Y. Dr. Hickman was professor of history at New Jersey College for Women and president of United Nations Association of New Jersey. (International Photo)

Ontario Bank Robbed

WELLAND, Ont., June 12 (AP).—Three men held up the Fenwick Bank, four miles west of here late today, and escaped with loot estimated at $8,000. The gunmen calmly told the bank employes to lie face down on the floor, then scooped up the loot and fled.

The Mirror pays for spot news tips. Call MU. 2-1000, Extension 14.

One Man's Opinion

By WALTER KIERNAN

BEES—60,000—invaded Pres. Truman's Summer home...The NAM is suspected of planting these symbols of industry there.

Whether it will affect his vote on the labor bill I don't know, but I expect a buzz from the bees.

No question that labor is headed for slavery...The Census Bureau reports 58,300,000 now chained to jobs.

And it seems only yesterday that men were free...and out of work.

Distributed by International News Service.

Washington Scene

By George Dixon

WASHINGTON, June 12.—I was walking down a corridor of the Capitol with a short, stout man, and we got talking about who has the toughest job in Congress—the Minority Leader or the Speaker of the House.

The short, stout man proceeded to air his views on the subject in very positive fashion, employing a lot of personal pronouns.

"Pardon me, sir," I interrupted, "but you appear to speak as one having authority and not as the scribes. That," I added, "is a little thing I picked up from Matthew 7: 29."

"Half the time," replied the short, stout man, rather testily, "I cannot make head nor tail of what you are saying. You know perfectly well I speak with authority. I have been both."

"Then," I gasped, "you must be the Hon. Joseph William Martin, Jr., Speaker of the House of Representatives?"

"No," said the short, stout man, "I am Paul Revere."

The short, stout man turned out to be equivocating, however. He was really Speaker Joe Martin.

He said the Minority Leader has by far the toughest job—especially when his party is out of power. I said I did not wish to split hairs but wouldn't the fact that a man was leader of the minority mean that his party was out of power?

"I mean when it is out of power in both the legislative and administrative branches," he replied. "That's the way we were last year. This year we are sort of half and half—but we expect to grab the whole thing next year."

I said I had heard the Republicans had some such ambition and asked, confidentially, if there was anything in it. The Speaker merely snorted and continued:

"With his party out of power the Minority Leader is shooting in the dark half the time. If his party is in power he knows in advance what is coming up and can get set. But the other way he doesn't know what he will get hit with.

"When I was Minority Leader last year the shots were coming from all sides. The Democrats had us running in circles trying to catch up with what was going on.

"On the other hand," continued the mighty man from Massachusetts, being Speaker today is really tough. I am at my desk from 8 o'clock in the morning until after 7 at night and I never seem to come out even."

I said it must be very tough to be the Speaker because he is the only member of Congress not permitted to do any speaking. Of course he can get off a few dramatic lines now and again like "The time of the gentlewoman from California has expired," but he is forbidden to join the debates.

"That is only a small part of the job," said the Hon. Joe. "It would be a sinecure if all I had to do was squat on that throne and bang a gavel."

"I often wondered about that," I said. "You just sit there and say 'The Chair recognizes so-and-so?' By the way, why do you always say you recognize them? Are you afraid they might think you mistook them for somebody else?"

"Skip it!" snapped the Hon. Joe. "We have 19 standing committees in the House, cut down from 46 under the reorganization bill. But the 19 standing committees are split up into about 120 sub-committees—and the Speaker has to keep abreast of everything they are doing.

"He has to know the day-by-day status of all impending legislation, and, believe me, it changes rapidly these days. He has to be prepared every minute to sit in with a committee chairman and advise him."

"Then," I said, "you would rather be Minority Leader?"

"Go home!" said the Hon. Joe.

• • •

Incidentally Speaker Martin says it looks as if the House will be able to adjourn July 28. I asked if everything was proceeding on schedule.

"Well," he replied, "we're really rolling now. You see, it took our members a little longer with their legislation because they had to write their own bills—not accept them, ready made, by some braintruster down at the White House, as used to be the case."

"Are the bills the boys are writing themselves up to standard?" I asked. "Or do they lack the fine, imaginative touch of the great geniuses?"

"The language may not be as flossy," responded the Hon. Joe, "but they make a lot more sense."

• • •

As a sort of father adviser to Republican Congressmen, the Hon. Joe has been urging them to go home as often as possible and find what their constituents are thinking.

"The worst place in the world to try to learn what the people are thinking," he added, "is Washington."

I told the Hon. Joe I supposed he practiced what he preached.

"No," he admitted ruefully, "I'm the only one who can't follow my advice. I am chained here all the time."

(Copyright, 1947, by King Features Syndicate, Inc.)

General Motors Offers Wage Boost of 15 Cents

DETROIT, April 18 (AP).—General Motors Corp. today asked the CIO United Auto Workers to accept an 11½-cent hourly increase plus pay for six annual holidays, an offer which union leaders immediately termed unsatisfactory.

The corporation described its offer as "the equivalent of an increase of 15 cents an hour." The terms are identical with those accepted Monday by the CIO United Electrical Workers, which has 30,000 members in General Motors plants.

In Pittsburgh, President Walter P. Reuther of the UAW-CIO said the offer "is not satisfactory, but negotiations will be resumed in Detroit Monday."

The latest bid to the 220,000 GM production workers followed rejection by the union of a 10-cent hourly boost which the corporation offered April 12.

The present average hourly rate is about $1.31. The union demands a 23½ cent increase.

In Pittsburgh, Westinghouse Electric Corp. and the CIO United Electrical Workers announced a one-year agreement providing a 15-cent hourly increase to more than 75,000 workers.

In Pittsburgh, too, a long stalemate in negotiations between steel workers and the steel industry appeared broken when the union asked for a 23-cent an hour boost from Jones & Laughlin Corp.

Ford's Family To Rule Empire, His Will Reveals

DETROIT, April 18 (AP).—Control of the vast industrial empire Henry Ford built will remain in his family. This was disclosed today with publication of Ford's will leaving all his voting stock in Ford Motor Co., in equal shares, to his four grandchildren, and stipulating any tax levies against the inheritances should come from other holdings.

Extent of the great wealth Ford amassed was not disclosed and nowhere in the seven-page will was any sum of money mentioned.

It has been unofficially estimated his personal fortune amounted to $500,000,000.

To the Ford Foundation, a charitable institution organized shortly before the will was drafted Feb. 3, 1936, Ford left all his non-voting stock in the Ford *company, as well as all his real* estate other than the home in which he died in nearby Dearborn April 7.

The home, Fairlane, along with Ford's personal effects and any articles of sentimental value she might desire, were left to the *widow, Mrs. Clara J. Ford.*

There were no other bequests.

In revealing the terms of the will, Clifford B. Longley, Ford family attorney, declined to speculate on the extent of the estate or the personal wealth of the widow.

Taxes Estimated

He said he presumed cash left by Ford, "will be used to pay taxes."

In Washington, it was said Federal taxes on the estate could amount to anywhere from $15,824,000 to $66,370,000. This was based on informal estimates the estate was worth from $200,000,000 to $500,000,000.

Beneficiaries of the distribution of the voting stock are children of Edsel B. Ford, who died May 26, 1943. They are Henry 2d, Benson, Josephine and William Ford.

The bequest of Ford's non-voting stock to the Ford Foundation probably will make that organization the largest of its kind in the world. It was founded "to receive and administer funds for scientific, educational and charitable purposes all for the public welfare."

Longley said the elder Henry Ford owned about 50 percent of the voting stock and the Edsel Ford family 42 percent.

HER SENTENCE REDUCED

(Mirror Photo)

When June Benson was given 2 to 3 years for an abortive jailbreak in 1946, the judge said: "She is 23 years of age, but old as Methuselah in sin." Previous crime had been perjury in applying for a marriage license. Yesterday, Appellate Division reduced time on both counts to 1-2 years.

Beirne Readies Plea On Strike for Truman

By JOHN BOOTH

WASHINGTON, April 18 (INS).—The National Federation of Telephone Workers was drawing up a "statement of facts" on the 12-day-old nationwide phone strike today to be laid before President Truman in the next 48 hours.

NFTW president Joseph Beirne declared the statement will present the union's case in the dispute whose main issue is a pay raise for the 340,000 striking workers. Beirne asserted the strike will continue until a pay raise is negotiated. He said the union would not appeal for White House intervention.

Beirne said the statement also will go to Labor Secretary Schwellenbach, members of Congress, and "all other interested parties."

Beirne also announced creation of a "defense fund" to aid the union in its strike against the A. T. & T. and Bell phone systems. The fund, which already stand at $30,000 with "a lot more in the field,' will take care of "hardship cases" among strikers.

Beirne, who previously had informed union members he is seeking settlement this week, asserted " I have no way of knowing how long the strike will last."

Defense fund money has come from the AFL Garment Workers Union. In addition, Beirne has conferred with John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers Union, but thus far there has been no announcement of financial support from this quarter.

Refuse Phone Union Proposal

Telephone strikers, winding up the second week of their nationwide walkout, probably will "hold out for an indefinite length of time, or at least until Bell System *companies offer a $6-a-week pay* rise," a union spokesman declared last night.

The statement followed rejection by the New York Telephone Co. of the offer of four striking unions to send 37,000 employes back to work provided the company granted a $6 increase pending arbitration of remaining wage and other issues.

Henry Mayer, counsel for the 15 unions involved, made the forecast as he returned from Trenton, after a special mediation conference with Gov. Driscoll, who had proposd the strikers return to work pending arbitration. Mayer said the unions had not flatly rejected the proposal, but he added:

"I think the workers are determined to hold out at least until the companies make a 'down payment' of $6 a week and agree to arbitrate the balance of the $12-a-week raise asked and other issues."

Asked if he saw any hope for a solution, he said:

"Yes, the 15-cent-an-hour increase granted by General Motors seems to have set a pattern."

Mayer said the union's policy committee will have an answer for Driscoll today.

Driscoll said last night action may be taken to modify Jersey's drastic anti-utility-strike law if the phone strikers return pending arbitration.

All in the Family

By JACK LAIT

"WHAT WITH SINATRA socking a critic and all the critics socking Chaplin," said Bob the Barber, "the pinkola performers came out about even on the week.

"Both hams held press conferences, which is a new low in interviewing.

"Frankie coyly denied he sympathized with Lenin and Marx Brothers; Charlie deftly danced sideways and said he wasn't nationalistic, never voted, just never got around to becoming a U. S. citizen.

"Well, he never got around to marrying the red-head whose baby he has to support—or else. So maybe he is absent-minded.

"The inside story along Broadway is that the little limey didn't take out papers in the country that made him a millionaire because he had visions of being knighted by his native land.

"Sir Charles Chaplin, no less, after he knelt before the king and was royally dubbed! Even in his baggy britches he never played anything as funny as that."

"And without his tramp getup, I won't go to see his picture," said Winnie the Wife. "I used to get hysterical over him before he went socially conscious and dressed like a dude."

"YES, THE DISCIPLE of the proletarians who had nothing to lose but their chains has lost his pants. Now he wears trousers. His convictions and his costume got crossed up, like his rash-to be both a comrade of the Russian peasants and a member of the British nobility.

"He was a doggone funny fellow when his mind was free and he could concentrate on clowning. But that soon wasn't enough for him. He hankered to BE somebody. And the more he hankered, the less he was.

"Divide the wealth! Ah, that would show he wasn't just a buffoon. Divide the wealth with everybody except the poor girl who bore his child.

"This mania to be taken seriously is an occupational disease with some actors.

"They toil and pray to be accepted at their trade. Then, when they win popularity and wealth, they turn political.

"Who qualified Sinatra to clean up juve delinks, plead for the underprivileged and assail discrimination?

"HE COULD CROON. Okay. Kids suffering growing-pains got an emotional bang from the way he sang and because he looked underfed. That made him an orator, an economist and a press agent-appointed vicar of causes.

"He was a 'name,' so all the professionals and many noncommissioned intolerants who brayed for tolerance welcomed him. That went to his head.

"He demanded saintly parts on the screen, befitting his new status as a savior of our youth and a champion of the equality of all mankind.

"So, to prove his zeal, he went skylarking with the most notorious white-slaver of the generation in Havana, hobnobbed with Capone gangsters in Miami, played the nightlife saloons in Hollywood and bopped a reporter who had questioned his utter, unselfish sincerity.

"Lee Mortimer wasn't the first newspaperman who took him apart. But he was the smallest.

"I understand Frankie-boy sent word to a Hollywood columnist who sniped at him that he'd knock his teeth in the first time he saw him. Well, he saw him. It seems Erskine Johnson was the middleweight champion of the Navy and still keeps in training. Frankie left by a side door—or was it a window?

"Keeping to his 'tolerance' party-line, after he'd hit Mortimer from behind and again while his buddies were *holding him down*, his alibi was that Lee had called him a name which was a racial insult. Neutral witnesses say the first Mortimer knew that Sinatra was in the place was when he looked up and saw him—from the floor.

"IF HE'D STICK to his own business, and sing, and keep away from shooting off on what he neither understands nor feels, he wouldn't be panned in the first place.

"Nobody ever raps Bing Crosby or Bob Hope or other stars who are grateful and happy to do what they do so well. Great entertainers like they are do more for their country and the world than all the rookies who burn their fingers on touchy human ills we all recognize and deplore, but which no miscast volunteers can cure.

"Nobody knows better than Sinatra that there isn't too much intolerance here. His own rise proves it. Nobody bothered him until he began to play a St. Patrick, driving out the snakes of discrimination."

"Hasn't he as much right to criticize such things as any other citizen?" asked Ted the Teller.

"Just as much right," said Bob. "And other citizens have just as much right to criticize him!"

One Man's Opinion

By WALTER KIERNAN

SEC. SCHWELLENBACH found phone unions and companies in agreement on one point: Both returned his peace plan with a cryptic, "Excuse it, please."

UEW members are almost ashamed to admit they got a 15-cents-an-hour increase from GM without a strike... Walter Reuther got 18½ cents an hour from GM for the UAW... All they had to do was lose four month's pay.

A Nobel prize lady says we should stop thinking war is inevitable and stop arming... We don't expect to get smallpox, but we're getting vaccinated, just in case!

Distributed by International News Service.

FLOOD-MAROONED MOTORIST SHOUTS FOR A LIFT

Walter Dressler hails a passing boat to rescue him from the top of his car, trapped by flood waters in downtown Bradford, Pa.
(Other Photos on Page 1 and Center Fold) (AP WIREphoto)

Floods in 3 States Kill 11; N.Y. Hard Hit

At least 11 persons were dead last night, and more than that were missing, as rain-gorged rivers vaulted their banks in New York's southern tier, and in parts of Pennsylvania and Ohio. In Maryland State police warned residents along the Susquehanna, rampaging down from Pennsylvania that the river would rise 12 to 13 feet above normal.

Waters gone berserk isolated many communities and took a toll in millions in agricultural and industrial damage as the Red Cross mobilized its disaster relief and the War Assets Administration released to the stricken areas huge stores of war surplus necessities piled up at nearby centers.

Late last night water-levels were reported receding slowly in the 17-mile area between Elmira and Corning, where disaster had bitten the deepest.

The Chemung River, four feet above its 21-foot flood-stage, surged over a third of Elmira, burying its business section under six feet of water and its east side lowland residential area under 10 feet. The list of known deaths there was rising.

The Coast Guard here began to rush portable communications equipment to the area as phone and electric service faltered intermittently.

At Corning, the plant and sensitive ovens of the Corning Glass Co. were out of commission temporarily. At nearby Painted Post, seven members of the William Womer family were believed to have perished when their rowboat capsized in the seething waters as they fled their inundated home. Three of the bodies—and one of an unidentified girl—were recovered.

Mayors of both cities declared states of emergency and mobilized their men for rescue work.

Olean, Hornell, Addison, Ithaca, Waverly, Montour Falls and Wellsville also suffered damage. At the junction of the Chenango and Susquehanna Rivers, Binghamton, Endicott and Johnson City were menaced by rising waters, but it was believed protective dikes would save those cities.

Transportation shutdowns aggravated the relief problem everywhere. Only one highway into Elmira was open, and Gov. Dewey ordered Public Works Superintendent Sells to go personally to the flooded areas to direct road repairs. The State Guard was also ordered out.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Westren R. R. operated irregularly, but the Erie was completely shut down through the inundated area.

Ohio River Rising

In Pennsylvania, hardest hit were the Wilkes-Barre, Williamsport and other areas along the Susquehanna River. At Williamsport, the river stood at 30 feet—six above flood-stage—and officials feared it would go above the 1936 record of 33.6 feet.

In western Pennsylvania, where damage was expected to be limited, the Ohio River was rising six inches an hour, and the Allegheny was five feet above the flood mark. But at Williamsport, where 10 feet above flood-stage is expected, the situation was at its worst for the State. In

Continued on Page 12

DEATH TOLL RISES AS RAIN-SWOLLEN RIVERS OVERFLOW

(AP-Mirror Map)

Shaded area indicates parts of three States hit by flood.

2 Bummy Killers May Face Chair

At least two of the three youths convicted yesterday of the gun slaying of prizefighter Al (Bummy) Davis during a barroom holdup in Brooklyn last November may yet face the electric chair despite the jury's recommendation that their lives be spared.

County Judge Leibowitz, obviously displeased, declared he may ignore the mercy plea which the all-male blue ribbon panel tacked onto its first degree murder verdict after deliberating two hours and 15 minutes.

"I am not certain I am going to follow the recommendation of the jurors," the judge announced after the jury had suggested life imprisonment for the defendants,

Mrs. Russell Donohoe Hears verdict in court.

Russell Donohoe, 24, of 116 Winthrop St., John Romano, 20, of 1143 Nostrand Ave., and Vincent Ciarraffa, 23, of 3109 Tilden Ave., all Brooklyn.

"I may follow it in the case of Ciarraffa, who had no gun," Judge Leibowitz added, "but I am not so sure I will do so in the case of the other two. I intend to find out who pumped the bullets into Bummy Davis."

The jurist voiced his feelings as defense counsel Leo Healy asked for 24 hours to file motions. Leibowitz granted the request, then frowned down at the defendants and personally polled the jury.

At the conclusion of the poll, Assistant District Attorney Helfand called attention to the fact that the three youths had committed seven or eight holdups just prior to murdering Davis, and produced records showing Romano and iGarraffa had been convicted of previous crimes of violence.

Turning to the jury, Leibowitz asked:

"Would you gentlemen have recommended life imprisonment if you had known about these previous criminal acts?"

Some of the jurymen yelled "No." Each of the others shook his head in the negative. Then Leibowitz announced:

"Let the records show all agree that if they had known this they would not have recommended leniency."

He remanded the prisoners to jail for sentencing later.

A fourth member of the mob recently died from a policeman's bullet. He was the younger brother of Donohoe, who had no previous criminal record.

The jury began deliberations at 2:30 p. m. After an hour and a half it filed back to ask Leibowitz for a "clear-up" on his hour and 27-minute charge. In a note, jury foreman Edward C. J. Mullins asked:

"Did you say in your charge that Patrolman Edward Fritz (it was Fritz's bullet that killed Donohoe) had both a .38 and a .32 calibre weapon on him at the bar that night?"

Leibowitz answered with considerable heat:

"I never said any such thing. The testimony is just the other way. Fritz had a .32 calibre at home, but he had only a .38 calibre revolver that night."

Davis was killed by a single bullet fired from a .32 calibre automatic pistol.

The jury retired again.

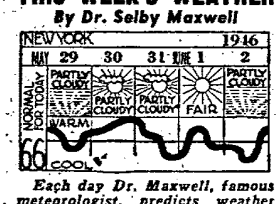
Davis was shot and almost instantly killed in a bar at 826 Remsen Ave., Brooklyn, after he attacked the four who were staging a holdup.

Market Up

Stocks gain one to five points. Details on Page 20.

THIS WEEK'S WEATHER

By Dr. Selby Maxwell



Each day Dr. Maxwell, famous meteorologist, predicts weather for the New York area for the next five days. See Sunday's Mirror for week's predictions covering adjacent areas.

Battle up . . Yankees vs. Washington . . . Listen to the play-by-play broadcast by Mel Allan and Russ Hodges . . . 2:45 P. M. . . WINS . 1010 kc.—Adv.

Chaplin Slurs Customs Agents at Soviet Party

(Special to the Daily Mirror)

LONG BEACH, Cal., May 28.—U. S. Customs men were referred to as "the American Gestapo" by Charlie Chaplin, English film comedian, following a nine-hour party aboard a Soviet tanker in Long Beach harbor, it developed today.

The party was thrown for a select number of Hollywood figures and others by Alexander P. Grachev, representative of the Soviet Purchasing Commission in the U. S. and of Amtorg, the Russian trading corporation.

Charlie Chaplin and John Garfield (right) relish their own humor after attending champagne party aboard a Soviet tanker. The Customs guard (left) wasn't left out of the conversation, either.
(International SOUNDphoto)

The film personalities toasted a Russian movie about the revolution against the Czar.

The party, which began at 7 p. m., Sunday, and ended at 4 a. m., Monday, was attended by Chaplin's young wife, the former Oona O'Neill, daughter of Eugene O'Neill, playwright; actor John Garfield and his wife, Roberta, and Lewis Milestone, Russian-born director, and Mrs. Milestone.

Grachev arranged the champagne banquet which preceded showing of the Soviet film, "The Baer," aboard the S.S. Batumi. The host was Vladmar Petroff, ship's captain. The picture depicted the struggle of the Russian people against the Czarists, whose decadence was demonstrated by their champagne feasts.

The climax came with the revolution and the hero smashing scores of bottles of champagne. Afterward, as Chaplin was leaving, he saw news photographers near uniformed Customs men.

"Oh, I see we are under the power of the American Gestapo," he remarked.

Customs agents said they were there as a matter of routine, to insure that no dutiable articles were brought ashore except under proper circumstances.

The Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Forecast for WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1946

LOCAL—Cloudiness decreasing, continued cool; highest temperature near 65.

Sunrise	5:26 a. m.	Sunset	8:18 p. m.
Moonrise	4:42 a. m.	Moonset	7:01 p. m.

Morning Star, Mercury; Eve. Star, Venus

TEMPERATURES IN N. Y. CITY
MAXIMUM 63
MINIMUM 52

Midnight	62	9 a. m.	60	6 p. m.	55
1 a. m.	63	10 a. m.	60	7 p. m.	55
2 a. m.	61	11 a. m.	59	8 p. m.	53
3 a. m.	60	12 Noon	60	9 p. m.	52
4 a. m.	58	1 p. m.	57	10 p. m.	52
5 a. m.	58	2 p. m.	57	11 p. m.	—
6 a. m.	59	3 p. m.	56	Midnight	—
7 a. m.	59	4 p. m.	56		
8 a. m.	59	5 p. m.	56		

For Tide Information see Jim Burley's "Outdoor Column" in the Sports Section.

The World
METROPOLITAN SECTION
NEW YORK, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1931

YLOR, ANALYST

pera About Today's People Possible if Romantic, He Says

ddling
melodrama" is indis-
a," said Deems Taylor.
rk on the grand scale,
world premiere at the
There are any number
em right now, and to
to compose an opera
y is completely wrong.
t, not the data, fits or
Music can heighten
s thought. Therefore
or Virginia Woolf are
t there is nothing in-
Hemingway and grand
Ibbetson," which was
emed to me the best
irty limited time in
second opera. There
o stage version, which

Deems Taylor

stage. Analytical
old and new, are
at will make a good
n good movie. It
are given in period
in the latest styles.
e movies are essen-
pera essentially old-
st deal in common.
exactly the same as
e or a play; that it
he music must add
ting it; the singers
any theatrical cast.
a entertain. It has
in this country that
or take no interest
can audience comes
ntly, concentrating
only on the music. It disregards the stage production.

"Another portion comes to hear an individual singer with a great reputation. It disregards the opera.

"A third portion comes to see and be seen. It disregards the performance altogether.

"Yet these very people go to a theater for entertainment. Which is why Europeans go to the opera. Once the American public learns this secret and the unentertaining operas are stripped from the repertory, the present sniffy attitude toward the art will end."

"And which are the 'unentertaining' operas?"

"Well," Mr. Taylor recited, "operas like 'Dinorah,' which were written merely to give opportunity for vocal exhibitions. When they play those operas in Italy the public leaves the theater and eats peanuts until time for the next famous aria. They have no sensible plots, no connected action.

"The ideal opera plots are 'Carmen,' 'Pelleas et Melisande,' 'Amore dei Tre Re' and 'Rigoletto.' When the score is perfectly welded to the story, the result is great entertainment. The literary rank of the book has no connection with its suitability for opera, it seems. 'Carmen' was an excellent short novel; 'Pelleas et Melisande' yarns rate nowhere. But I think they make a poetic but ineffective play, and the other two equally fine opera plots."

"Just as that trashy novel, 'The Clansman,' made 'The Birth of a Nation,' which was a movie classic?"

"Exactly."

Writer and musician, Taylor practiced for opera by composing incidental music for plays like "Beggar on Horseback."

The theatrical experience has been invaluable, he says, because the composer must be not only musician and in large part dramatist, but also director.

"When I fit a line to music," he explains, "I set the accents and expression for the actor forever—if the opera lasts that long. The opera principal's art is not so flexible as the actor's. Consequently all the limitations, the dramatic ability shown on the Metropolitan stage is remarkable. I have been particularly lucky to have such fine actors as Tibbett, Johnson, Borl and the rest in 'Peter Ibbetson.'

"The opera singer must act while he projects his voice. He must exaggerate each gesture so it will be plain in the top gallery and moderate it so that it will not seem ridiculous to the first row orchestra. And he is singing three old operas during the week that he is rehearsing one new one."

What makes Mr. Taylor's heart to pink almost as much as the insistence on "contemporary" themes is the reproach that he has

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

CHAPLIN, OPTIMIST

"Not a Propagandist," Favors Shorter Hours, Minimum Pay

By Flora Merrill.

"IF AMERICA is to have sustained prosperity, the American people must have sustained ability to spend. If we continue to view the present conditions as inevitable, the whole structure of our civilization may crumble. The present deplorable conditions certainly cannot be charged against the five million men out of work, ready to work, anxious to work, and yet unable to get jobs. If capital represents the genius of America, it would seem obvious that for its own sake the present conditions should not continue or ever again be repeated."

Charles Spencer Chaplin, radical millionaire, heaviest investor in world laughter, was speaking.

"While crossing the continent, I have been talking to all sorts of men—railroad men, workers, fellow travelers—and I heard that times are even harder than before the end of the old year," he said. "The country is talking about prohibition, which, as Will Rogers says, you cannot feed to the hungry. Unemployment is the vital question, not prohibition.

"Machinery should benefit mankind. It should not spell tragedy and throw it out of work. Labor saving devices and other modern inventions were not really made for profit, but to help humanity in the pursuit of happiness.

"If there is to be any hope for the future," he continued, "it seems to me that there must be some radical change to cope with these conditions. Some people who are sitting comfortably don't want the present state of affairs changed. This is hardly the way to stave off any bolshevistic or communistic ideas which may become prevalent.

"Something is wrong—things have been badly managed—when five million men are out of work in the richest country in the world. I don't think you can dismiss this very shocking fact with the old-time argument that these are the inevitable hard times which are the reaction of prosperity. Nor do I think that the present economic condition should be blamed on current events. I personally doubt it. I think there is something wrong with our methods of production and systems of credit. Of course, I speak as a layman, like many thousands of others who are baffled concerning this very serious state of affairs.

"I am not in a position to go into world economics, but it seems to me that the question is not whether the country is wet or dry but whether the country is starved or fed. Also, it doesn't seem to me that there is any doubt but that a shorter working day would take care of the unemployed. Mr. Ford has urged shorter hours for labor and innovations in our credit system. I think such changes might avert future serious national catastrophes."

Chaplin dislikes being referred to as a propagandist for humanity.

Charles Spencer Chaplin

"I leave humanity to humanity," he insisted. "Achievement is more than propaganda. I am always suspicious of a picture with a message. Don't say that I am a propagandist."

We could not help wondering if Charlie Chaplin's denial of propaganda wasn't a form of self-deception. Has his Charlie of the screen ever been other than one of the 5,000,000 who are now lined up in endless queues in breadlines, baffled and worried over circumstances that they cannot control? Hasn't Charlie the millionaire been consistent in showing in thousands and thousands of feet of film Charlie the futile? Consciously a millionaire, subconsciously his funny feet are reaching for a soapbox.

Charlie Chaplin's hair is white at the temples, and only occasional black streaks the gray. He wore a blue suit, blue shirt, blue tie and handkerchief. There was no reminder of a youth spent in the London slums save his live, personal concern for the jobless men throughout the United States.

Commenting on possible sweeping reforms in the near future, Chaplin said:

"The world at present is in such a turmoil of change that there are no definite signs of stability anywhere upon which to speculate sensibly concerning the future, but I am sure it will be a good enough world to want to live in for a while.

"I want to live forever," he added. "I find that life is very interesting, not from the point of view of success, but from the changing conditions. If only people will meet them and accept them and go along with them. It is so much better to go with the change, I think, than to go against it. As I grow older I find it is better to go with the tide."

When asked what changes he most wanted to see, he answered:

"Shorter hours for the working man and a minimum wage for both skilled and unskilled labor which will guarantee every man over the age of twenty-one a salary that will enable him to live decently."

Did he have a religion?

"Life is my religion," he replied. "Living it. I do not feel the need of any other, nor am I at all concerned with what happens after death. What I fear is the approach of death—illness."

He hopes to be making pictures when the end comes. He has no thought of retirement. He is in his early forties, and the years ahead look good.

How does it feel way up there—alone at the top of your art? he was asked. He was caught off guard, and he wiggled around on the sofa like an embarrassed school boy.

"It is nice of you to feel that way about my pictures," he said. "All it has proven to me is that I am an individualist, that I am different, not that I am better. I have heard people

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

Floyd Gibbons Speaking

How Mustapha Kemal Stood Off Allies and Transformed Turkey

TRANGE news that's been coming out of Turkey. It's hard to say whether events should be ted the growing pains of a new public or the lusty stirring of a ivaled old empire suddenly restored vigorous youth. But they're all dence of momentous change.

Proud Constantinople, heart of the e powerful Byzantine Empire, is uced to the rank of just another n. After centuries of glorious tory, even its name has been nged to Istanboul. Meanwhile, a capital arises from the mud huts Angora, far to the east of Constitinople, in Anatolia. Sultans and liphs are no more. Palatial harems ad silent, echoing no note of lute laughter of langorous wives.

Turkey ceases to be the football European powers. Custom changes. ess changes. If ever a nation was en apart, turned upside down, ined, polished and thoroughly ovated, without the painful pros of revolution, it is Turkey.

llished Harems,
t Men to Work

But who did it all? Well, it's the n I want to talk to you about to—Mustapha Kemal Pasha—the ast—the Victorious—a chap who, my mind, belongs at the top of heap of dictators and leaders in ropean countries since the World r. There's one thing certain. The ari has led his people further from dangers of ignorance, superstin, fanaticism and international inue than most of the other Euron figureheads.

There's one thing that stands out me as a symbol of this new Tur. As you pass up the Dardanelles nd don't forget those straits were ot more important during the war n they are usually credited with ng—and come to the mouth of the lden Horn on the Stamboul side, re stands a statue of President staphe Kemal Pasha of the Turki Republic. It stands in front of Seraglio, the old Sultan's harem, monument to everything that was rkish. And to further typify the nges that have come, the statue that of the President wearing a dora hat.

A dictator in a soft felt hat. Maybe it seems amusing, but it isn't. en, under Kemal Pasha's orders, rkey discarded the fez—you know, little brimless caps like those the riners wear—they discarded fanatl beliefs in old customs and also ened their country to westernizam, with eyes turned always to merica.

With the fez went other symbolic stitutions—for example, the harem. rems never were so much of a mbol of polygamy as of the old orr under which men sat on shady orsteps and bossed the women at eir work. Kemal abolished harems, t entirely as a moral gesture but o as an economic one. He wanted put men to work.

Likewise it might seem strange that mal Pasha threw down all the annt glories of Constantinople, and t up his capital at Angora—now kara, by the way—which was nothg more than a town of mud huts ill modern construction methods re applied to it. But that, too, was gely a matter of economics. Contnople has always been a para-

against the Italians in Adalia and against the Greeks in Smyrna. He concentrated on the French, who had a war against the Arabs in Syria on their hands. He made the fight so costly for them that he won first recognition for the Kemalist government.

Facing Disaster,
He Created Victory.

About this time the Greeks were at the height of their military power, and Lloyd George stuck to his policy of backing them. Things looked none too bright for Kemal. He had no money and his support was wavering. Even America showed no sympathy with the republic builder. Gradually he fell back on the mud village of Angora—a difficult place to attack—and there he reformed his armies, salvaged Austrian Skoda cannon and by sheer leadership—by preaching liberty or death—he solidified the nation and kept it intact.

Once free from foreign interference Kemal began the job of internal housecleaning, ousting the sultanic drones, building schools and universities, changing the status of veiled women to equality with men and Westernizing the picturesque national dress.

Remember, this was done almost single handed—with all the restraint possible in dealing with fanaticism and ignorance, inborn and fostered for centuries, yet with the firmness of purpose necessary to such a gigantic task.

FLOYD GIBBONS.

Copyright, 1931

Floyd Gibbons's column is a daily feature in The Evening World.

Deems Taylor, Analyst, on Operas

(Continued From Page One)

never written "an American opera."

"There is no American race," he says. "There is no American culture. The United States is a governmental division. If you write an opera expressing the tastes of any inhabitant thereof you have written the nearest possible approach to an American opera. A play about Arkansas or New England isn't an American play. It is an Arkansas play or a New England play. I think the most American play ever written was 'Street Scene,' because none of the characters was even supposed to be an American. There were Jews, Italians, Swedes, Irish and more Irish. The diversity made it representative of this locale."

Incidentally, Taylor is highly enthusiastic about "Street Scene" as an opera subject. He considered it last year, but gave it up for the time at least because it would take too much rearranging to bring the romantic and melodramatic elements to the top.

Elmer Rice's play is essentially romantic, he says, even though it gen-

Charles Chaplin, Optimist, on Hard Times

(Continued From Page One)

laugh just as much at other films as at mine. I do not say this with false modesty, but because it is true. There are some people who say, 'I don't see Charlie Chaplin: I don't think he is funny.' That is all right. I can say that myself. They have a right to their opinion, but as Mr. Shaw said upon one occasion, 'Thank God they are in the minority.'

"I only resent any who say I am vulgar," he continued. "This I deny. I may deal with vulgar subjects, but I, myself, am not vulgar. I may have been primitive, but I insist not vulgar.

"I am sure that it is bound to happen that others will pass me in fame, and why not? Each dog has his day. Everything is relative. I am Charlie Chaplin. Some one else is some one else. There is room for everybody. I am not obsessed with success. I only want to be in a position to make the pictures that I like to make. If the public appreciates them, this, of course, puts me in a very fortunate position."

As to why he does not make more pictures, Charlie Chaplin gave as his reason:

"The older we become the less ideas we have and so we tell ourselves we are getting more fastidious, more meticulous. Whether or not there is any improvement in my work I don't know. People tell me the character is becoming more realistic. I am not in a position to judge. Sometimes I have an urge to make him more of a character. Other times I feel him a symbol. I like this last picture because there is something of myself in it without changing the character.

"'City Lights' is a philosophic comment on the tragedy of idealism handled very lightly. The reason it hasn't the usual fade-out is because it would have been laying it on too thick for me to walk away in this picture. There was a chance for the girl, so I let her take the scene.

"It is a dangerous thing to have ideals," Mr. Chaplin warned. "They throw you in jail for having them. It is tragic to have ideals, because they are always so disappointing. You can't get away from them, however. Clinging to them is the only way to survive life."

Paramount NEW YORK+BROOKLYN

New York's Own Picture!

"SCANDAL SHEET"

A Paramount Picture with GEORGE BANCROFT

CLIVE BROOK Kay Francis

GEORGE BANCROFT as the editor who'd print anything that was news!

Kay Francis and Clive Brook as the lovers who were smashed by headlines!

A drama that's written in thundering headlines!

NEW YORK

IN PERSON IRENE BORDONI

Dazzling Favorite of Paris and Broadway!

LEO REISMAN AND HIS MUSIC

Cambria's Revue with TED MACK and Band

Bud Harris and Van, Easter and Hazelton, Stetson, John Quinlan—Helen Gordon!

BROOKLYN

50c till 2 P. M.

IN PERSON TED LEWIS

The High Hat Tragedian of Song And a Company of 40

CHARLIE DAVIS and his Joy Gang!

RUBINOFF with the Paramount Orchestra

100 PEOPLE and 3 BANDS In a tremendous stage Finale!

FIRST TIME AT POPULAR PRICES!

HOWARD HUGHES'

HELL'S ANGELS

United Artists Picture with JEAN HARLOW

Ben Lyon James Hall

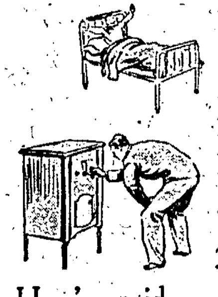
RIVOLI

Continuous from 9.30 A. M.

United Artists — B'way at 49th

TRADER HORN

TODAY is Sunday—



You'll get up late and browse around and read the news-papers— and turn on the radio and turn it off, and then you'll wonder what to do—

Here's an idea:

Go down to the Astor and see the picture they're all talking about. It'll be the most exciting week-end you ever spent. The seats at the Astor are reserved and in addition to the two shows at 3 o'clock and 8:50 there's an extra show at 6 P. M. today.

ASTOR

BROADWAY and 45th ST.
Seats 4 Weeks in Advance
Twice Daily at 2.40—8.40.
Three Times Sun. & Hol. at 3—6—8.50. MATS. (except Sat.) 50c to $1.00. EVENINGS 50c to $2.00.
ALL SEATS RESERVED

METRO - GOLDWYN - MAYER'S MIRACLE PICTURE

Vitaphone Hits at Warner Bros. POPULAR-PRICE Theatres!

"Kismet" reveals all the enchanting sights of the thousand-and-one Arabian Nights!

"I AM HAJJ, the Beggar"

For me . . . for you the Magic Carpet waits . . . to carry us to Bagdad, city of glamorous romance.

For me . . . for YOU Aladdin has rubbed his wondrous lamp, to reveal . . .

ALL THE ENCHANTING SIGHTS OF THE THOUSAND-AND-ONE ARABIAN NIGHTS:

OTIS SKINNER

DOROTHY MACKAILL
FRANK FAY
NOAH BEERY

RKO MAYFAIR B'way at 47th. BRy. 9-6831-6332 DAILY FROM 10 A. M.

TORN FROM HER ARMS

—the child of the love a woman can give but once!

"Treat 'em like tramps . . . They're all alike!" was the creed of this red-haired tempest who defied convention to make all men pay for one man's betrayal.

"MILLIE"

with HELEN TWELVETREES
Lilyan Tashman
Robert Ames
John Halliday
Directed by John Francis Dillon
RKO RADIO PICTURE

A Charles R. Rogers Production

"MILLIE" Now Also at RKO ALBEE, B'klyn

RKO ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW!

PALACE B'WAY at 47th 3 SHOWS TODAY 2.30—5.30—8.30

Musical Comedy and Radio Favorite
DR. ROCKWELL
Star of "Greenwich Village Follies" and "Broadway Nights"

3rd Record-laugh and Smash-hit Week
PHIL BAKER
Entirely New Comedy Hit-Bits-Songs-Fun

THREE SLATE BROTHERS

Columbia Broadcasting System Presents The Season's Sensational Musical Feature
MORTON DOWNEY
BARBARA BENNETT
CHAS. SABIN
With Leon Belasco's Club Delmonico Orchestra

JAY C. FLIPPEN
Everything New — Fun Galore

THE MEREDITHS

LEATRICE JOY
One of the Resplendent Stars of Screen

CAMEO 42nd St. & B'way NOW

Amazing Entertainment

BY ROCKET TO THE MOON

CFA picture directed by Fritz Lang. Thrilling romance of 2 worlds.

The Great American Brandy

FROMM and SICHEL, Inc.
Sole Distributors
York, N. Y. · Chicago, Ill. · San Francisco, Cal.

a typical ADAM Value

Regular 55¢ a pair

HOSE

4 pairs $1.00

Peace Session Backers Assail Curbs on East

Paris Limit on Visas for Russia and Her Satellites Called 'Hostile Affront'

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

Copyright, 1949, New York Herald Tribune Inc.

PARIS, April 12.—The sponsors of the World Peace Congress which will open in Paris on April 20 protested vigorously today against the French government's decision to restrict Eastern European countries to eight delegates apiece. The Foreign Ministry has announced it will issue no more than eight visas to delegates from countries still requiring them—which means in effect the Soviet Union and its satellites.

Louis Aragon, Left Wing poet and director of the pro-Communist newspaper "Ce Soir," said at a press confrence that the visa decision represents "a sabotage of peace" and is a "hostile affront" to the nations concerned.

Mr. Aragon, who is a member of the Congress planning committee, said its main object is to prevent a war. He added that if this should prove impossible, it would be necessary to "organize the means of halting the war and bringing the war criminals to justice in the shortest time possible."

A Congress communique said "official" protests had been made concerning the visa restriction. A Foreign Ministry spokesman said tonight, however, that no communication had been received either from the congress or from the affected countries. Mr. Aragon also said the visa question would be brought up for debate in the French National Assembly. The Assembly will recess Thursday until May. 10.

Congress officials predict that 2,500 delegates from organizations in fifty-eight countries, representing nearly 600,000,000 people, will attend the four-day meeting.

The communique listed among the Americans who have indicated support for the aims of the Congress Clifford Odets, playwright; Walter Bernstein, composer-conductor; Jo Davidson, sculptor; Charles Chaplin, screen actor; Rockwell Kent, artist; Artie Shaw, orchestra leader, and Artur Schnabel, pianist.

Viet-Namese Union to Attend

SAIGON, Indo-China, April 12 (AP).—The Viet-Nam radio announced today that the National Viet-Namese Union (Lienvet) will participate in the World Peace Congress at Paris. The Lienvet is a new political rally including the Viet-Nam Front and comprising theoretically all political and cultural Viet-Namese groups. The Viet-Namese are fighting for in-

House Vote on E. R. P. Bill

WASHINGTON, April 12 (AP).—The roll-call vote by which the House today passed the bill to continue the European Recovery Program follows:

FOR THE BILL—354

Democrats—229

Abbitt	Cavalcante	Flood	Jones, Mo.	Monroney	Rooney
Abernethy	Celler	Fogarty	Jones, N. C.	Morgan	Sabath
Addonizio	Chatham	Forand	Karst	Moulder	Sasscer
Albert	Chelf	Frazier	Karsten, Mo.	Multer	Sheppard
Andrews, Ala.	Chesney	Fugate	Kee	Murdock	Sikes
Aspinall	Christopher	Furcolo	Kelley	Murphy	Sims
Bailey	Chudoff	Garmatz	Kennedy	Murray, Tenn.	Smathers
Barrett, Pa.	Clemente	Gary	Keogh	Noland	Smith, Va.
Bates, Ky.	Coffey	Gathings	Kerr	Norrell	Spence
Battle	Colmer	Gordon	Kilday	Norton	Stanley
Beckworth	Combs	Gore	King	O'Brien, Ill.	Staggers
Bennett, Fla.	Cooley	Gorski, Ill.	Kirwan	O'Brien, Mich.	Steed
Bentsen	Cooper	Gorski, N. Y.	Klein	O'Hara, Ill.	Stigler
Biemiller	Cox	Gossett	Kruse	O'Neill	Sullivan
Bland	*Crook*	*Granahan*	*Lanham*	*O'Sullivan*	Sutton
Blatnik	Crosser	Granger	Lesinski	O'Toole	Tackett
Boggs, La.	Davenport	Grant	Lind	Pace	Tauriello
Bolling	Davies	Green	Linehan	Patten	Teague
Bolton, Md.	Davis, Ga.	Gregory	Lucas	Perkins	Thomas, Tex.
Bonner	Davis, Tenn.	Hardy	Lynch	Peterson	Thornberry
Bosone	Dawson, Ill.	Hare	McCarthy	Pfeifer	Trimble
Boykin	Deane	Harris	McCormack	Philbin	Underwood
Breen	DeGraffenried	Harrison	McGrath	Pickett	Vinson
Brooks	Delaney	Hart	McGuire	Poage	Wagner
Brown, Ga.	Denton	Havenner	McKinnon	Polk	Walter
Bryson	Dingell	Hays, Ohio	McMillan, S.C.	Preston	Walch, Mo.
Buchanan	Dollinger	Hays, Ark.	McSweeney	Price	Wheeler
Buckley, Ill.	Donohue	Hebert	Mack, Ill.	Priest	Whitten
Buckley, N. Y.	Doughton	Hedrick	Madden	Quinn	Whittington
Burke	Douglas	Heffernan	Magee	Rabaut	Wickersham
Burleson	Doyle	Heller	Mahon	Ramsay	Wier
Burnside	Durham	Herlong	Mansfield	Redden	Wilson, Okla.
Burton	Eberharter	Hobbs	Marsalis	Rhodes	Wilson, Tex.
Byrne, N. Y.	Engle, Calif.	Holifield	Marshall	Ribicoff	Winstead
Camp	Evins	*Howell*	*Miles*	Richards	Woodhouse
Cannon	Fallon	Huber	Miller, Calif.	Rivers	Worley
Carlyle	Feighan	Irving	Mills	Rodino	Yates
Carroll	Fisher	Jackson, Wash.	Mitchell	Rogers, Fla.	Young
					Zablocki

****

Republicans—125

Allen, Calif.	Cole, Kan.	Graham	Jensen	Meyer	Scrivner
Andersen, Minn.	Cole, N. Y.	Gwinn	Johnson	Michener	Scudder
Anderson, Calif.	Corbett	Hale	Judd	Miller, Md.	Simpson, Ill.
Andresen, Minn.	Cotton	E. A. Hall	Kean	Murray, Wis.	Simpson, Pa.
Angell	Coudert	L. W. Hall	Keating	Nelson	Smith, Wis.
Arends	Cunningham	Halleck	Keefe	Nicholson	Stockman
Auchincloss	Dague	Harden	Kilburn	Nixon	Talle
Barrett, Wyo.	Davis, Wis.	Harvey	Kunkel	Norblad	Taylor
Bates, Mass.	D'Ewart	He[illegible]er	Latham	Patterson	Tollefson
Beall	Dolliver	H[illegible]lton	Lecompte	W. L. Pfeiffer	Towe
Blackney	Eaton	Hill	Lefevre	Phillips, Calif.	Van Zandt
Boggs, Del.	Ellsworth	Hinshaw	Lichtenwalter	Phillips, Tenn.	Velde
Bolton, Ohio	Engle, Mich.	Hoeven	Lodge	Plumley	Vorys
Bramblett	Fellows	Holmes	Lovre	Potter	Wadsworth
Brehm	Fenton	Hope	McConnell	Rees	Weichel
Brown, Ohio	Ford	Horan	McCulloch	Riehlman	Welch, Calif.
Byrnes, Wis.	Fulton	Jackson, Calif.	McDonough	Rogers, Mass.	Wigglesworth
Canfield	Gavin	James	McMillen, Ill.	Sadlak	Withrow
Case, N. J.	Gillette	Javits	Mack, Wash.	St. George	Wolcott
Case, S. D.	Golden	Jenkins	Martin, Mass.	Hardie Scott	Wolverton
Chiperfield	Goodwin	Jennings	Merrow	Hugh Scott	

AGAINST THE BILL—48

Democrats—10

Barden	Morris	Rankin	Secrest	Williams	Willis
Larcade	Powell	Sadowski	White, Calif.		

Republicans—37

Allen, Ill.	Crawford	Hoffman, Mich.	McGregor	Reed, Ill.	Smith, Kan.
Bennett, Mich.	Curtis	Hoffman, Ill.	Macy	Reed, N. Y.	Stefan
Bishop	Dondero	Hull	Martin, Iowa	Rich	Taber
Burdick	Gross	Jenison	Mason	Sanborn	Vursell
Church	Hagen	Jonas	Miller, Neb.	Shafer	Werdel
Clevenger	Hand	Lemke	O'Hara, Minn.	Short	Wilson, Ind.
					Woodruff

AMERICAN LABORITE—1

Marcantonio

Total voting, 402. Vacancies, 2. Absent or not voting, 27. Paired, 4: Jones, Ala., Democrat, and Raines, Democrat, for the bill; Passman, D. Allen, La., Democrat, against the bill. Total membership, 435.

House Votes

(Continued from page one)

appropriations committees of both houses.

The warmest supporters of the E. R. P. in Congress concede that the appropriation probably will be cut below the authorization. In fact, Senator Arthur M. Vandenberg, Republican, of Michigan, told the Senate recently that he would not be surprised if the E. C. A. requested a smaller appropriation. It has been repeatedly argued in debate in Congress that lower prices in the United States make it possible to continue the E. R. P. on an undiminished scale with a smaller outlay of money.

Difference in Bills

The most noteworthy difference between the Senate and House authorization bills is that the Senate bill authorizes the full $5,580,000,000 sought by the Administration while the House bill authorizes

Relations Committee; Walter F. George, of Georgia, and Elbert D. Thomas, of Utah, all Democrats, and Senators Vandenberg and Alexander Wiley, of Wisconsin, Republicans.

Members from the House will be Representatives John Kee, of West Virginia, Chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee; James P. Richards, of South Carolina, and Joseph L. Pfeifer, of New York, all Democrats, and Representatives Charles A. Eaton, of New Jersey, and John M. Vorys, or Ohio, Republicans.

Killed by Train in Station

Express Agency Employee Hit While Towing Truck

PATERSON, N. J., April 12.—William Otten, thirty-year-old Railway Express Agency employee, was instantly killed today when an Erie Railroad train passing through the Erie station here struck a fruit truck he was towing and bounced him and his

Brother Asserts Red Took Part In Polk Slaying

Witness at Greek Trial Names Adam Mouzenides in Correspondent's Death

By Barrett McGurn

By Wireless to the Herald Tribune

Copyright, 1949, New York Herald Tribune Inc.

SALONIKA, Greece, April 12.—*Styllanos Mouzenides*, brother of a leading member of the Greek Communist party, testified today that there is "no doubt" that his brother Adam participated in the murder of George Polk, American news correspondent here, eleven months ago.

Mr. Polk was the Columbia Broadcasting System correspondent whose death by shooting created a sensation both in the United States and in Greece. Greek Communists charged that government sympathizers slew Mr. Polk, a former reporter for the New York Herald Tribune, because of criticism he had voiced against Greece's anti-Communist regime.

Government sympathizers retorted that Communists killed him ni a deliberate attempt to throw suspicion on anti-Communist forces in Greece and cause suspension of American aid to Greece. At the time of his death Mr. Polk was trying to make his way to General Markos, then commanding the rebel forces in Greece's civil war.

Testifies for Defense

Mr. Mouzenides, a dentist, gave evidence tending to confirm the defense of Gregory Staktopoulis, former Communist newspaper man who is on trial for complicity in the murder. According to Greek police, Staktopoulis contends that Adam Mouzenides pulled the trigger at the base of Mr. Polk's skull, after Staktopoulis led the American to the rendezvous with Mouzenides in the rowboat in Salonika Bay.

Mouzenides has not been arrested. Greek Communists assert he could not have committed the crime because he was killed in battle months before Mr. Polk's death.

Witness Charges Markos Plot

SALONIKA, April 12 (AP).—A surprise witness, who said he was a former member of the Soviet police, testified today that the slaying of George Polk was planned in the headquarters of guerilla chieftain General Markos.

The witness, Nicolaos Zaferiou, said the slaying was planned in an effort to stop American aid to Greece by making it appear as if Rightists had killed Mr. Polk.

A slightly bald man of about thirty-seven, Mr. Zaferiou said Adam Mouzenides told him in March, 1948, he was being sent on a "serious and dangerous mission." He departed the next day for Mt. Kroussia, northeast of Salonika. Mr. Zaferiou, who said he had served at one time in Russia, surrendered to the Greek Army in October, 1948.

The witness said Ioannis Ioannides, vice-premier in the guerrilla movement, then spread a story that Mouzenides had been killed in an air attack. This was before the Polk slaying. Mr. Zaferiou said, however, he was "100 per cent certain" Mouzenides was still alive.

The trial is being held in a small, heavily guarded courtroom before three judges and a jury of ten men.

An intent listener was Major General William J. Donovan, wartime head of the Office of Strategic Services, who investigated the case for a committee of American newspaper men last year.

FOR GOOD RUG CLEANING

Cabinet of Sophoulis In Greece Resigns Again

ATHENS, April 12 (UP).—The in-and-out cabinet of Premier Themistokles Sophoulis resigned abruptly tonight, but King Paul promptly asked Mr. Sophoulis to form a new government.

The Premier decided to quit because of a domestic dispute hinging on charges that a minister without portfolio, Spyros Markezinis, had been involved in currency smuggling.

Rightist Bands Warned

ATHENS, April 12 (AP).—Greek military and police authorities today ordered the disbanding of armed Rightist bands which have been active mainly in the southern Peloponnesus.

The Rightists have terrorized civilian populations and even imposed special taxes, forcing rural communities to contribute oil, wheat and other products instead of taxes.

GIMBELS OPEN THURSDAYS till 9

GIMBELS APPRAISES JEWELRY

Gimbels experts will appraise your jewels for insurance purposes for a nominal fee. Bring in your jewels and get an appraisal on the spot. Hours are from 10 to 5.

Gimbels 5th floor

Marcus & Co. at Gimbels

33rd & B'way, N.Y.1.PE 6-510

SENDING YOUR CHILD TO CAMP? It is to enroll him is NOW . . . while there is time to choose. For experienced help your selection, write or telephone to Herald Tribune's School and Camp Service, 230 West 41st Street, New York 18: PE 6-4

B. ALTMAN & CO.

FIFTH AVENUE MU. 9-7000

A MEMORABLE FRAGRANCE . . . WEIL'S

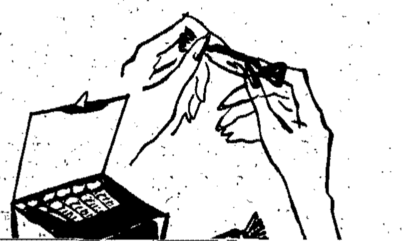
"Zibeline"

If this is her favorite, it's a thoughtful gift . . . its smooth sophistication is so distinctive. Cologne 2 oz. **3.30**; 4 oz. **5.40.** Perfume ¼ oz. **6.60**; ½ oz. **12.60**; ¾ oz. **18.00**. Evettes . . . the dainty perfume ampoules, sealed and safe to carry in her purse . . . 12 for **2.40.**

Prices include 20% Federal tax

Altman toiletries, main floor

. . . and at East Orange, White Plains and Manhasset



52

Rogers Peet

75 years ago!

This funny little old-fashioned illustration is taken from one of our oldest scrapbooks.

It shows what we were selling to smart Easter strollers back in the 70's.

If you'll step into our nearest store, we'll be happy to show you what they'll be wearing *this Easter*—

Spring Suits and Topcoats tailored by the *modern* Rogers Peet!

For Fashion Correctness, always look to Rogers Peet!

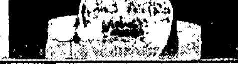
The correct accessories as well as the correct clothes.

Rogers Peet Company

Makers of fine clothes

SINCE 1874

FIFTH AVENUE at 41st ST.
THIRTEENTH ST. at B'WAY
WARREN STREET at B'WAY
And in Boston:
TREMONT ST. at BROMFIELD ST.



DIMITROV RETIRING, U. S. OPINION HOLDS

State Department Aide Voices View on Shift in Bulgaria—Temporary, Sofia Says

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, April 15—Announcement in Sofia yesterday of the departure of Premier Georgi Dimitrov of Bulgaria for Russia on sick leave is accepted here as meaning the end of his official tenure. It is also regarded as giving the explanation of the recent removal of Traicho Kostov, his No. 2 man, from the offices of secretary of the Politburo of the Bulgarian Communist party and First Deputy Premier and head of economic planning in the Bulgarian Government.

"We take the announcement that Dimitrov is in Russia on leave to mean that he is relinquishing control, as they did not want the successor to be Kostov," Michael J. McDermott, Press Relations Officer of the State Department, commented.

Mr. Dimitrov, 66 years old, is known to have been far from well for a long time. He now is here expected to be succeeded by a new premier.

Officials here are positive in their belief that there is no chance of Bulgaria's swinging into the Yugoslav orbit in alliance with Premier Marshal Tito against the Communist Information Bureau (Cominform). In all the Soviet satellite states of Eastern Europe, it was recalled, Yugoslavia is the only country where Communist control has been home grown. There has never been any sign in Bulgaria of independence from Moscow.

Kolarov Named in Broadcast

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 15—The Sofia radio in a broadcast heard here tonight referred to Vassil Kolarov, Bulgarian Foreign Minister, as President of the Council of Ministers, or Premier, the post held by Georgi Dimitrov.

"Mr. Kolarov, President of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Foreign Affairs, yesterday received the British Member of Parliament Vernon Bartlett, independent," said an item in a Bulgarian language news broadcast.

Yesterday's reports from Sofia of Mr. Dimitrov's absence on sick leave had said Mr. Kolarov would temporarily take over his duties.

Sofia Statement Likely Today

SOFIA, Bulgaria, April 15 (AP)—Informed sources in Sofia today scoffed at reports from abroad that Premier Dimitrov had retired either as Premier or as secretary general of the Bulgarian Communist party.

Yesterday's Government communiqué on Mr. Dimitrov was published in the press without com-

Moscow Skyline of the Future Described in Press as 'Majestic'

8 New Soviet Buildings Will Tower From 16 to 32 Stories—Russian Writer Asserts Structures Will Avoid U. S. 'Errors'

By HARRISON E. SALISBURY

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MOSCOW, April 15—A journalistic glimpse of the new Moscow, suggesting how its skyline will have been transformed by the erection of eight new high buildings ranging from sixteen stories to thirty-two, was given to the Soviet public today.

Construction of these Soviet high buildings already has begun with the pouring of concrete for the twenty-six-story Moscow University structure being erected on the Lenin hills.

The Moscow public was assured by a commentator, Yakob Portnov, writing in the Evening Moscow, that the new skyline would bear no resemblance to what was called the chaotic and unharmonious New York skyline, which he likened to ugly stalagmites rearing between streets that were dark gloomy cracks into which the rays of the sun could not penetrate.

The proposed Soviet buildings were described as eye-pleasing, festive structures. The Russian writer said a "new chapter in the history of architecture has been opened."

Soviet architects, the paper said, carefully studied the "errors" of United States builders to avoid mistakes such as those said to have been made in building such structures as the Empire State Building. Tall buildings, it was stated, are subject to great wind pressure. On windy days, the article said, "lamps swing and water splashes" on the upper floors of some New York skyscrapers. According to the article, "the inhabitants of the Empire State Building hardly can experience great pleasure when the tremendous building swings with the wind and one can clearly hear various noises, squeaking and cracking."

But Moscow's tall buildings will not creak, squeak or sway, the article says. The contemplated thirty-two-story building will stand rigidly against vast wind pressures, the Russian writer declares.

The Soviet press lists at length the innovations that Soviet architects are incorporating into their new structures. For instance, the buildings will be erected on tremendous ferro-concrete caissons several stories deep. Electric welding will be used on the superstructure, allegedly saving 15 per cent in metal and heightening the rigidity. Concrete will be used to carry some of the weight of the structures. One interesting innovation will be the use of a traveling crane constructed by a Stalin prize winner. This new device reportedly enables builders to lift and move materials easily and quickly.

Giving his readers a reportorial glimpse into the future, Mr. Portnov writes:

"Here we are in the vestibule of a new hotel. An express elevator noiselessly brings us up to a height of 350 feet. We enter a gallery and see Moscow. How it has changed! The city's skyline is altered .... It seems that all Moscow—graceful, light, majestic and solemn—rises over the world, gleaming with the inviting light of ruby stars. Great emotion floods the heart—emotion of great pride for the Motherland, for the Soviet people, for the creative labor inspired by that genius of the greatest and dearest man—Comrade Stalin."

The new Russian buildings, according to the publicity notices, will have air-conditioning, fluorescent lighting, baths, shower rooms, restaurants, buffets, cafés, medical rooms, refrigeration and rubberized floors.

But not all Soviet effort is going into bigger Moscow buildings.

The press reports that in the first three years of the five-year plan 51,000,000 square meters [a square meter equals 10.764 square feet] of living space have been built or restored. In rural areas 1,000,000 houses have been put into use, Russian writers declare.

BEVIN ARRIVES HOME; HAILS AMITY IN WEST

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 15—Foreign Secretary Bevin returned to Britain today with the declaration that "the understanding between the United States, Canada and Europe generally is better now than ever it has been." Mr. Bevin, who left here last month to participate in the signing of the Atlantic pact in Washington, arrived at Southampton on the Mauretania.

"I'm still convinced that the North Atlantic pact is the great-

Australian With $58,000 Seeks Wild U. S. Vacation

By The Associated Press.

BALTIMORE, April 15—An Australian innkeeper who made $58,000 off American soldiers during World War II wants to spend it on a "roaring and one helluva vacation" in this country.

In a letter which reached the Maryland State Department of Information, Eric G. Ralston of Alstonville, New South Wales, [illegible] addressed [illegible] $58,000 in

REDS TO DOMINATE HUNGARIAN BALLOT

Communist Candidacies Form 60% of Voting Slate for the General Election in May

By JOHN MacCORMAC

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, April 15—The Hungarian Communist party has been assigned 60 per cent of the legislative candidacies in the common list that is to be presented to the Hungarian people in general elections fixed for May 15, according to advices today from Budapest.

The Smallholders party, which was reutrned with a majority in first post-liberation elections in 1945 but gave way to the Communists through the weakness or corruption of its leaders, will get only 15 per cent of the candidacies.

The National Peasant party will get 10 per cent, while the psuedo Catholic party of Father Stephen Balogh and the Radical party together are set for the unexpectedly large share of 12 per cent apparently, in the opinion of observers here, to keep up the fiction that religion and liberalism still can be represented in the new Hungarian Parliament.

Outside of the fold of the National People's Independent Front will be only the Schlachta party or Christian Women's group. If this splinter party wishes to enter the elections it must petition the Independent Front for permission.

The election will not be an election in the sense known to the Western world. Yesterday's editorial in the Communist organ Szabad Nep referred it as a "solemn plebiscite intended to bind the past to the future." By no possible vote would the Hungarian people be able to reject the list presented to them.

They will be able to express their disapproval in only two ways: one, by not voting and two, by spoiling the ballots. Since the Council of the Independent Front will count the votes and that body is completely Communist dominated, it is unlikely that the outside world will ever know to what extent, if any, Hungarians do either.

Few details have leaked out regarding the new Constitution that the Parliament to be elected next month will be asked to adopt, but its is believed it will install a presidium on the Soviet model.

Hungary in fact is being remodeled after the Soviet pattern in everything from the liquidation of the kulaks and the collectivization of agriculture into cooperatives and state farms to the nationalization of all industry and trade and the encouragement of class warfare in every branch of cultural, military and political life.

What is surprising is the haste with which this is being done. No one professes to know the reason, but there are some who believe that it presages the early incorporation of Hungary into the Soviet Union [illegible] this [illegible] that R[illegible] does not wish or perhaps does not care to [illegible]

Navy Veteran Is Named Hun School Headmaster

Capt. Frederick G. Richards

Turner.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 16—The resignation of Robert G. McAllen as headmaster of the Hun School and the appointment of Capt. Frederick G. Richards, USN, as his successor were announced here today. The change, made known by John P. Poe, chairman of the school's board of trustees, is effective at the end of the present spring term.

Captain Richards, a veteran of thirty-nine years' service in the Navy, has for the last five years been head of the naval R. O. T. C. unit at Princeton University.

U. S. EMBASSY HITS MISS VRAZ' ARREST

Note to Czechoslovakia Assails 'Arbitrary' Police Detention of U. S. Relief Worker

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PRAGUE, April 15—The United States Embassy announced today it had delivered a note to the Czechoslovak Foreign Office voicing objection to the "arbitrary" methods used by Czech authorities in the arrest and detention of Miss Vlasta Vraz, Prague representative of American Relief for Czechoslovakia.

The Embassy note stated that Miss Vraz, a United States citizen long engaged in philanthropic work for the Czech people, had been promised by the police who arrested her at 1 P. M. last Saturday that she would be returned to her office at 5 P. M. that day, but that far from being returned she had been kept incommunicado for three days. Following the arrest the note added, the authorities took possession of her automobile.

[The Associated Press reported that after having been held for three days, Miss Vraz finally had been allowed to see a United States Consul. She told the Consul she thought she was being detained for an investigation of the political activities of others.]

Stating that it expected Miss Vraz' early release, the Embassy asked "to be informed without delay of the facts and circumstances surrounding the case, including the specific charges, if any, against Miss Vraz." It further inquired whether she was being provided with legal counsel of her own choice.

Repercussions of the expulsion of Philip Wildash, British member of Allied Military Permits Office, and the detention of some Czech employes of the office three weeks ago came, meanwhile, in the form of a paralysis of Czechoslovakia's fleet of long-distance truck and barge communications across the United States and British zones of Germany to the Netherlands.

It was learned that the Western members of the office had not renewed the monthly transit permits for the fleet, consisting of some thirty ten-ton trucks. The last of the trucks returned to Prague last night. Transit permits also have not been renewed for Czechoslovak canal and river barges.

While officials of the permit office declined to comment on these developments, they disclosed that three of the office's Czechoslovak women employes, who had been held for questioning in the Wildash affair, now had been released. A fourth employe, Joseph Dietrich, still is under arrest.

Twins to Woman of 73 Reported

ATHENS, April 15 (UP)—Greek newspapers reported today that Mrs. Christiana Antoniou, 73, had given birth to twin sons last night in the Macedonian village of Grevana. Mother and sons were reported well.

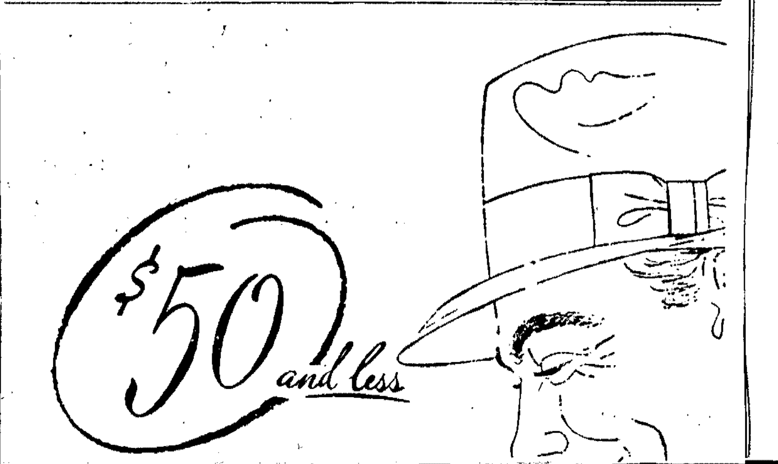
You are Cordially Invited to See Our Rockefeller Plaza Windows
(corner 51st St.)

featuring
PHOTOGRAPHS

"Personalities of our Times"

by CARL VAN VECHTEN
famous author, critic, photographer

ROGER KENT
Individualized Clothes for Men
NEW YORK • BROOKLYN • BOSTON
PHILADELPHIA • CAMBRIDGE • NEW HAVEN



Sutherland Collar

A return to elegance in fastidious collar fashion. Properly named after the Duke of Sutherland, this unusual style has long been the cutaway collar model worn by gentlemen of distinction. Please add 25c for mail orders. Only $5 each.

Geo. L. Brown
The London Shop
441 MADISON AVENUE, N. Y. 17
Between 49th and 50th PLaza 3-7054

RESORT.
NEW YORK STATE

GREETINGS!
GROSSINGER'S
HAS EVERYTHING
FERNDALE, N. Y.
N. Y. OFFICE • 221 W. 57th ST. • CI 7-4915

HONEYMOONERS
Call PE 6-3400, Ext. 542
White Roe
Livingston Manor 2, N. Y.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

The Balsams
OPENING JUNE 23rd
New York Office
745 Fifth Avenue
Tel. PLaza 5-6580
DIXVILLE NOTCH, N. H.

TRAVEL

SEE THE FLEET!
CIRCLE Line
SIGHTSEEING YACHTS
3-hour cruise around Manhattan Island
Take one of the world's most fascinating trips. Sights expertly described.
Every day at 10:30 am - 2:30 pm
Also for charter
SPECIAL RATES FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN
Leave from Hudson River at W. 42 St.
phone: Circle 6-6887

FLY to MIAMI $34[78] plus tax
California 888
DOUGLAS AIRLINERS
Stewardesses—CAA Licensed Pilots
Reservations for all connecting Points
Call LO 3-5128
THE CLOUD COACH
...Dismount, 100 W. 43rd St., N. Y. C.

merely that Mr. Dimitrov was ill, had received "home leave" and was taking medical treatment in the Soviet Union.

Vassil Kolarov, who is one of Mr. Dimitrov's good friends, as a Deputy Premier has been in the forefront of recent Government activity on the international level. It was Mr. Kolarov who greeted the Czechoslovak delegation when it came here to ratify the mutual aid treaty. He entertained the guests from Prague, from which he so recently returned as a spokesman for this country.

Some official statement may be coming from the Foreign Office tomorrow.

There are two other Deputy Premiers, Kimon Georgiev and the Agrarian, Alexander Obhov. [There is little likelihood of an Agrarian succeeding to the Premiership.] There had been three before Traicho Kostov was ousted recently for allegedly straying from the party line.

Mr. Georgiev is a former Premier and also has served as Foreign Minister.

BRITAIN, PORTUGAL IN PACT

Lisbon to Buy Less in Renewal of Monetary Agreement

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 15—The three-year-old monetary agreement between Britain and Portugal, which was due to expire today, has been extended for another year as a result of talks that started in Lisbon last month, the British Treasury has announced.

Arrangements have been made between the two Governments to avoid any loss of gold by either side this year. The Treasury statement added that "in view of recent measures taken by Portugal to improve her economic situation the Portuguese Government are not now able to import United Kingdom goods as freely as in the past.

"A program of trade has been drawn up designed to insure approximate equilibrium in payments between the two areas. This will be reviewed later with the object of making such adjustments as may be practicable in the light of the actual payments situation."

Last year Britain sold £24,000,000 worth of goods to Portugal and had a favorable trade balance of £20,000,000.

MOSCOW RADIO HITS PACT

Commentator Says New British Budget Is First Result

LONDON, April 15 (AP)—The Moscow radio said tonight that Britain's new "hard labor" budget, adopted by Parliament earlier this week, "is the first tangible result of the Atlantic pact."

The budget, presented to Parliament by Sir Stafford Cripps, Chancellor of the Exchequer, cuts taxes only slightly and puts higher costs on several basic food commodities.

A Moscow radio commentator named Leonidov said, in an English-language broadcast, that the new budget made the working class "pay for a new war before it has finished paying for the last one."

est step that has been taken to maintain post-war peace," Mr. Bevin said in an interview. He added that the pact might be fairly described as the organization of the greatest community ever achieved.

Foreign officials boarded the Mauretania with a dispatch box containing papers for Mr. Bevin's attention, but no one had a key to it. The box was forced open with a hammer and screwdriver. "No Minister takes his Cabinet key abroad," Mr. Bevin explained. Cabinet dispatch boxes can be opened only by a Minister or a responsible official in possession of a key.

LONDON, April 15 (UP)—Mr. Bevin today praised Western Europe for day-to-day economic cooperation but warned that the West would have to use "all our wisdom and all our tenacity" to solve long-range problems.

Mr. Bevin, in a statement on the anniversary of the founding of the Organization for European Economic Cooperation, again praised the United States for "generous assistance" under the Marshall Plan.

PARIS 'SPONSORS' LISTED

Pro-Red Organizers of 'Peace Congress' Name Americans

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 15—The names of 104 American sponsors of the Congress of Partisans of Peace, which opens here next Wednesday, were announced today by the organizers meeting, who are largely Communists. [Reuters said the announcement was made by Louis Aragon, a poet and member of the Communist party.]

Sponsors as listed by the organizers of the congress included the Rev. Charles A. Ackley, Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, educator; Harry Bridges, labor leader; Charlie Chaplin, Rabbi J. Cohen, Rabbi D. A. Jessurun, Prof. Henry W. Longfellow Dana, Olin Downes, music critic; Jo Davidson, sculptor; Muriel Draper of the Congress of American Women; Lion Feuchtwanger, writer; Ellnor Gimbel of the Progressive party, women's division; Mike Gold, writer; Bishop Arthur W. Moulton, Martin Popper, lawyer; Paul Robeson, singer; Father Clarence Parker, Artie Shaw, orchestra leader; Dr. Guy Emery Shipler, Louis Untermeyer, poet and lecturer.

A Communist newspaper here said the organizers had received a message from Henry A. Wallace stating: "I am hoping with all my heart for your success."

'Mayor' Meets Torres Bodet

PARIS, April 15 (UP)—Sixteen-year-old John Finnerty, "Mayor" of the Children's Village at Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., today swapped impressions of European conditions with Mexico's Dr. Jaime Torres Bodet, Director General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

Russia to Check Prisoners

VIENNA, April 15 (UP)—Russia has agreed to check up on Austrian prisoners of war still held in Russia and release those who have not committed any war crimes, the Austrian Government announced today. [illegible]

has... to visit the U. S. ... states ... enjoy ... roaming and one ... tion of at least six months

"Uncle Sam's ... saved Australia and its ... from the horrors and terrors ... an invasion and occupation ..."

"I owe my ... security and well being to ... big-hearted and generous ... Yankee service ... and I ... anxious to reciprocate ... hospitality and generosity."

NEW DELHI ASSUMES RULE IN 2 PROVINCES

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW DELHI, India, April 15—One of India's most important provinces, East Punjab, and Vindhya Pradesh, union ... the ... Princely ... in ... Central India, have ... political chaos, ... by the Central Government to maintain orderly ... administration ...

In the case of East Punjab, it was political faction ... caused the Provincial Cabinet to collapse and the Government to intervene. In Vindhya Pradesh charges of wholesale corruption among union Ministers forced their resignation en masse and the New Delhi Government took over the administration.

The accusations against Vindhya Pradesh Ministers ... virtually every type of ... sance and misuse of power ... bribery to diversion of a highway to enhance the value of a Minister's private property.

It is now reported that the union, which is a kind of ... province in the Indian administrative set-up, will be broken ... and divided between the Central Provinces and the United Provinces.

In East Punjab, which has been politically and economically upset since the partition of India ... the province in two, a three-way split involving two factions of the Congress party and the Sikh Akali party has prevented the formation of a stable Cabinet.

JOURNALIST GROUP SCORED

British Decry 'Propaganda' of World Body, Plan Vote on Tie

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 15—Organized British journalists moved today to withdraw from the International Organization of Journalists, which they described as an organ for "violent political propaganda."

C. J. Bundock, General Secretary of the National Union of Journalists, addressing the annual conference of the union in Weymouth, Dorset, said that the international organization was being abused, like all world gatherings used by Eastern countries, as a platform for political propaganda. Delegates were instructed by the executive committee of the union to take a ballot of the members on the question of withdrawal.

The conference placed on record its continued belief in international cooperation on professional matters with organized journalists of countries "where genuine free press exists."

the ... coordination ... armaments of the western world by war and that ... a defensive measure, she is preparing to absorb her own satellites.

RUSSIANS IN ANTARCTIC BID

Moscow Geographers Call for New Designations in Area

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MOSCOW, April 15—A proposal advanced today by Moscow geographers for the formal designation of the Antarctic regions ... discovery is generally credited to Russian explorer Fabian Bellingshausen as "the Russian sector of the Antarctic mainland."

The grounds ... for the move ... been ... prepared ... Soviet ... Congress ... during the last ... which ... of the ... hausen ... were ... to the ... scrutiny ... was ... the Antarctic ... 1819 by ... Alexander I ... instructed ... the Antarctic ... expedition ... is credited by Soviet geographers with first sighting the Antarctic continent on January 16, 1820, and with the discovery of Peter I Island and Alexander I Island in January, 1821. [Capt. Nathaniel B. Palmer of Stonington, Conn., in a sealing vessel made a ... ed visit to the Antarctic main ... south of Cape Horn in December, 1819.]

The Soviet position was stated by Academician A. Grigoriev before the Moscow branch of the Soviet Geographical Society.

BEVIN CAN SEE DOUGLAS

Only Family May Visit Envoy—Condition Unchanged

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 15 — Foreign Minister Bevin today telephoned the hospital where United States Ambassador Lewis W. Douglas has been a patient with an injured left eye. Mr. Bevin was told that only close relatives were allowed to see the Ambassador.

A specialist who examined Mr. Douglas today said the condition of the eye was "materially unchanged."

SOUTHAMPTON, England, April 15 (UP)—Authorities at the Southampton Eye Hospital said today that a second operation might have to be performed on the injured left eye of Ambassador Douglas.

An official said there had been no substantial improvement in the condition of the eye since it was first operated on shortly after it was pierced by a fish hook eleven days ago. Sir Stuart Duke-Elder, surgeon oculist to King George, was scheduled to make another examination.

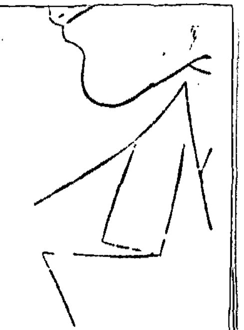
Quinua Plant to Be Studied

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUENOS AIRES, April 15—Dr. George Dion, professor of soils at the University of Saskatchewan, has been assigned to La Paz, Bolivia by the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization to study the food possibilities in the Andean quinua plant. Bolivians believe the plant has nutritive value equal to that of wheat.

Still Does a Job for You!

Here are two spirit-lifting examples of John David

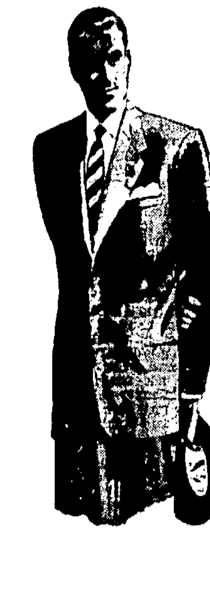


Versatile
SURRETWILL SUITS
only 50[00]

Surretwill—our candidate for top honors for stretching your clothing dollars to the limit. Know why? It's closely woven smooth worsted fabric by Pacific Mills — the fine lines tailored by Rose Bros., makes it a natural for *business, sportswear, weekending* and *evening!* Single and double-breasteds. Solid tones of blue, *covert-tan, and brown.*

John David
Spring Topcoats
only 46[50]

Having budget-blues? No need, though, sacrificing getting a new topcoat. For *only $46.50*, you get a honey of a coat at John David—and look what you have to choose from! Glorious gabardines, wear-long whipcords, classic coverts. *Fly-front and button-thru* models. See them today!



"for the Nation's leading brands!..."

JOHN DAVID

137 West 42nd St. open every evening 'til 9 • Fifth Avenue at 49th St. • Fifth Avenue at 43rd St.
Broadway at Dey St. • B'way at 32nd St. open Thurs. 'til 9 P.M. • In Bklyn: Court at Remsen St.
Address all mail: John David, Inc., 1271 Broadway, New York 1, N. Y.

A BRIDE AND TWO ENGAGED GIRLS

Andersen
French Art

ss Ander-
. Ander-
late Mrs.
rt Bruce
d States
nnounced
bride at-
ool here
er fiancé,
McDow-
a second
and pre-
ersity of

IDT BRIDE

to John
ifield

nes.
ct. 16—
Schmidt,
H. Ar-
ice, was
est Side
to John
omfield,
Thomas
, W. Va.
rmed by
ghes.
narriage
Mrs. Ed-
York as
other at-
arling of
Charles
wn, Md.
ew York

at the
s.
Middle-
esigning
ler hus-
n West
attend-
ity and
emistry
is now
. I. du-

HITE MAN

Mrs. Charles Berwick Hall.
The New York Times Studio

Miss Cherry Grafton

CHERRY GRAFTON WILL BE MARRIED

Student at Edgewood Park Is Fiancee of Lieut. Alexander Taylor Jr. of Army

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GREENWICH, Conn., Oct. 16—Announcement has been made by Mrs. H. Kirby Grafton of this place of the engagement of her daughter, Cherry, to Lieutenant Alexander Taylor Jr., U. S. A., son of Mr. and Mrs. Taylor of Rye, N. Y.

Miss Grafton was graduated from Rosemary Hall here in 1941 and is now attending Edgewood Park, Briarcliff Manor, N. Y.

Lieutenant Taylor was graduated from Kent School in 1936 and attended Williams College. He is a member of the West Side Tennis Club and was formerly with the 207th Coast Artillery.

Ewing—Cobb

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Oct. 16—Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Ewing of this place have announced the engagement of their daughter, Beatrice Amelia, to Corporal Franklin Heath Cobb Jr., U. S. A., son of Mrs. Case Harris of Crown Point, Ind., and Mr. Cobb of Washington.

Miss Ewing studied voice in New York and is a member of the Montclair Operetta Club. Her fiancé attended Miami University.

Notes

NEW YORK

Don Rodolfo Michels, the Chilean Ambassador, and Senora de Michels have arrived from Washington and are at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip G. Gossler are expected to arrive tomorrow at the Plaza, where they will pass the Winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hosmer Morse of Lake Forest, Ill., are at the St. Regis.

Lieut. Col. John C. Groome Jr., U. S. A., and Mrs. Groome have come to the Ritz-Carlton from Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. Morris W. Kellogg are at Mayfair House for the season.

Mrs. Edward B. Close, who has been visiting her step-daughter, Mrs. Hans Habe-Bekessy, and Mr. Habe-Bekessy at Hampshire House, will return today to her home in Greenwich.

Mrs. Francis M. Metcalf of Auburn, N. Y., is at the Carlyle.

Mrs. Parmely W. Herrick has come from Washington to the Berkshire.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sprague Sturgis are at the Madison.

DR. HART IS MADE BISHOP COADJUTOR

Former Army Chaplain Consecrated in Episcopal Ceremonies at Philadelphia Church

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 16—With nine Bishops conducting the rite of laying on of hands, the Rev. Dr. Oliver James Hart was consecrated today as Bishop Coadjutor of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Pennsylvania, in ceremonies conducted beneath the Gothic arches of the Memorial Church of the Advocate.

The 50-year-old former Fort Dix Army chaplain, whose consecration was hailed in a personal message from President Roosevelt, a former parishioner in Washington, became the seventh Bishop Coadjutor of the diocese, to assist the Right Rev. Francis M. Taitt for the year to come and to succeed him as Diocesan Bishop when Bishop Taitt retires, in his eighty-first year, on Nov. 7, 1943.

OPERA GROUP CONTEST

New Group Offers a $250 War Bond for Subscription Sales

The New Opera Company is offering a prize of $250 in war bonds to the person selling the largest number of season subscriptions before Nov. 3, the date of its opening performance at the Broadway Theatre, it was announced yesterday by Mrs. Lytle Hull, president. Only sellers of tickets

ARTISTS GIVE RALLY FOR SECOND FRONT

3,000 Hear Chaplin 'Thank God' for Roosevelt and Hail Stand of Russian People

WRITERS AMONG SPEAKERS

Jan Struther, Carl Van Doren and Lillian Hellman Heard at Win-the-War Meeting

A capacity audience of 3,000 persons heard a dozen writers, artists and actors, headed by Charles Chaplin, call for the early opening of a second front in Europe at a rally of the Artists Front to Win the War in Carnegie Hall last night.

The hall was closed after the standing room limit had been reached, and an overflow crowd listened to the speeches through amplifiers in West Fifty-sixth Street.

"Every self-respecting citizen in the United States wants a second front now," Mr. Chaplin, who is honorary chairman of the Artists Front, declared. "The American people want to get this bloody job done and get it done now. That's why they are calling for a second front in Europe."

In the course of his extemporaneous talk, Mr. Chaplin "thanked God" for President Roosevelt, praised him for releasing Earl Browder, Communist leader, from prison and hoped he would prevent Harry Bridges's deportation. Hailing the Russians, Mr. Chaplin said it was his "pleasure and privilege" to call them "comrades."

The chief speaker was introduced by Orson Welles, film and radio producer and actor.

Norman Corwin, radio author, speaking by radio from London, told the audience that the "British people are working like hell to provide the most crushing blow at the earliest possible moment."

Deploring the delay in starting a diversionary offensive in Europe, Rockwell Kent, painter, said that Marshal Timoshenko might say to Britain and the United States what Lincoln once wrote to General McClellan: "Dear General, if you're not using your army this Winter, please lend it to me."

Other speakers who lauded the Red Army, demanded all-out aid to our Allies and urged artists to participate fully in the war and reconstruction of a freer world afterward were Sam Jaffre, actor who is chairman of the Artists Front; Max Yergan, chairman of the National Negro Congress; Jan Struther, novelist; Carl Van Doren, biographer; Lillian Hellman, playwright; I. F. Stone, journalist, and Joris Ivens, Dutch maker of documentary films.

Greetings were read from Vice President Henry A. Wallace, who said that when artists "unite to win a war good men everywhere take heart."

TEACHERS WILL G STATUTORY RIS

Dr. Wade Rescinds Ban Pay Increments on Basis 'a New Legal Opinion'

FIRST ACTION CRITICIZ

Education Groups Appl Reversal but Charge 'Und Haste' to Make Cut

Asserting that he had receiv new opinion from the Corpora Counsel's office, Dr. John E. W Superintendent of Schools nounced yesterday that he had scinded an order issued on Thu day to withhold annual salary crements from Board of Edu tion employes pending appro by the National Economic Sta zation Board.

As a result, the normal inc ments are to be included in school system's October payr Dr. Wade said the Corporat Counsel's office had informed that President Roosevelt's w freezing order "does not conte plate interference with statut salary increments."

Teachers in the local system ceive annual pay increases av aging $150 until, twelve to fo teen years after starting servi they have reached the maximu This year, officials estimated, aggregate of pay increases will $800,000.

Although applauding Dr. Wad prompt action in canceling his or inal order, the teachers' groups y terday expressed concern at "undue haste" with which Board of Education officials h moved to cut teachers' salari Several of the groups charged t Dr. Wade and his administrati did not have the interests of teachers at heart.

"I am delighted to learn of t prompt unfreezing of the inc ments by the Superintendent Schools," Dr. Abraham Lefkow legislative representative of New York Teachers Guild, Local declared. "Had the superintende taken the trouble to read the la which specifies that among the e empt specifications are 'increas under an established plan based length of service,' he would ha realized that teachers cannot p sibly come under that plan.

The Joint Committee of Teache Organizations, representing 35,000 city teachers, expressed thanks to Dr. Wade for "promptness" with which he scinded the order. The committ said it had been somewhat puzz by Dr. Wade's original order wi holding increments.

"The joint committee wishes point out in regard to this in dent," its statement held, "th teachers have not enjoyed any s ary increase despite rising livi costs which naturally affect the They are contributing many hou

Newsweek
The Magazine of News Significance
June 9, 1947

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICS:

Maneuvering Around With Wallace

In Olympia, Wash., Henry A. Wallace's "supper" had consisted of an unsalted meat sandwich and a bottle of milk consumed while lying in the grass of a public park. In Seattle, the evening repast had been chow mein and weak tea in a blowsy chop suey joint in the Chinese-Negro district. In Denver, a Mexican saloon had served him greasy chili, tortillas, and beer for his dinner.

Although most of his other meals during his month-long transcontinental tour were limited to bran and skimmed milk, the fare was no more unique than his speeches, delivered in the main to overflow audiences in nine states and twelve cities.

In them, Wallace had denounced the Truman Doctrine, scored the Republicans, proposed internationalization of the Panama Canal and nationalization of United States coal mines, plumped for high taxes, high wages, low prices, disarmament, distribution of 10 per cent of American production abroad, and a $100,000,000,000 ten-year program, financed by this country but UN-administered, to raise the living standards of all Europe and Asia.

That the Democratic high command last week was undergoing a decided case of jitters was not precisely because of these Wallacian utterances, but because of another theme which Henry played on consistently before he invaded the Atlantic seaboard states this week—that he might form a third party in 1948.

Unspoken Threat: In the numerous speeches and press statements which the former Vice President had issued since he began his tour in Cleveland, May 2, he had both denied he favored a third party and hinted strongly that he might form one. But as he hopped from city to city the impression grew that he and his entourage—consisting of Harold Young, his Texas-born political manager, C. B. Baldwin, executive director of the Communist-infiltrated Progressive Citizens of America and Michael Straight, 30-year-old scion of a former Morgan partner, and owner of The New Republic—were thinking increasingly in terms of starting a third party headed by Wallace next year.

Publicly to some extent, but even more emphatically in private, they made it clear they had small use for President Truman and his policies and that unless those policies were sharply revamped to meet the Wallace pattern, which they frankly admitted they didn't expect to happen, there would be no choice but to bolt and launch the third-party movement. In Bismarck, N. D., last Friday, May 30, Wallace made his most specific threat:

"If the Democratic party becomes the war party and the party of reaction, I shall take a Democratic vacation (in 1948) . . . If the cause of peace can be helped, I shall do more than take a vacation. The day is coming when labor will agree on a real labor party in cooperation with forward-looking farmers, businessmen, professional men and scientists."

To newsmen who traveled with Wallace, the trip appeared to have laid the groundwork in exactly that direction. In most cities admission ranging from 50 cents to as much as $2.50 had been charged to hear him and donations had been sought in addition from audiences. Best "take": In Los Angeles' Gilmore Stadium, movie stars and others in an overflow paid audience of 27,000 persons contributed $31,625.

Wallace's drawing power could not be denied, but the question was the political make-up of his audiences. Organized left-wingers and curiosity seekers not unexpectedly formed the backbone, plus a liberal sprinkling of so-called "old-age pensioners," but even Wallace followers had been surprised by the number of plain, ordinary citizens to be found in most of the auditoriums.

In Washington, Democrats were saying little publicly, but privately they felt that little beneficial to their party could come from the Wallace tour. Republicans, on the other hand, were elated. One GOP leader summed up the feeling: "He's our No. 1 fair-haired boy. Let us pray that nothing happens to Henry."

Significance—

The Wallace performance is having two adverse effects on President Truman's future. First, in accusing Mr. Truman of leading the country down the road to another world war, Wallace is encouraging isolationists and sincerely worried, but not very well-informed, persons to oppose the President when otherwise they might not do so. The corollary effect is a weakening of support for the Truman Doctrine, which is one of Wallace's chief aims.

Second, in spreading third-party talk, Wallace is maneuvering himself into a trading position where he conceivably might be able to dictate party policy and perhaps even the Vice Presidential nomination as the price of his support, or failing that, he could bolt and actually launch a new party. In either case, Mr. Truman unquestionably would be the loser.

With Wallace back in high councils of

International Photos

For Wallace: Chaplins ($500); Hedy Lamarr ($100); Katharine Hepburn, Robert Kenny; Edward G. Robinson ($200)

the Democratic party, the President would suffer a loss of conservative support; with Wallace on a "vacation" or organizing a new political movement, he would drain off enough left-wing support, particularly in the labor centers, to prove costly to the Democratic chances a year hence.

PRESIDENT:

Traveler's Return

Even for a younger woman, Martha Ellen Truman's recovery—however temporary—would have been miraculous. A fortnight ago, the 94-year-old woman had been at death's door. So serious had her condition been that President Truman on May 17 had flown to Grandview, prepared for the worst.

Last week, the presence of her eldest son plus Mrs. Truman's stout pioneer-woman constitution had triumphed over the fatigue that was threatening her life. An oscillating bed, rocking her gently to and fro, had exercised muscles unused since she fractured her right hip in a fall last February. To the amazement of physicians, her temperature became normal, her pulse full, and her breathing steady. By last Wednesday, May 28, the old lady was strong enough to spend half an hour in a rocking chair.

On the Mend: The President, who had spent every grim day at his mother's side, was encouraged. For the first time, his thoughts focused wholeheartedly on the duties of office. Wednesday evening, he announced "she is improving enough so that the doctors think it will be all right for me to go back to Washington." In Kansas City, his aides closed up the "temporary White House" in the Muehlebach Hotel where the President, in the evenings, had managed to keep "fairly current" with official business flown to him by a special courier plane. In the pressroom, where the seventeen correspondents had filed as many as 62,053 words in a single day, the Morse tickers halted their ominous clacking.

International

White House—Kansas City style

Thursday morning, just before the Sacred Cow took off, the President was again reassured. "She is still on the mend," he reported. "Thank goodness." Four hours later, he, Mrs. Truman, and daughter Margaret put down in Washington to be greeted by Secretary of State Marshall and Secretary of the Treasury Snyder. To his top-ranking Cabinet members, Mr. Truman confided: "I don't know how she did it. I never spent such a week."

Home Work

Back at his desk in Washington last week, the President:

▶ Signed the $350,000,000 Post-UNRRA foreign-relief bill.

▶ Read, with "great interest," the voluminous report on national security prepared by his Advisory Commission on Universal Military Training (see page 24).

▶ Proposed to Congress a new housing and home-finance agency to coordinate Federal housing activities after the National Housing Agency expires.

▶ Sent a military aide on Memorial Day to lay a wreath on the tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Arlington National Cemetery.

▶ Urged all Americans to fly the Stars and Stripes on Flag Day, June 14.

CONGRESS:

Veto Proofing

The Congressional job was ended. The four-month-long tasks of writing new labor and tax legislation were over. Now that Senate and House conferees had adjusted their differences on both issues, only formalities remained before embossed copies of the Taft-Hartley and Millikin-Knutson bills would be placed on the President's desk.

Whether Harry S. Truman would sign or veto them was the question.

It was with the veto issue upmost in their minds that the Congressional conferees finished their work last week. They accepted the less drastic Senate provisions of both bills in the hope they might become law—either with Mr. Truman's signature, or over his veto.

In the give-and-take on the conflicting Senate and House labor bills, the House

Tax Bill: How Much and When It Would Cut What You Pay

Extent of Cuts: Present taxes reduced 30 per cent on net incomes (after regular exemptions and deductions are taken) of $1,000 or less; from 30 to 20 per cent on net incomes between $1,000 and $1,395.83; 20 per cent between $1,395.83 and $136,720; 15 per cent between $136,720 and $302,396; and 10.5 per cent over $302,396.

Taxpayers' Savings: $4,000,000,000 a year.

Effective Date: July 1, 1947.

Mechanics: Withholding taxes are reduced by the full percentage cuts on July 1. However, taxpayers may take only half these percentage cuts when they calculate their final 1947 returns next March.

Old-Age Exemption: Personal exemptions for all persons 65 years of age and older are raised from $500 to $1,000.

Single Persons: Table shows the old and new taxes on single persons with no dependents (the income figure is net income before personal exemption):

Income	*Present Tax*	*1947 Tax*	*1948 Tax*
$500	0	0	0
1,000	$95	$80	$66
2,000	285	256	228
3,000	484	436	387
4,000	693	624	554
5,000	921	829	737
6,000	1,168	1,051	934
7,000	1,434	1,291	1,147
8,000	1,719	1,547	1,375
9,000	2,023	1,821	1,618
10,000	2,346	2,111	1,877
15,000	4,270	3,843	3,416
20,000	6,645	5,980	5,316
25,000	9,362	8,426	7,489
30,000	12,264	11,038	9,811
40,000	18,425	16,582	14,740
50,000	25,137	22,623	20,109
100,000	63,540	57,186	50,832
500,000	407,896	378,928	349,585
1,000,000	840,146	788,428	736,335

Married Persons: The following shows the old and new taxes on married persons with two dependents, based on average deductions.

Income	*Present Tax*	*1947 Tax*	*1948 Tax*
$2,000	0	0	0
2,500	$95	$80	$66
3,000	190	161	133
4,000	380	342	304
5,000	589	530	471
6,000	798	718	638
7,000	1,045	940	836
8,000	1,292	1,162	1,033
9,000	1,577	1,419	1,261
10,000	1,862	1,675	1,489
15,000	3,638	3,274	2,910
20,000	5,890	5,310	4,712
25,000	8,521	7,669	6,817
30,000	11,381	10,242	9,104
40,000	17,442	15,697	13,953
50,000	24,111	21,699	19,288
100,000	63,301	56,070	49,840
250,000	190,475	173,940	160,787
500,000	406,600	377,700	348,425
1,000,000	838,850	787,200	735,175

ADVERTISEMENT ADVERTISEMENT ADVERTISEMENT ADVERTISEMENT

RUSSIA'S "SCORCHED EARTH"

calls to America's green fields!

IN SOLEMN truth, Americans face this fact! Russia's mighty stand against Hitler's invading hordes has opened up a vast, valuable new front against Hitlerism.

In swift recognition of a new turn of events, the leaders of the United States and Great Britain jointly issued this potent statement: *"We realize how vitally important to the defeat of Hitlerism is the brave and steadfast resistance of the Soviet Union, and we feel therefore that we must not in any circumstances fail to act quickly and immediately in this matter of planning the program for the future allocation of our joint resources."*

And this realistic policy is being put into action with full military aid being expedited by both this country and Great Britain.

But not only are Russia's armies standing against homes, destroyed their loved possessions and industrial achievements so that only the sterile, smouldering ashes have been left for the invader. Russian men and women have made this sacrifice willingly. The needs caused by their sacrifices are urgent.

The national fund-raising campaign will be launched by a

RUSSIAN WAR RELIEF BENEFIT

at

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

Monday Evening, October 27, at 8:00

Speakers of National Reputation! Testimonial Appearances of Stage, Screen and Radio Stars!

Original Music Specially Written by America's Greatest Composers!

CHORAL SINGERS! FOLK DANCES! SPECTACLE!

Moved not only by their humanitarianism but actuated by their common-sense Americanism, an eminent group of citizens of the United States has volunteered to form a sponsoring committee for the collection of Russian Relief funds.

The Russians are daily proving that they do not need courage—they have that in noble quantity! But they do require food, clothing, medical aid, to help them keep strong against Hitler and to replace the deficits caused by voluntary destruction of their assets.

The dollars you give in this cause are dollars given to freedom's cause. Our Government is providing all possible military supplies to the Government of Russia. The people of America will stretch out a helping hand to support the people of Russia so valiantly fighting in defense of their homeland.

Hitler! Russia's men and women are revealing themselves to the world—brave, proud, stalwart! They have scorched the very earth before his invading armies, burned their

Tickets now at RUSSIAN WAR RELIEF, Inc., 535 Fifth Avenue, New York City—Vanderbilt 6-3203. PRICES: 28¢, 55¢, 83¢, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75. Box Seats: $10.00 each.

You are urged to contribute however much you can to a deserving cause.

THESE EMINENT AMERICANS ASK YOUR HELP ON BEHALF OF THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE

GEORGE ABBOTT, *Producer*
FRANCES ADAMS, *New York*
JAY ALLEN, *Foreign Correspondent and Author*
BROOKS ATKINSON, *Dramatic Critic*
MISCHA AUER, *Actor*
DR. FRANK AYDELOTTE *Institute of Advanced Study, Princeton*
ALLAN C. BALCH *President, Board of Trustees California Institute of Technology*
TALLULAH BANKHEAD, *Actress*
CLIFFORD W. BARNES, *Educator*
JOSEPH BARNES, *Foreign Correspondent*
EUGENE E. BARNETT *General Secretary, Y.M.C.A.*
ALFRED H. BARR *Director of Museum of Modern Art*
BESSIE BEATTY, *Commentator*
S. N. BEHRMAN, *Playwright*
ROBERT BENCHLEY, *Author and Actor*
ALINE BERNSTEIN, *Scenic Designer*
HENRI BERNSTEIN, *Playwright*
CHARLES E. BEURY, *Temple University*
KARL A. BICKEL, *Editor*
GEORGE BIDDLE, *Painter*
ALICE STONE BLACKWELL, *Journalist*
DR. FRANCIS GILMAN BLAKE, *Educator*
MRS. L. C. BLOOMINGDALE, *New York*
MR. & MRS. RICHARD BLOW, *New York*
PROFESSOR FRANZ BOAS *Anthropologist, Columbia University*
MANCHESTER BODDY, *Columnist*
DR. DWIGHT J. BRADLEY *Council for Social Action, New York*
LOUIS BROMFIELD, *Novelist*
MRS. CHARLES S. BROWN, *New York*
EDWARD E. BROWN *President, First National Bank, Chicago*
DR. LEWIS BROWNE, *Writer*
NIGEL BRUCE, *Actor*
SIDNEY BUCHMAN, *Screen Writer*
PEARL S. BUCK, *Novelist*
CHARLES C. BURLINGHAM *Chairman, Committee on Research in International Law*
DEAN B. I. BURNS *Louisiana State University Medical School*
HON. JAMES BYRNE, *Attorney*
DEAN C. SIDNEY BURWELL *Harvard Medical School*
DR. HUGH CABOT, *Boston, Mass.*
FRANK CAPRA, *Producer, Director*
MRS. EDWARD C. CARTER, *New York*
EDWARD C. CARTER *Institute of Pacific Relations*
PROFESSOR JOSEPH P. CHAMBERLAIN *Columbia University*
HARRY CHANDLER *Publisher Los Angeles Times*
CHARLES CHAPLIN, *Producer, Actor*
ILKA CHASE, *Actress*
DR. DAVID CHEEVER, *Harvard College*
MICHAEL CHEKHOV, *Director*
JEROME CHODOROV, *Playwright*
MADY CHRISTIANS, *Actress*
ALBERT COATES, *Orchestra Director*
MRS. BOUGHTON COBB, *New York*
DR. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN *Union Theological Seminary*

DR. FREDERICK A. COLLER *Director Dept. of Surgery, University of Michigan*
RONALD COLMAN, *Actor*
MARC CONNELLY, *Playwright*
JOHN C. COOPER *Vice President, Pan-American Airways*
NORMAN CORWIN *Radio Writer and Director*
DR. EDMUND V. COWDRY *Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.*
RUSSELL CROUSE, *Playwright*
DEAN R. S. CUNNINGHAM *Albany Medical School*
PROF. ELLIOTT C. CUTLER *Harvard Medical School*
RAYMOND DANIELL *Foreign Correspondent*
MAURICE P. DAVIDSON *The Power Authority of the State of New York*
PRINCESS DER LING, *Writer*
DR. MONROE E. DEUTSCH *Provost, University of California*
ANTON DOLIN, *Dancer*
PAUL DRAPER, *Dancer*
LOUIS I. DUBLIN *Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.*
WALTER DURANTY, *Author and Lecturer*
CLARK M. EICHELBERGER *National Director, Committee to Defend America*
MAJOR GEORGE FIELDING ELIOT *Military Commentator*
DR. JOHN LOVEJOY ELLIOTT, *Educator*
DR. LEO ELOESSER, *San Francisco Hospital*
GERTRUDE ELY, *Bryn Mawr, Pa.*
ELSPETH ERIC, *Actress*
DR. HAVEN EMERSON *Public Health Specialist*
MAURICE EVANS, *Producer, Actor*
PROF. PAUL D. EVANS, *Educator*
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS, JR., *Actor*
DR. HENRY PRATT FAIRCHILD *New York University*
WILLIAM FEINBERG *American Federation of Musicians*
LION FEUCHTWANGER, *Novelist*
JOSEPH FIELDS, *Playwright*
DOROTHY CANFIELD FISHER, *Novelist*
HAROLD HENRY FISHER *Stanford University*
HOMER FOLKS, *Chairman, State Charities Aid*
LYNN FONTANNE, *Actress*
ARLENE FRANCIS, *Actress*
MARTIN GABEL, *Producer, Actor*
DR. IAGO GALDSTON, *New York*
LEWIS GANNETT, *Literary Critic*
DR. W. HORSLEY GANTT *Johns Hopkins Medical School*
JOHN GARFIELD, *Actor*
NORMAN BEL GEDDES, *Producer, Designer*
P. W. GEHLE, *Chase National Bank*
MRS. WALTER GELHORN, *New York*
DR. R. W. GERARD, *Chicago, Illinois*
IRA GERSHWIN, *Lyric Writer*
MORRIS GEST, *Producer*
DEAN VIRGINIA C. GILDERSLEEVE *Barnard College*
MRS. LOUIS GIMBEL, JR., *New York*
DR. ISRAEL GOLDSTEIN *Congregation B'nai Jeshurun*
MAX GORDON, *Producer*

MORTIMER GRAVES *Secretary, American Council of Learned Societies*
JOHN GREEN, *President, Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America*
DR. FRANK P. GRAHAM *President, University of North Carolina*
MRS. EMLEN DAVIES GROSJEAN *Washington, D. C.*
DR. HENRY GRUNFEST *Rockefeller Institute*
DR. GEORGE MARTIN GUEST *University of Cincinnati*
DEAN B. S. GUYTON *School of Medicine, University of Mississippi*
JOHN HENRY HAMMOND, SR., *Attorney*
MR. AND MRS. OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN *New York*
MARIE HARRIMAN, *New York*
MOSS HART, *Playwright*
HELEN HAYES, *Actress*
BEN HECHT, *Playwright*
JASCHA HEIFETZ, *Artist*
THERESA HELBURN, *Theatre Guild*
LILLIAN HELLMAN, *Playwright*
DR. HENRY F. HELMOLZ, *Mayo Clinic*
JAMES HILTON, *Novelist*
MAURICE HINDUS, *Writer and Lecturer*
IRA HIRSCHMAN, *New Friends of Music*
RT. REV. BISHOP H. W. HOBSON *National Chairman, Fight for Freedom Committee*
DR. EMILE HOLMAN *Stanford Hospital, San Francisco, Cal.*
MIRIAM HOPKINS, *Actress*
PROF. BRUCE C. HOPPER *Harvard University*
HARRY HORNER, *Scenic Designer*
VLADIMIR HOROWITZ, *Artist*
DR. J. SHELTON HORSLEY *St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Richmond, Va.*
PROF. WALTER M. HORTON, *Oberlin College*
DR. ALES HRDLICKA, *U. S. National Museum*
B. W. HUEBSCH, *Publisher*
S. M. HUROK, *Producer*
JOHN HUSTON, *Director*
BORIS INGSTER, *Screen Writer*
MRS. LEILAND ATHERTON IRISH *Hollywood, Cal.*
HON. STANLEY M. ISAACS *President, Borough of Manhattan*
MR. AND MRS. HENRY JAMES *New York*
DR. VICTOR JOHNSON, *University of Chicago*
DEAN HERVEY E. JORDAN *University of Virginia, Department of Medicine*
MATTHEW JOSEPHSON, *Writer*
MRS. BEATRICE KAUFMAN, *Editor*
GEORGE S. KAUFMAN, *Playwright*
ROSE KEANE, *Actress*
DR. FOSTER KENNEDY *Cornell University Medical College*
SENATOR ROBERT KENNY, *Los Angeles, Cal.*
PROF. ROBERT J. KERNER *University of California*
DR. EUGENE S. KILGORE *San Francisco, Cal.*
FREDA KIRCHWEY, *Editor, The Nation*
BENJAMIN KIZER, *Attorney*
BERNHARD KNOLLENBERG *Librarian, Yale University*

ARTHUR KOBER, *Writer*
MAXWELL KRIENDLER, *New York*
DR. FRANK LAHEY, *Boston, Mass.*
MRS. JAMES LEES LAIDLAW, *New York*
MRS. MARGARET I. LAMONT, *New York*
MRS. THOMAS W. LAMONT, *New York*
DEAN J. W. LAWLAH *School of Medicine, Howard University*
MR. AND MRS. HENRY GODDARD LEACH *New York*
DR. WALLER S. LEATHERS *Dean of Medical School, Vanderbilt University*
GOVERNOR HERBERT H. LEHMAN *New York*
DR. MAX LERNER, *Williams College*
KENNETH LESLIE *Editor, The Protestant Digest*
HOWARD LINDSAY, *Producer, Playwright*
ROBERT LITTELL *Associate Editor, The Readers' Digest*
REV. THOMAS S. LOGAN *St. Michael and All Angels P. E. Church, Philadelphia, Pa.*
DR. WARFIELD T. LONGCOPE, *Lee, Mass.*
BORIS LOVET-LORSKI, *Sculptor*
REV. DONALD G. LOTHROP *The Community Church, Boston, Mass.*
His Excellency DR. ALEXANDER LOUDON *Minister from Holland*
ROBERT MORSS LOVETT *Government Secretary, Virgin Islands*
DR. SOLOMON LOWENSTEIN *Federation of Jewish Philanthropies, New York*
ERNST LUBITSCH, *Producer, Director*
ALFRED LUNT, *Actor*
PROF. ROBERT S. LYND, *Columbia University*
DR. J. A. MacCALLUM *Walnut Street Church, Philadelphia, Pa.*
ARCHIBALD MacLEISH, *Library of Congress*
DR. WILLIAM MacNIDER *University of North Carolina*
JUDGE LOIS MARY McBRIDE *Allegheny County Court, Pittsburgh, Pa.*
DON McGRAW, *Portland, Oregon*
REV. DR. ELMORE McKEE *Rector, St. George's Church, New York*
DR. JOHN A. MACKAY *Princeton Theological Seminary*
JUDGE JULIAN W. MACK *U. S. Circuit Court*
MAURICE MAETERLINCK, *Playwright*
ROUBEN MAMOULIAN, *Director*
THOMAS MANN, *Novelist*
LANGDON P. MARVIN, *Attorney*
DR. ERIC M. MATSNER, *Academy of Medicine*
MRS. SYDNEY MELLEN, *New York*
DR. KARL MENNINGER *The Menninger Clinic, Topeka, Kansas*
YEHUDI MENUHIN, *Artist*
PHILIP MERIVALE, *Actor*
DR. ADOLF MEYER, *Johns Hopkins University*
LEWIS MILESTONE, *Director*
DR. BENJAMIN F. MILLER, *Chicago*
FRANCIS P. MILLER *Council on Foreign Relations*
GILBERT MILLER, *Producer*
DR. ROBERT A. MILLIKAN *California Institute of Technology*
MR. AND MRS. GERRISH MILLIKEN *New York*

JAMES M. MINIFIE, *Newspaper Writer*
CLARK H. MINOR *President, International General Electric*
DR. WESLEY MITCHELL, *Columbia University*
BISHOP ARTHUR W. MOULTON *Bishop of Utah*
DEAN JOHN WALKER MOORE *Louisville University Medical School*
WILLIAM MORRIS, *Artists' Representative*
EDGAR ANSEL MOWRER *Washington Correspondent, Chicago Daily News*
MR. AND MRS. JOHN MURRAY, *New York*
WILLIAM A. NEILSON *Professor Emeritus, Smith College*
JUDGE J. F. T. O'CONNOR, *Los Angeles, Cal.*
RT. REV. MONSIGNOR O'DWYER *Los Angeles, Cal.*
DONALD OENSLAGER, *Scenic Designer*
DR. W. W. PALMER *Director of Medical Service, Presbyterian Hospital*
DR. ALVIN M. PAPPENHEIMER *College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University*
RT. REV. EDWARD L. PARSONS *President, Christian League for Industrial Democracy*
BROCK PEMBERTON, *Producer*
DEAN W. H. PERKINS *Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.*
ANTOINETTE PERRY, *Actress*
PROF. RALPH BARTON PERRY *Harvard University*
DR. DALLAS B. PHEMISTER *Department of Surgery, University of Chicago*
SIDNEY PHILLIPS, *Producer*
MRS. HARRIET IDA PICKENS *National Council of Business and Professional Assembly*
HON. FRANK L. POLK, *Attorney*
DeWITT C. POOLE *Institute of Advanced Study, Princeton University*
MRS. ELIOT D. PRATT, *New York*
FREDERICK A. PRESTON, *Chicago, Illinois*
DR. TRACY J. PUTNAM *Neurological Institute, Columbia University*
BASIL RATHBONE, *Actor*
JAMES P. REILLY *League of New York Theatres*
ELMER RICE, *Playwright, Producer*
MRS. JACOB RIIS, *New York*
MRS. EDWARD G. ROBINSON *Beverly Hills, Cal.*

DR. G. CANBY ROBINSON, *American Red Cross*
PROF. GEROID TANQUARY ROBINSON *Department of History, Columbia University*
DR. HOWARD CHANDLER ROBBINS *General Theological Seminary, New York*
COL. RAYMOND ROBINS *Head of Red Cross Mission to Russia in 1917.*
DR. JOSEPH ROSEN *Joint Distribution Committee*
JACOB ROSENBERG *American Federation of Musicians*
CHESTER ROWELL, *San Francisco Chronicle*
SELENA ROYLE, *Actress*
REPRESENTATIVE A. J. SABATH, *Illinois*
DR. FLORENCE R. SABIN *Rockefeller Institute, New York*
ALEXANDER SACHS, *New York*
FELIX SALMOND, *Cellist*
HELEN SALMOND, *New York*
ELISAVETA SANTAGANO, *Artist*
VICTOR SAVILLE, *Director*
WILLIAM JAY SCHIEFFELIN, *New York*
JOHN SCOTT, *New York*
PROF. VIDA D. SCUDDER *Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass.*
DR. CHARLES SEYMOUR *President, Yale University*
DEAN PHILIP ANDERSON SHAFFER *Washington University School of Medicine*
DR. JAMES T. SHOTWELL *Columbia University*
LEE SHUBERT, *Producer*
HERMAN SHUMLIN, *Producer*
DR. HENRY E. SIGERIST *Institute of the History of Medicine, Johns Hopkins University*
DR. ABBA HILLEL SILVER *The Temple, Cleveland, O.*
MRS. SIME SILVERMAN, *New York*
MARY M. SIMKHOVITCH *Director of Greenwich House, New York*
MRS. F. LOUIS SLADE, *New York*
EDGAR SNOW, *Writer*
GALE SONDERGAARD, *Actress*
RAYMOND SOVEY, *Scenic Designer*
MRS. ROBERT E. SPEER, *Lakeville, Conn.*
C. N. SPINKS
MRS. LEO SPITZ, *New York*
VILHJALMUR STEFANSSON, *Explorer*
MRS. WILLIAM RHINELANDER STEWART *New York*

CANON ANSON PHELPS STOKES, *Educator*
MRS. JULIAN STREET, JR., *New York*
DR. RICHARD P. STRONG *Professor Emeritus of Tropical Medicine, Harvard University*
RAYMOND GRAM SWING, *Commentator*
GENEVIEVE TABOUIS, *Writer*
E. GUY TALBOTT *National Committee of The Committee to Defend America*
MYRON C. TAYLOR *United States Steel Corporation*
HEATHER THATCHER, *Actress*
JUDGE THOMAS D. THACHER, *New York*
MR. AND MRS. JUAN TRIPPE, *New York*
RT. REV. H. ST. GEORGE TUCKER *New York*
FRANK TUTTLE, *Director*
RICHARD WALSH, *Editor, Asia Magazine*
WALTER WANGER, *Producer*
EDWARD M. M. WARBURG, *New York*
MRS. JAMES P. WARBURG, *New York*
ALLEN WARDWELL *Chairman, American Red Cross Delegation to Russia*
KATHARINE WARREN, *Actress*
W. W. WAYMACK *Editor, The Des Moines Register and Tribune*
MARGARET WEBSTER, *Director, Actress*
DR. SOMA WEISS *Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, Boston, Mass.*
ORSON WELLES, *Producer, Director, Actor*
RICHARD WELLING, *Attorney*
M. R. WERNER, *Writer*
GROVER A. WHALEN, *New York*
HAROLD T. WHITE, *New York*
DAME MAY WHITTY, *Actress*
DR. HENRY NELSON WIEMAN *Divinity School, University of Chicago*
ALBERT RHYS WILLIAMS, *Writer*
DR. DAVID RHYS WILLIAMS *First Unitarian Church, Rochester, N. Y.*
DR. PHILIP D. WILSON *Professor of Orthopedic Surgery, Columbia University*
DR. STEPHEN S. WISE *Brin Synagogue, New York*
DR. MARY E. WOOLLEY *President Emeritus, Mount Holyoke College*
DR. GREGORY ZILBOORG, *Psychiatrist*
EFREM ZIMBALIST, *Artist*
DR. VLADIMIR KOSMA ZWÖRYKIN *Scientist*

RUSSIAN WAR RELIEF, INC.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: Edward C. Carter, *Chairman* Dr. Henry Sloane Coffin, *Vice Chairman* Harriet Moore, *Secretary*

Frances Adams Charles C. Burlingham Hon. James Byrne John C. Cooper Benjamin Kizer Duncan Lee Dr. Elmore M. McKee Maurice P. Davidson Col. Raymond Robins Dr. Henry E. Sigerist Vilhjalmur Stefansson Thomas D. Thacher Allen Wardwell W. W. Waymack Richard Welling

535 Fifth Avenue, New York City, Telephone VAnderbilt 6-3203

This advertisement contributed by one of our sponsors.

DON'T DELAY—GIVE TODAY!

THE NEED IS URGENT!

RUSSIAN WAR RELIEF, INC., 535 FIFTH AVE., N. Y. C.

Enclosed is my contribution of $_____, to the cause of the Russian War Relief, Inc.

Name_____

Address_____

Please make checks payable to Russian War Relief, Inc., 535 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

(1) Agency Sending Correspondence:	(2) Agency Reference:	(3) Agency Subject or Title	(4) This Fanfold No.:
FBI	100-1[illegible]990	CHAPLIN, Charles Spencer	1302

(5) Classification of Correspondence:				(6) Date of Agency Transmittal:	(9) Copies of Transmittal Communication:	
UNCLASS.	CONFID.	SECRET	TOP SECRET		NO. RECEIVED	NO. MADE BY INS
	X			11/18/52	2	2

(7) Summary:	(8) Relating INS File Nos.:	(10) Copies of Enclosures to Transmittal Communication:	
Informant in reference to attached case said to be unreliable	A-5653092	NO. RECEIVED	NO. MADE BY INS
		(1)	
		(2)	
		(3)	
		(4)	
		(5)	
		(6)	
		(7)	
		(8)	
		(9)	
		(10)	
		(11)	
		(12)	

(11) To:	(12) To:	(13) To:
[redacted]	District Director, Los Angeles, Calif.	
Date: 11/21/52 (b)(7)(c)	Date: 11/21/52	Date:
For: A-5653092	For: file 1600-41933 and appropriate action	For:
From: Conf.Files	From: Investigations Div, Central Office	From:

(14) Disposition (*Place or places where filed and date filed*) (*If space insufficient, show "Continued," and continue on reverse, from bottom up*):

COPIES OF TRANSMITTAL COMMUNICATION:

1 copy in A-5653092 temp. at C.O. 11/21/52
1 copy in 56264/259-C (informant file) at C.O. 11/21/52

COPIES OF ENCLOSURES:

Form INV-52
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE
(6-12-52)

16—66910-1

(See reverse side for instructions)

59

SECURITY INFORMATION CONTROL RECORD
(For Intelligence Information Received From Other Agencies)

Referred to another gov't agency

1600-41933 Inv.
November 20, 1952

District Director, El Paso, Texas

Acting District Director, Los Angeles, California

3900-39225; CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

DECLASSIFIED

Attention: Chief, Investigation Section

With respect to the investigation of the above named subject, you are advised that this office is now in possession of information to the effect that during the period from 1940 to 1942 Military Censorship of Telephone and Telegraphic communications between the United States and Mexico were supervised by a man named GREGORY HATHAWAY; that individual is presently Superintendent of the State Highway Patrol for the State of Arizona, and is located in Phoenix, Arizona. In connection with his official duties from 1940 to 1942, our information shows that he not only monitored, but made records of a number of telephone conversations between Paulette Goddard, former wife of Chaplin, and A. C. Blumenthal, who it appears was then residing in Mexico. Blumenthal has been identified as a person of questionable reputation who may have engaged in the procurement of women for immoral purposes in Mexico prior to their entry into the United States.

In view of the fact that this Service is interested in both subversive membership and/or affiliation in any proscribed organizations on the part of the subject, and information relating to his moral character, it is desired that Mr. Hathaway be contacted in an effort to determine whether he can actually recall any conversations containing information pertinent to this investigation, and whether recordings of those conversations, if made, are available.

In view of the urgency of the investigation, it is requested that your report be forwarded air mail.

(b)(7)(c)

In duplicate
cc--C.O., Atten: Assist, Commissioner, Investigation Division
Your A- 5 653 092

Associ[redacted] 10-31-52
Date

Carded 12/8/52 JB

[redacted]

DECLASSIFIED

1600-41933 Inv.

District Director, Chicago, Illinois

November 20, 1952

Acting District Director, Los Angeles, California

Your file number unknown; CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

Attention: Chief, Investigation Section

In connection with the above investigation, it has been reported that a VINCENT DOBRICH stated on one occasion "Sure I am a registered Communist, so is Harry Bridges. You take that guy Charlie Chaplin, he is a real guy, he is a member of the Party. Only a couple of weeks ago he gave a speech at a Communist meeting in San Francisco."

It has been determined that Vincent Dobrich was in the United States Army and was stationed at Merced Army Flying School, Merced, California in 1942, during which time he was associated with an alleged Communist cell active on that Base. It was reported that an 18 page transcription of what transpired at a meeting of this group, either on the air base or in Los Angeles, was made by the Intelligence Corps Unit investigating them. It has also been reported that a former Special Agent [redacted] attached to the Counter Intelligence Corps Unit attended this meeting as an undercover Agent. Investigation further indicates that Lowry is now General Sales Manager for Shanley Distributing Co., at either Chicago or St. Louis, Missouri.

It is requested that your office locate and interview Mr. Lowry as to his recollection of what transpired specifically with respect to any statements made by Dobrich with reference to the Communist Party membership of Charles Spencer Chaplin.

In view of the urgency of the investigation, it is requested that your reply be forwarded air mail.

(b)(7)(c)

[redacted]

In duplicate
AIR MAIL

A[redacted] Enforcement

10-31-53
Date

cc--District Director, Kansas City, Mo.
In the event Mr. Lowry is located in your district, it is desired that you interview him.

Carded 12/8/52

cc--C.O. Attention: Assistant Commissioner, Investigation Division
Your A-5 653 092

[redacted]

INVESTIGATION DIVISION

1952 NOV 19 PM 1:28

RECEIVED

RECEIVED

NOV 19 PM 12:16

MESSAGE CENTER
I & N SERVICE

VIA PBS TELETYPE

BOOK WA

311 WA NYA JINS WA CENTRAL OFFICE

J-J-INS

NEW YORK 11-19-52 1138 A

RE CHARLES CHAPLIN YOUR ONE SIX ZERO ZERO DASH FOUR ONE NINE THREE THREE JIM TULLYS DOZEN AND ONE STORIES AND HIS ARTICLE RE SUBJECT IN JUNE NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN ESQUIRE OBTAINED AND FORWARDED TO CENTRAL OFFICE. BOTH STATE QUOTE WHEN DIEGO RIVERA TOLD ME THAT CHAPLIN HAD GIVEN FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS TO THE COMMUNIST CAUSE I SAID IT MUST HAVE BEEN MONEY ON THE MADERA REGIME QUOTE SUGGEST YOU CONTACT HEDDA HOPPER FOR HER COLUMN ON CHALXXX CHAPLIN AND STORY RE JOAN BARRY. SHE HAS NOT FORWARDED EITHER TO THIS OFFICE. SAM GOLDWYNS BOOK BEHIND THE SCREEN OBTAINED AND FORWARDED TO CENTRAL OFFICE. PAULETTE GODDARD HAS AGREED TO FURNISH THIS OFFICE CERTIFIED PHOTOSTATS OF JUAREZ DIVORCE PAPERS. SHE STATES MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE IN POSSESSION OF LLOYD WRIGHT CHAPLINS HOLLYWOOD ATTORNEY BENED LOS ANGELES AND CENTRAL OFFICE

[redacted] DISTRICT DIRECTOR NY

RD1140 A

(b)(7)(c)

11-19-52

2-1150

RECEIVED
NOV 19 1952
SUBVERSIVE ALIEN BRANCH

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

PUBLIC SOURCE REFERENCES - CHAPLIN

Part 7 continued is empty

Part VII Cont

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Form ADM-550
(Rev. 10-1-51)

REQUISITION FOR DUPLICATING

(Prepare in Quadruplicate)

FOR SERVICES AND SUPPLIES SECTION

Requisition No.: _____

Date Submitted: _____

Attachments: _____

1. ORIGINATING OFFICE:

Date: Dec 5, 1952

Priority Processing Approved: _____ *Assistant Commissioner*

Division: Investigation Section: Subversive Alien Approved: _____ *Section Chief*

2. FORM NO., TITLE, OR OTHER IDENTIFICATION OF WORK: *(Attachments will be returned to Originating Office)*
A-[illegible] Pt 8 - Charles Spencer Chaplin

Number of Copies Required: 2 ea Number of Pages: 10 Size of Work: _____ X _____

Print on [X] one side [ ] both sides of paper.

3. FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION CALL: (b)(7)(c)

Name: [redacted] Phone Ext.: 360 Room: 2-1191

4. PROCESS DESIRED: *(Check appropriate boxes -- If "Special Instructions" specify in Item 5)*

Special Instructions [ ]

A - PREPARATION		B - SUGGESTED METHOD		C - TYPE OF PAPER		D - OTHER OPERATIONS	
Vari-Type	[ ]	Mimeograph	[ ]	Bond	[ ]	Assemble	[ ]
Stencil	[ ]	Multilith	[ ]	Letterhead	[ ]	Staple	[ ]
Stenafax	[ ]	Photostat	[X]	Memorandum	[ ]	Drill	[ ]
Multilith	[ ]	Duo-Photo	[ ]	Mimeograph	[ ]	Facsimile Signature	[ ]
		Photo-Print	[ ]				
		Quickest Method	[ ]	Color: _____			

5. REMARKS OR SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS: 2 copies of each attached photocopies periodicals required for Division file. OFFICIAL

6. DISPOSITION: *(If no box is checked - Plate, Negative, Stencil, etc., will be destroyed)*

A - Destroy [ ] B - Return [X] C - Hold for [ ] months

(Do not check unless there is a definite justification for retention in Item 5)

7. DISTRIBUTION:

A - SERVICE WIDE
(Check appropriate box or boxes)

Same as for --

- Administrative Manual [ ]
- Laws and Regulations [ ]
- Operations Instructions [ ]
- Immigration Manual [ ]
- Naturalization Manual [ ]
- Personnel Memo [ ]
- Telegraphic Code [ ]

B - CENTRAL OFFICE

- Division Heads [ ]
- Oper. Advrs., Chief Exrs. & Insprs. [ ]
- Section Chiefs [ ]
- All Employees [ ]
- Central Office Memo [ ]
- Return all Copies to Originating Office [X]
- Balance to Stock Room [ ]

C - DISTRICT OFFICES
(Insert Quantity)

Each District Office [ ]

St. Albans	[ ]	Chicago	[ ]
Boston	[ ]	Kansas City	[ ]
New York	[ ]	Seattle	[ ]
Philadelphia	[ ]	San Francisco	[ ]
Baltimore	[ ]	San Antonio	[ ]
Miami	[ ]	El Paso	[ ]
Buffalo	[ ]	Los Angeles	[ ]
Detroit	[ ]	Honolulu	[ ]

D - Distribute according to Attached List [ ]

THIS SIDE FOR DUPLICATING UNIT ONLY

PRODUCTION RECORD AND MATERIAL COST CONTROL

	VARI-TYPE	LITHOMAT or STENCIL	PHOTOMAT	DUO-PHOTO or PHOTOSTAT
Date Assigned				
Date Completed				
Operator				
Time Consumed				
Material Used				
Size				
Quantity Delivered				
Quantity Waste				
Total Consumed				

	PHOTOGRAPHIC NEGATIVE	PHOTOGRAPHIC PRINT	MULTILITH	MIMEOGRAPH
Date Assigned				
Date Completed				
Operator				
Machine No.				
Time Consumed				
Material Used				
Size				
Quantity Delivered				
Quantity Waste				
Total Consumed				

	OTHER OPERATIONS	
Operation		

UNIT COST $ _____ per thousand

FOREIGN NEWS

INTERNATIONAL

Day of Culture and Rest

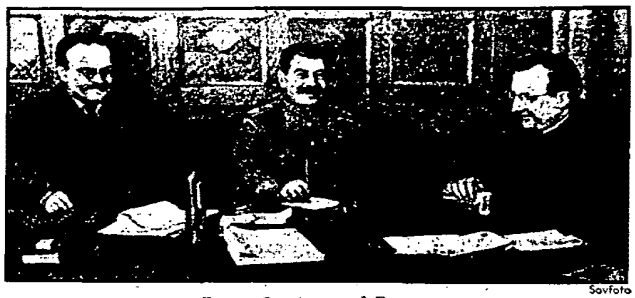
Bright red banners wavered in the soft spring air. A tremendous color portrait of Stalin in his marshal's sand-hued greatcoat smiled benignly from the ornate façade of the Historical Museum. Old women scrubbed shop windows, old men hosed the streets, anxious housewives queued up for special holiday goodies and 10,000 Red Army men gathered one evening before the Bolshoi Theater to practice mass singing. Moscow was ready for May Day; people said that there might be an oldtime monster parade across Red Square, the first since 1941.

But the only parade was American. Promptly at noon 40 full-dressed members of the U.S. military and naval missions emerged from the Embassy in the Mokhovaya, walked sheepishly back & forth and around the block for the benefit of the newsreels. Asked one little boy of a sailor: "Is this the Second Front?"

Partially to compensate for the lack of a parade, Soviet officialdom declared a Charlie Chaplin festival, ordered a Shakespeare revival. Last year admiring Russians sent Chaplin a bear cub in the care of Tanker Skipper Mihail Katzel (*see cut*). Last week, at a gala showing of *The Gold Rush* (with sound), Red intellectuals again saluted the little man who, in Russian eyes, can do no wrong. Keynoted Solomon Mikhoels, director of the Jewish Art Theater: "Who are these . . . mercenary tricksters of the Hearst and McCormick tabloid press . . . who started slinging mud . . . morally to discredit Chaplin's name so as to weaken the force of his ideology? . . . Trotskyites!"

Said Stalin on May Day morning: "Tens of millions of Soviet peoples have been delivered from Fascist slavery. . . . The successes of the Red Army were made possible by correct strategy, high morale, first-rate Soviet war equipment. . . . A considerable contribution to our success has been made by our great allies. . . . To rid our country and the countries allied with us from the danger of enslavement, we must pursue the wounded German beast . . . to its lair. . . . This problem . . . can be solved by means of coordinated blows from the east by our troops and from the west by troops of our allies."

Lest the hint escape, *Pravda* chimed in briskly: "The time has arrived to inflict devastating blows in the west as well."



Sovfoto

FATHER ORLEMANSKI & FRIENDS
The priest was a gift to Russia.

Acme

CHARLIE CHAPLIN & FRIENDS
The bear was a gift from Russia.

Local Boy Makes Good

The red brick Church of Our Lady of the Rosary stands modestly on a busy street in Springfield, Mass. Through its massive doors on Sunday pass the parishioners, all Polish. To them there are few better men than the blond, 54-year-old pastor, U.S.-born Father Stanislaus Orlemanski.

Twenty-seven years earlier he had come to this new parish, and bit by bit had built up this church, until it was worth $250,000. Now, he thought, he could devote his time and energy to what worried him greatly: the fate of Poland. In this cause, in the past year, he had attacked the Polish Government in Exile, formed the pro-Soviet Kosciuszko League, toured the U.S. and Canada, making speeches—and foes.

On April 16 Father Orlemanski told a church group: "I'm going on a long trip and will bring home a surprise." Last week Moscow sprang his surprise. He had flown to Russia.

A Tap on the Shoulder. Overnight, the priest became an international figure. He was feted, shown the sights, received by Soviet dignitaries. A special train was reserved to take him to the front, to visit the Kosciuszko Division of Red Army Poles.

At a Moscow theater, at 10 o'clock one night, Father Orlemanski was tapped on the shoulder, told to go to the Kremlin. There, for two hours, he was closeted with Premier Joseph Stalin, Foreign Commissar Viacheslav Molotov. Next Morning, the Communist Party's *Pravda* splashed a photograph across its front page: beaming Stalin, flanked by beaming Molotov, beaming Father Orlemanski (*see cut*). If Russia gasped that day, it had a good excuse: this was the first time Atheist Stalin had been photographed with a Catholic priest.

When U.S. newsmen trudged into Father Orlemanski's special "bridal suite" at the National Hotel, he joked, slapped

PURCHASED FROM
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
NOV 14 1952
PASS

INTERNATIONAL

Day of Culture and Rest

Bright red banners wavered in the soft spring air. A tremendous color portrait of Stalin in his marshal's sand-hued greatcoat smiled benignly from the ornate façade of the Historical Museum. Old women scrubbed shop windows, old men hosed the streets, anxious housewives queued up for special holiday goodies and 10,000 Red Army men gathered one evening before the Bolshoi Theater to practice mass singing. Moscow was ready for May Day; people said that there might be an oldtime monster parade across Red Square, the first since 1941.

But the only parade was American. Promptly at noon 40 full-dressed members of the U.S. military and naval missions emerged from the Embassy in the Mokhovaya, walked sheepishly back & forth and around the block for the benefit of the newsreels. Asked one little boy of a sailor: "Is this the Second Front?"

Partially to compensate for the lack of a parade, Soviet officialdom declared a Charlie Chaplin festival, ordered a Shakespeare revival. Last year admiring Russians sent Chaplin a bear cub in the care of Tanker Skipper Mihail Katzel (*see cut*). Last week, at a gala showing of *The Gold Rush* (with sound), Red intellectuals again saluted the little man who, in Russian eyes, can do no wrong. Keynoted Solomon Mikhoels, director of the Jewish Art Theater: "Who are these . . . mercenary tricksters of the Hearst and McCormick tabloid press . . . who started slinging mud . . . morally to discredit Chaplin's name so as to weaken the force of his ideology? . . . Trotskyites!"

Said Stalin on May Day morning: "Tens of millions of Soviet peoples have been delivered from Fascist slavery. . . . The successes of the Red Army were made possible by correct strategy, high morale, first-rate Soviet war equipment. . . . A considerable contribution to our success has been made by our great allies. . . . To rid our country and the countries allied with us from the danger of enslavement, we must pursue the wounded German beast . . . to its lair. . . . This problem . . . can be solved by means of coordinated blows from the east by our troops and *from the west by troops of our allies.*"

Lest the hint escape, *Pravda* chimed in briskly: "The time has arrived to inflict devastating blows in the west as well."

Sovfoto

FATHER ORLEMANSKI & FRIENDS
The priest was a gift to Russia.

Acme

CHARLIE CHAPLIN & FRIENDS
The bear was a gift from Russia.

Local Boy Makes Good

The red brick Church of Our Lady of the Rosary stands modestly on a busy street in Springfield, Mass. Through its massive doors on Sunday pass the parishioners, all Polish. To them there are few better men than the blond, 54-year-old pastor, U.S.-born Father Stanislaus Orlemanski.

Twenty-seven years earlier he had come to this new parish, and bit by bit had built up this church, until it was worth $250,000. Now, he thought, he could devote his time and energy to what worried him greatly: the fate of Poland. In this cause, in the past year, he had attacked the Polish Government in Exile, formed the pro-Soviet Kosciuszko League, toured the U.S. and Canada, making speeches—and foes.

On April 16 Father Orlemanski told a church group: "I'm going on a long trip and will bring home a surprise." Last week Moscow sprang his surprise. He had flown to Russia.

A Tap on the Shoulder. Overnight, the priest became an international figure. He was feted, shown the sights, received by Soviet dignitaries. A special train was reserved to take him to the front, to visit the Kosciuszko Division of Red Army Poles.

At a Moscow theater, at 10 o'clock one night, Father Orlemanski was tapped on the shoulder, told to go to the Kremlin. There, for two hours, he was closeted with Premier Joseph Stalin, Foreign Commissar Viacheslav Molotov. Next Morning, the Communist Party's *Pravda* splashed a photograph across its front page: beaming Stalin, flanked by beaming Molotov, beaming Father Orlemanski (*see cut*). If Russia gasped that day, it had a good excuse: this was the first time Atheist Stalin had been photographed with a Catholic priest.

When U.S. newsmen trudged into Father Orlemanski's special "bridal suite" at the National Hotel, he joked, slapped

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

They Destroyed 100 Nazis: I. Chernezub, S. Basmanov and N. Sokolov, automatic riflemen in the Red Army, have accounted for 100 Nazis.

Mead Enters Race for Governor

Daily Worker

NATIONAL UNITY FOR VICTORY OVER NAZI ENSLAVEMENT

★ 1 STAR EDITION

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Vol. XIX, No. 175 — NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1942 — (8 Pages) Price 5 Cents

60,000 SAY: '2ND FRONT NOW'

Showdown Battle For Don Raging

Litvinoff in Urgent Meeting with FDR

WASHINGTON, July 22 (UP).—Soviet Ambassador Maxim Litvinov conferred with President Roosevelt today, presumably to lay personally before the President his urgent pleas that the United Nations immediately open a Second Front. Litvinov said he could not discuss what he and Mr. Roosevelt talked about and he muttered "no" to all questions relating to a second European front.

His White House visit, however, followed by only a few hours disclosure that he had made new and urgent pleas to other United Nations officials here for Allied operations on the continent, and a blunt assertion by sources close to the Soviet embassy that Russia's situation is so dangerous the Allies face the gravest crisis since Dunkirk.

Another White House caller was Maj. Gen. Follett Bradley, commanding general of the First Army Air Force, who will go to the Soviet Union [illegible]

MOSCOW, Thursday, July 23 (UP).—The German offensive against the lower Don has reached the Novocherkask area, 25 miles northeast of Rostov, and the region of Tsimlyanskaya, 100 miles farther up the river, the Soviet High Command announced today.

MOSCOW, July 22 (UP).—Latest reports from Voronezh said the battle for the upper Don flank was nearing a decision with the Red army massacring three trapped German divisions, wiping out the four main enemy bridgeheads, and fighting fiercely on the west bank of the river.

The Red Army threat to the German left flank on the Don was described as growing hourly. Dispatches said the defense of Voronezh had become a full-fledged Red Army offensive as the Soviet troops mopped up the 10-mile stretch between the Don and Voronezh rivers and strengthened their own footholds west of the Don.

However, in the lower Donts Basin, a great battle was raging 75 miles from Rostov and Stalingrad, as Soviet and German armies poured in reinforcements for a showdown at the river approaches to the Caucasus and the Volga.

SEN. JAMES M. MEAD

ALP Greets Candidacy Of Sen. Mead

By Harry Raymond

Acceptable to all factions of the American Labor Party as the win-the-war candidate, Senator James M. Mead yesterday declared he was a candidate for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination in New York State.

On the heels of the announcement that he had entered the field in opposition to Attorney John J. [illegible]

Giant War Rally Cheers Labor, Political Leaders

By GEORGE MORRIS and ERNEST MOORER

Sixty thousand New Yorkers yesterday thundered their determination to have a second front now, in one of the city's greatest demonstrations in Madison Square Park. They came mainly from the shops and they came marching—carrying banners with them inscribed with their determined pleas for an attack now to smash the Axis. They came shouting. They came singing. They came as people who know what is right and urgent: Decisive attack against the Axis in Europe now.

Outstanding spokesmen for President Roosevelt and leading labor and city officials were among the speakers. Great ovations greeted their expressions of support for an immediate attack against the Axis.

ARMY MEN THERE

The meeting was called by the Greater New York Industrial Union Council. But it broadened out to include thousands of plain John and Mary Does who want smashing and decisive action against the Axis started without further delay.

Mingled in the crowd were men in uniform—soldiers and sailors—standing with their former shopmates. They, too, let up a shout for a second front.

The meeting made their feelings plain in a wire to President Roosevelt, which said:

"We are ready to make any sacrifice needed to carry *your policies for a Second Front* into immediate action."

The statement denounced "the forces of appeasement, the defeatists, the cowards and the traitors who slander

'We Stand Ready,' Rally Tells F.D.R.

This was the message sent by the Madison Square Park Second Front rally to the Commander-in-Chief, President Roosevelt:

"We the people of New York, trade unionists, members of church, civic, fraternal and veterans organizations, housewives and others, who have assembled in Madison Square Park on this 22nd day of July, 1942, do solemnly declare:

"We are united behind the nation's war effort.

"We are united in support of your policies.

"We denounce the forces of 'appeasement,' the defeatists, the cowards and the traitors who slander our Allies and whisper against the prowess of our arms.

"We urge the immediate opening of the Second Front, now, before there is further risk of enemy gains against the courageous Russian armies; now, before there is further risk of the enemy

MAXIM LITVINOFF

"Russian - American Commission" Bradley declined to discuss the nature of his talk.

These developments preceded a meeting between Mr. Roosevelt and the Pacific War Council devoted to making sure that China "puts up

(Continued on Page 4)

Canada Moves to Lift Communist Ban

(Special to the Daily Worker)

OTTAWA, July 2.—A significant step toward legalization of the Communist Party and other anti-fascist labor organizations was taken yesterday when the House of Commons committee studying revision of the Defense of Canada Regulations voted for lifting the ban on the Communist Party. The Party has been outlawed for the past two years.

Acceptance of the committee's report by the House of Commons would legalize the Party in Canada.

The committee's report will be presented to the House this week by H. B. McKinnon, Ontario Liberal. McKinnon replaced Minister of Fisheries J. E. Michaud who resigned from the committee because of disagreement with its decision.

It is expected that the action of the Commons committee will spur on the Dominion-wide campaign for the release of J. Salsberg, prominent trade unionist, and other Communists and anti-fascists who have been interned in Canada under the Defense Regulations.

Widespread support has been mobilized by the National Trade

(Continued on Page 4)

Lift Ban on India Communist Party

LONDON, July 22 (UP).—A ban on the Communist Party in India, originally imposed in 1934, has been lifted and a number of persons released from custody without condition, it was announced today.

(Hundreds of Communists and trade unionists who were arrested during strikes in Bombay and other industrial centers several years ago are still in jail.—Ed.)

The action followed a Communist Party declaration that it regards the war as a people's war, deserving support of the people of India.

The Red Army is fighting a slow retreat in the Elkhaya area 70 miles north of Rostov, military dispatches said, while to the northeast the German offensive is approaching the border of Stalingrad province some 80 miles across the Don elbow from the great industrial center of the same name.

Under the pressure of the Soviet advance, the government newspaper Izvestia said, the Germans began a hasty evacuation of their heavy artillery from the east to the west bank of the Don at Voronezh.

A Red Star dispatch reported that the Soviets had deepened the wedge driven in behind three German divisions Monday in the immediate vicinity of Voronezh. There the remnants of the 75th, 168th and 387th divisions were fighting a losing defensive battle and facing the prospects of a massacre to the last man the dispatch said.

VORONEZH GAINS

South of Voronezh, where the threat to the city was gravest last week, the Soviets were said to have cleared out one large inhabited point and hurled the Germans back across the Don.

The Germans now have lost their four principal river crossings—two destroyed, one cut off and in Soviet hands, and the fourth under constant artillery fire from a Soviet detachment which crossed the river and is operating from the west bank.

In the municipal area of Voronezh the Red Army was reported mopping up step by step the last of the Germans through last week. Only fragments of German units remained, the reports said, and they were disappearing rapidly in fighting at close quarters.

German prisoners were quoted as

(Continued on Page 2)

Industrial Union Council, representing 4,000,000 CIO workers in the state, announced its support of the Mead candidacy.

Mead announced his candidacy in a letter to Senator Robert W. Wagner, who along with a group of close friends of President Roosevelt had asked Mead to seek the nomination in the Democratic State Convention in Brooklyn next month.

LABOR GREETS CANDIDACY

The Mead candidacy was accepted favorably in all sections of the Labor Party.

A spokesman for the State ALP Committee at the Claridge Hotel said the committee would back Mead.

At New York County ALP headquarters Rep. Vito Marcantonio, chairman, and Eugene P. Connolly, secretary, welcomed the decision of Senator Mead in a formal statement.

The Marcantonio-Connolly state-

(Continued on Page 4)

War Summary

GERMANY—Three hundred RAF planes raided the industrial city of Duisburg in the third attack on that Ruhr Valley center in nine days.

EGYPT—British Imperial troops have recaptured the entire "Hill of Jesus" at the north end of the 35-mile Egyptian front. RAF planes attacked a large truck caravan of Nazi Marshal Rommel.

CHINA—Chinese armies have recaptured Kienteh, 65 miles southwest of Hangchow. They are attacking Wenchow, seaport, which has changed hands three times since July 11.

a "We are united in support of your agreement with the British and Soviet governments upon the urgency of establishing a Second Front against Hitler in 1942.

President Roosevelt

"We stand ready, each according to his capacity, to make any sacrifice needed to carry your policy for a Second Front into immediate action.

striking across Egypt; now, before there is further risk of axis juncture in the oil fields of the Caucasus; now, while the smoldering fury of the occupied countries is ready to burst against the Nazi oppressors; now, while our own brave forces are holding the Japanese in check.

"We urge this for the security of America. We urge it for the hastened triumph of democracy and the freedom of mankind the world over.

In urging the second front now, the statement said:

"We urge this for the security of America. We urge this for the hastened triumph of democracy and the freedom of mankind the world over."

CHAPLIN PHONES RALLY

The greatest ovation of the historic day greeted the speech of Charlie Chaplin, telephoned to the meeting from Hollywood. It was no less stirring than his memorable closing speech in his great movie "The Dictator."

"On the battlefields of Russia democracy will live or die," said the great actor.

"The fate of the Allied nations is in the hands of the Communists. We would be in a desperate position if Russia would be defeated. The Russians are in desperate need of help. . . ."

He gave an inspired description of what life would be like in the world if Hitler wins. The question we must ask ourselves, he said, is "can we afford not to open a Second Front?"

In England, he said, "two million Englishmen are waiting to go. What are we waiting for?"

"God help Hitler if he does not break through to the Caucasus this summer. His chance is a precarious one. If Hitler can take a chance why can't we?"

PEPPER SPEAKS

Senator Claude Pepper of Florida drew tremendous salvos of applause as his words so aptly caught the spirit of the demonstration.

As Senator Pepper approached the platform a shout went up: "There's Senator Pepper—he's all right! He's for the Second Front!

"This critical time calls for action, not hesitation. Our strategy, our tactics must assume risks, dangerous risks. But not to risk is more dangerous still to the cause of the country we love," he said.

Pepper warned against the danger of "inaction" and emphasis too much on the "orthodox way of fighting."

WE NEED ACTION

"We face now a greater danger by inaction than by any action we can take," he continued. "Today the Russian Army and the Russian morale, those gallant Russian men, women and children literally blocking the path of tyranny and torture across the earth, they stand in front of every free home and institution. They are the bulwark

(Continued on Page 4)

Not How, But Now, Says Sen. Pepper

"We face now a greater danger by inaction than by any action we can take," Senator Claude Pepper of Florida said here yesterday at labor's Second Front rally in Madison Square Park. Excerpts from Sen. Pepper's address follow:

This crucial time calls for action, not hesitation. Our strategy, our tactics must assume risks—great risks, dangerous risks. But not to risk is more dangerous still to the cause and the country we love.

Sen. Claude Pepper

One of the chief aspects of Hitler's genius has been his willingness to dare dangerous risks. It has been his own peculiar and devilish power to make the Army, the Navy, the Air Force forget the restraints of discipline and tradition and leap dangerous gaps one after another. He has never lost his momentum, never paused to prepare for defeat, but driven ahead with relentless certainty and sureness. I am afraid we have too much emphasized the orthodox way of fighting, that we have not enough cut ourselves loose from the old ways of doing things, that we think too much about how it is to be done and too little of our determination to do it at all costs.

We face now a greater danger by inaction than by any action we can take. Today the Russian Army and the Russian morale, those gallant Russian men, women and children literally blocking the path of tyranny and torture across the earth, they stand in front of every free home and institution. They are the bulwark against odious tyranny and barbaric cruelty. If they fail, God forbidding, the avalanche of terror which is dammed up behind them will inundate the old world and desecrate and despoil every fair thing to be found.

We must not therefore, whatever the cost, postpone the day of decision to give effective support to these hard-pressed and valiant friends. Our wills and wishes are good, but we quibble too much about HOW. Instead of being agitated about HOW, let us put our emphasis upon NOW, and God will smile upon us as he always has upon every noble and brave deed.

Imagine if Hitler by gambling his all, the destiny of Germany and his name in history, could immobilize the Russian Army and the Russian effort this year, what would stand in his way anywhere in Europe, Asia or Africa.

This year, therefore, holds in its womb the destiny of the earth, the race of man, the sacredness and security of every good thing and thought.

CHARLES CHAPLIN
Telephones to Rally

Here's a Memo to Jim Farley

AFL 'Newsies' Know Bennett Is a Union Smasher

By Max Frimmel

Full-page ads in the New York Times about alleged liberalism of Attorney General John J. Bennett don't impress New York City newsstand dealers one bit.

They know better, and they're not the least bit bashful about voicing their views.

They tell you he tried to break their strike last winter by a vicious injunction based on the theory that the newsdealers union was a trust. Last November Joseph Masiello, president of the Newsdealers Federal Labor Union, Local 22371, American Federation of Labor, warned that the newsies wouldn't forget. He said then:

"The people on the sidewalks of New York—the people on the windy corners, selling newspapers night and day—are going to remember the Attorney-General on Election Day. They're going to remember the Attorney-General who tried to break a strike by injunction."

New Yorkers first got a real picture of the plight of the newsdealers when the latter struck for the first time in October, 1941.

In the light of this new-found knowledge they were particularly surprised when, during the second strike, which broke out in November, Attorney General Bennett went into court and charged not the large newspapers but the newsies with being "monopolists." The victims for whom Bennett shed legal tears were the Hearst press, the Scripps-Howard World-Telegram, the New York Times Corporation, etc.

Astounding in view of the Attorney General's charges against the union are the actual facts—which prove conclusively that the newspapers and not the newsies were the monopolists.

What were the facts as spread upon the official records?

In the course of the first strike, the public learned from the union that the publishers, operating as a unit, dictated to the dealer his wholesale and retail price, how many papers he should take, where he should display them, and even the location of his newsstand. And should a newsdealer try to determine any of these questions for himself, he would find himself unable to buy papers from any of the publishers.

Ample testimony to establish monopolistic practices by the publishers was given before the National Industrial Recovery Administration here in 1934. One of the

(Continued on Page 2)

Rally Greets British Demonstration

The Madison Square Park second front rally sent this message to the Greater London Trade Union Congress:

"Workers assembled in Madison Square Park today representing 500,000 workers of Greater New York, send fraternal greetings to the workers who will assemble in Trafalgar Square Sunday representing 500,000 workers of Greater London. Let these two great meetings seal the solidarity that shall mean the doom of Hitler and the Axis in the immediate opening of a Western Front!"

'2nd Front NOW,' Rings at Madison Sq. Park Meeting

Women at 2nd Front Rally Say: Let's Finish Job Now

By Louise Mitchell

Out of the shops, the offices, the kitchens poured thousands of New York women yesterday to add their strength to the push to open a second front.

These women were positive of what they wanted, no two ways about it, they were demanding that a western front be opened immediately in order to win the war this year.

The mothers, sisters, wives and sweethearts of our boys in the Army and on the production front composed a large part of the huge CIO second front demonstration in Madison Square Park yesterday. Dressed in colorful summer clothes, the brightened the hot, drab thoroughfare. Young and old, they had the look of victory and confidence on their faces.

Thousands of women came because they want the United States to get into the fight so that peace and security may be theirs after the war.

ON HER DAY OFF

Dressed in slacks, Ruth Blatt, telegraph operator, came to the demonstration on her day off because, as she said, she felt "that America is in danger unless we act soon." She revealed that there is a great deal of support for the second front among telegraph workers, even the young ones who know they will have to go first.

Mrs. Hattie Ainsfield brought her two young children to the demonstration to meet their father who is a painter.

"My little girl Joyce cried all afternoon that she wanted to go," Mrs. Ainsfield said. "She is only eight, but dont think that she doesn't understand what we want."

"Why should Russia do all the fighting for us?" asked Mrs. T. Horowitz, who is a housewife. "We Americans have never been shakers. It's time to show our teeth."

WE NEED IT NOW

Mrs. Mamie Battice, who has two grandsons, 18 and 21, "who will be sure to go when we open that second front," declared that her husband is fighting in the war, too, as a National Maritime Union steward aboard a ship. Mrs. Brice is a Negro.

"And I am here," she said, "because we need that second front at once."

Mrs. Atten Bosaz was standing on guard with her husband, a CIO transport worker, to keep the crowd in line. Her husband did all the speaking for her, as she was too busy. "She wants a second front to be opened so we can win this war for democracy and bring up our children right."

Mrs. Eugene D. R. Townsend said she was related to the President and came to the demonstration because she wanted to hear everything she could about our Commander-in-Chief.

"I think the demonstration is a fine idea," she said.

Miss Alice Sherman, an office worker, said she was at the demonstration because she wanted her two brothers in the Army to get a crack at the Axis.

WHAT'S STOPPING US?

"If the war drags on indefinitely, who knows what will happen to them," she said. "We Americans are known for our speed. What's stopping us now?"

Mrs. Madeline Bruce said:

"I look at it this way. You can't clean up a table until it's been set. So let's set it for the clean-up."

Ruth Bearman, a friend of Local 65, said:

"Very few people need to be convinced. It's time we did something fast. Let's do it now."

Europe Waits for 2nd Front—Curran

The unconquered people of the occupied countries of Europe need only the signal of the second front to become our active comrades-in-arms, Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Union, said at the Madison Square Park Second Front rally yesterday. The following are excerpts from Mr. Curran's speech:

The fight for the opening of the second front is a fight to win the war.

We cannot win the war by calling the Nazis names.

We cannot win the war by remaining miles away from the enemy. . . .

JOSEPH CURRAN

danger to the heroic Red Army which has been doing most of the fighting, as President Roosevelt pointed out recently.

It is important that that danger be ended. It is important not only to the Soviet Union, but to you and me and the entire civilized U. S. is on? So long as you continue friendly relations with Vichy, the anti-fascist French will be con-

Mass Meeting Greets Murray, Green, Hillman

The following greetings were sent from the Madison Square Park rally for the immediate opening of a Second Front here yesterday:

To PHILIP MURRAY, President, Congress of Industrial Organizations:

We who are assembled at Madison Square Park today to rally in support of the President for the immediate opening of a Second Front greet you for your bold and courageous leadership on behalf of labor and all America for victory over the Axis. We look to your leadership and influence to help bring about the quick defeat of the enemy with the opening of a Second Front now.

Philip Murray

o o o

To WILLIAM GREEN, President, American Federation of Labor:

William Green

We who are assembled at Madison Square Park today to rally in support of the President for the immediate opening of a Second Front greet your leadership and your recent eloquent pronouncement for a Second Front as a great contribution to this urgent task. Ours is a demonstration of unity behind the President, and a demonstration of unity which is growing among all sections of American and world labor.

o o o

To SIDNEY HILLMAN, President, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America:

We who are assembled at Madison Square Park today to rally in support of the President for the immediate opening of a Second Front return the greetings which you have sent to us in your inspiring message read here. We wish wholeheartedly for your speedy return to complete health so that you may quickly resume your place in the leadership of Labor and in the councils of the Nation's war effort.

Sidney Hillman

Willkie Hails Labor's Role In War in Wire to Rally

Wendell Willkie, in his message of greeting to the Madison Square Park second front rally, hailed the meeting for its "aggressive determination" to crush fascism. Mr. Willkie's wire follows:

I had hoped to be with you at the rally this evening. Since that is impossible, I do want you to know what a fine thing I think you are doing. You are reaffirming for the world to see the unity and single-mindedness of the American people on the question of winning through to total victory. You are declaring for all to hear that there is no place in this nation for the temporizer, the appeaser, or the timid soul.

You are expressing by your presence the aggressive determination of a nation that has dedicated itself to crushing at all costs totalitarianism wherever it may exist. You are saying to the people of Russia that we here in America truly admire their courage, determination, and heroism, and that we intend to see to it their sacrifices are not being made in vain. You are telling the dauntless defender of that great country that we here in America intend to back up our words with action.

60,000 Say: 2nd Front Now In Madison Sq. Park Rally

(Continued from Page 1)

against odious tyranny and barbaric cruelty. If they fail, God forbidding, the avalanche of terror which is dammed up behind them will inundate the old world and desecrate and despoil every fair thing to be found."

He warned that inaction today will so prolong the war that the United Nations will be "bled white" before Hitler is beaten.

"We must not therefore, whatever the cost, postpone the day of decision to give effective support to these hard-pressed and valiant friends," he said. "Our wills and wishes are good, but we quibble too much about HOW. Instead of being agitated about HOW, let us put our emphasis upon NOW, and God will smile upon us as he always has upon every noble and brave deed."

"This year, therefore," cried Pepper, holds in its womb the destiny of the earth, the race of man, the sacredness and security of every good thing and thought."

Senator James A. Mead called his speech "The People's Second Front." He said:

HOUR OF CRISIS

"For all of us, our fighting men and the fighting men of the United Nations, the supreme hour of crisis is approaching. During this summer and fall Hitler will win or lose all. . . ."

"The slave people of Belgium, France and the other conquered countries are waiting for that second front, because they want a chance to fight against Hitler before he wipes them out."

Referring to the possibilities for a second front success, he said:

"No greater guarantee was ever given for a great cause, so what are we waiting for?"

The battery of speakers included Harold Garne, secretary-treasurer of the New York State CIO Council; Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Union; Mayor LaGuardia and Rep. Vito Marcantonio.

WORKERS TALK UP

"The man behind the man behind the gun" was dramatized in short speeches from rank and file workers—workers of shops and active union fighters. Those included Irving Velson, Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers; Edith Shomburg, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers;

Negro Troops In AEF Train With Pilots

WITH THE UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES IN NORTHERN IRELAND, July 22 (UP).—Many United States Army Air Corps pilots, flying planes loaned by the RAF, are undergoing in Northern Ireland final intensive training which will put them into the skies against the Nazis.

Negro troops form part of the ground forces for this group of American pilots. They transport the flyers and munitions from barracks and depots to the training fields.

Aircraft with United States Army Air Corps markings will be available, it was learned today, when the first squadron here is ready to go into action. Until then, they are taking up planes on which RAF markings remain.

The cooperation which the RAF is giving the American pilots marks

Statue of Liberty

The only way to win the war is by carrying it right to the Nazis with an invasion of the continent. . . .

When I was in England recently, I asked the people how they felt about Russia. They pointed upward and said, "That sun is not darkened by planes only because of the Soviet Union. They're bearing the burden now and we ought to be helping them with a second front."

That's the story. It's simple. The British workers know it. A child can understand it. . . .

Right now the Russians are in danger. A second front will end the world.

When we strike a blow for Russia we strike a blow for our own freedom. . . .

A second front will be the signal for such a mass uprising of the oppressed peoples that the landing of our troops will be that much easier.

The conquered people need the signal. They have been astounded and dismayed at some of our policies. I talked to the Free French in London. They asked me, "How do you expect the oppressed French people to rise up against the Nazis if they don't know which side the fused and demoralized. . . ."

The situation in regard to Finland is similar. Our seamen sail their ships through perilous waters for months. When they are only a few days from their destination they are subjected to heavy bombardment by Nazi planes which often use Finnish bases. Finland today is an active ally of the Fascists. Finland is at war with us. The United States should declare war on Finland immediately.

The most important of all immediate steps is the opening of the second front. That cannot wait any longer. . . .

Mead Enters Race for Governor; ALP Hails Step

(Continued from Page 1)

ment pointed out that on June 11, the New York County Committee called for the nomination of a democratic candidate "who would be a win-the-war governor, wholly and without reservation in support of President Roosevelt and his foreign and domestic policies."

Mead's candidacy, the statement declared, abundantly meets this test.

"Labor and liberal forces can rally enthusiastically behind his candidacy," said the Manhattan ALP leaders.

The fact that the American Labor Party, which is considered to hold the balance of power in the State elections, turned thumbs down on the Bennett candidacy as unacceptable to labor was seen as playing a decisive role settling the question of Mead's entering the race.

WAGNER'S CHOICE

In his letter to Senator Mead, Senator Wagner said:

"This statement for your candidacy is especially strong among the masses of working people in the State, ever active in progressive causes, loyal to their tested friends and intensely conscious to the issues at stake in this election.

"These people ask that you permit your name to be offered to the convention of the Democratic Party for the Governorship, so that their viewpoint of unity for victory may be heard and counted in a free, open and democratic way."

If Mead can win the Democratic nomination at the Brooklyn convention, the ALP convention which will be held shortly thereafter is expected to pick the junior senator as its candidate also.

MEAD CITES REQUESTS

In his letter Mead said he had received many requests urging his candidacy.

"Up until now, I have resisted every appeal to become a candidate; I had hoped I might not be called to run," he said. "You, Senator, and other high-minded citizens have made me come to realize that I must not permit my personal wishes to stand in the way of rendering a public service to the people of my state and my country."

Mead's decision appeared to create considerable surprise in the camp of Bennett supporters. Many Bennett men expressed the opinion that Mead would have not made the decision unless he was assured of winning in the convention.

Although Democratic State Chairman James A. Farley, who is directing the Bennett campaign, claims that 650 of the 1,016 delegates to the convention are pledged to Bennett, it is believed that expected intervention of President Roosevelt will swing the majority of delegates to Mead.

There is a report current in political circles that there is a move afoot which may swing the 183 votes from Brooklyn, Bennett's home borough, to Mead.

LINK TO APPEASERS

Around Bennett is rallied the isolationist in pro-fascist sentiment within the Democratic Party, for he is a pre-Pearl Harbor isolationist himself.

In December, 1936, he was chairman of a Brooklyn meeting in support of Francisco Franco's Spanish Fascist Government, at which Edward Lodge Curran, Father Coughlin's eastern representative was the chief speaker.

In Republican circles it was predicted that Mead would win the Democratic nomination, but Republican State Chairman Edwin F. Jaeckle expressed confidence that his candidate Thomas E. Dewey would win the elections.

But in other circles it was predicted that Senator Mead with the Labor Party nomination would nose Dewey out.

Mead said that "Jim Farley and I have always been the best of friends" and that Farley "had a right heretofore to believe that I would not become a candidate." But, he added: "My election as Governor should not interfere in the least with Jim Farley's high position in the party."

He urged that election of delegates and organization of the state convention on Aug. 19 and 20, the drafting of the platform and the nomination of candidates be accomplished without "bickering, strife and dissension."

"If I should become the candidate of my party, I ask for no special consideration from either the national or state committees except that they encourage the delegates in the free exercise of their right to represent the people back home," Mead said.

RANK AND FILE

"I insist only upon one condition, and that is that I be the candidate of the rank and file of the party and that the delegates express their choice without undue influence. Such freedom of action on the part of the delegates will result in no embarrassing attachments and the candidate nominates will continue to enjoy the independence exercised by the last three great Democratic governors."

Erie County Democratic Chairman George B. Doyle said "we are only too glad" to hear of Mead's candidacy for nomination.

"We will redouble our efforts to make Mead the unanimous Democratic gubernatorial choice," he said, adding that the Erie County delegation to the convention, had pledged its delegates to the Buffalo Senator.

Governor Lehman, who is backing the candidacy of Lieut. Gov. Poletti, had no comment to make on the Mead decision.

Statue of Liberty Poetess Is Honored

Ceremonies commemorating the 93rd birthday of Emma Lazarus, the Jewish poet whose verse welcoming immigrants to America is inscribed in the stone of the Statue of Liberty, were held on Bedloes Island, site of the world-famous landmark, at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Congressman Vito Marcantonio, scheduled as the main speaker, was unable to be present but his brief address was read by a member of the Women's Clubs, International Workers Order, one of the two organizations under whose auspices the ceremonies were held. The other was the American Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born.

A quotation from Mr. Marcantonio read:

"The foreign born are prepared to undergo any sacrifice made necessary by the war program, because they see clearly the urgent need to defeat the Axis armies as speedily as possible. And they call for the immediate opening of a second front on the continent of Europe, because they see that this moment is most advantageous, since the Axis has concentrated its forces and its strength on the eastern front."

Abner Green, speaking for the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, said that Emma Lazarus, "in devoting her life to giving aid and comfort to the persecuted victims of European oppression and finding a refuge for them in these United States, worked to make this symbol a living reality."

He declared that "the spirit which led Emma Lazarus to pen her immortal words inscribed on the base of this statue is still alive in the land," and pointed to the hundreds of thousands of American women taking their places in the anti-fascist war.

George A. Palmer, superintendant in charge of the statue of Liberty, presided.

An audience of some 200 persons witnessed the ceremonies, among them Miss Sadie E. Lazarus and Miss Mae Lazarus, Red Cross workers, who said they were direct descendants of Emma Lazarus.

995 of Every 1,000 Planes Crossed Safely

LONDON, July 22.—On the first anniversary of the RAF Ferry Command British official sources said today that 995 out of every 1,000 American-built bombers and flying boats had crossed the Atlantic safely.

The rate of losses for the 3,000-mile overseas hop was slightly more than one-half of 1 per cent, these sources said.

President and Litvinoff in Urgent Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

the best fight that can be put up" against Japan.

Continued Chinese resistance definitely ties in with any second front strategy since China would be calculated to forestall any large-scale Japanese drive into Siberia and thus prevent a diversion of Soviet strength which naturally would enhance Germany's prospects on the Eastern Front.

The moves here coincided with mounting speculation in London that momentous second front decisions may be imminent as result of current Anglo-American talks.

Sources close to the Soviet Embassy warned that unless the Allies strike now, it may be too late. They maintain that if the Red Armies are knocked out, the United Nations may be defeated. Or else, ultimate victory may cost them millions of lives and long years of fighting.

Litvinoff himself is understood to believe that now is the time for the United Nations to act if they want to win the war with the smallest cost in lives and in the shortest possible time.

Mr. Roosevelt and British Prime Minister Winston Churchill, during their June conferences here, publicly committed themselves to "coming operations which . . . will divert German strength from the attack on Russia."

Just what the Anglo-American plans are is not known.

Air Raid Warden Exams Continue Today

Air raid warden exams to determine if they are to be certified as full-fledged members of the Air Warden Service or dropped, continued yesterday in public schools, police stations, and other public buildings throughout the city. The examinations will continue through today.

Victory, he said, must bring justice to the peoples of Asia and Africa and end imperialist exploitation.

"We shall win this war only when we have enlisted the vast masses of people of Asia, of conquered Europe and Africa wholeheartedly in the struggle for freedom.

"The people's peace which must follow this war must mean an end to imperialist exploitation."

In opening the meeting, promptly at 6 P.M., following mass singing of the Star-Spangled Banner, Saul Mills, secretary-treasurer of the Greater New York CIO Council, said: "by assembling here tonight we are giving direct political expression to our solidarity behind our President. We are here to support the President for the opening of a Second Front now."

Joseph Curran, who introduced Senator Mead to the meeting, expressed the endorsement of New York labor for the Senator in the gubernatorial primary.

Curran said:

"I will not be a delegate to the Democratic Convention. But if I was I would certainly vote for Mead for governor." A spontaneous ovation greeted this remark.

Mills turned over the conduct of the meeting to Michael J. Quill, president of the Transport Workers Union, who was the chairman.

When Chairman Quill opened the meeting, he said that the President "should take note that this is the largest meeting of New York citizens held up to date."

"This meeting will be followed by similar gatherings in Boston Commons, Detroit's Cadillac Square, Chicago's Loop and all the great cities from coast to coast."

POLETTI URGES ATTACK

Lt. Gov. Charles Poletti said:

"The time to stop Hitler is now. We are confident that our Commander-in-Chief is keenly alert to this crisis. We have sent Russia great stores of war supplies, but that is not enough. We must relieve the pressure on the Russians. We must now give American and British soldiers.

Poletti drew his greatest applause when he quoted General MacArthur's message which said:

"The hope of civilization rests upon the banners of the courageous Red Army."

In addition to the statement to the President, the rally adopted messages of support to Presidents Philip Murray and William Green of the CIO and AFL and Sidney Hillman, President of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, commending each for their leadership in support of the war effort.

Another message of greetings was sent to Britain, for the great Trafalgar Square rally next Sunday, where London's trade unionists will put greater power behind the Second Front cry.

Irving Potash, manager of the Furriers Joint Council, declared; Charles Blake, United Furniture Workers; Roy Rydel, National Maritime Union.

Harold J. Garno, newly-elected secretary-treasurer of the New York State CIO council, in his first public appearance here, said:

"I bring you greetings from 1,000,000 workers affiliated with the New York State Industrial Union Council, CIO." Almost at this very moment, thousands upon thousands of defense workers in Buffalo, Syracuse, Rochester, on Long Island and in this very city, are beginning second and third shift production of the implements that will defend human liberty on every front in the struggle against Hitler and the Axis.

"The arsenal of democracy is now turning out the implements of war at a tempo that is sounding the deathknell of that mad monster Hitler, who in desperation has thrown the flower of the German Army, regardless of the cost, upon the bayonets of that great Red Army. The weight of the greatest military forces in world history is battering at this gateway to the east and a new lease of life for the fascist monster. History is reaching its climactic point. There is but one answer to this challenge. "OPEN UP A SECOND FRONT NOW!"

MANY MESSAGES

Messages from prominent individuals supporting the second front plea of the meeting were read and each drew hearty ovations.

City Councilman Adam Clayton Powell wired from Oak Bluffs, Mass.:

"Let us fight 100 per cent for a single front at home and a second front abroad."

Congressman Joseph L. Pfeifer of Brooklyn wired:

"I am in favor of a second front so that the war will be brought to a victorious and speedy end."

WILLKIE WIRES

Wendell Willkie wired:

"You are reaffirming the unity and the single-mindedness of the American people on the question of winning through to total victory. . . ."

Sidney Hillman, who was ill and could not attend, wired:

"The labor movement is performing an essential task of leadership in organizing meetings of a united people to demonstrate their enthusiastic support of the policies of our great Commander-in-chief and of the historic understanding entered into with our heroic Allies, Great Britain and the U.S.S.R."

Congressman Emanuel Celler:

"I am sure the President is with you in this desire for a second front and I am positive that at this very moment he is striving with might and main to bring it about."

St. Louis AFL Strikers Heed WPB Plea

ST. LOUIS, July 22 (UP). — A strike of 3,000 AFL truck drivers ended tonight when the men agreed to return to work at the request of the War Labor Board.

William Ryan, president of Local 600 of the Teamsters and Chauffeurs Union, said the men voted to return to their jobs after a telegram from the WLB, asking immediate termination of the walkout, was read to them.

Ryan said members of the union agreed to place their demands for wage increases, an eight hour day and vacations in the hands of the WLB for adjustment. The strike began Tuesday when the drivers rejected an offer of $3 per week increase and demanded $6 per week instead.

In its telegram the WLB said the strike was in violation of the national "no-strike" agreement and was "interrupting production of vital war materials." It refused to consider the dispute on its merits until work was resumed.

The walkout effectively tied up 110 trucking firms engaged in hauling heavy freight and the transfer of interstate rail shipments between St. Louis and East St. Louis. War materials consigned to local plants, however, were moved after ordnance officers appealed to the strikers to allow transfer of the goods.

FBI Arrests 10 German Seamen in Raids

(By United Press)

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.—Federal Bureau of Investigation agents and Philadelphia police raided the German Lutheran Seamen's Home today and arrested 10 men after a five hour search of the three story building turned up a considerable quantity of contraband, much of it hidden.

A government spokesman declined to disclose the names of the prisoners or charges against them. All of the men arrested are citizens of Nazi Germany and had registered in this country as enemy aliens, a spokesman for the FBI said.

The confiscated contraband was described as two cameras, several large photographs of Hitler, several large and small swastika flags and a large quantity of Nazi literature.

What's the Connection Between De Seversky and Eugene Lyons?

By David Platt

Great joy reigns in Berlin propaganda circles today. A cleverly camouflaged, pro - Hitler movie is on the verge of production in Hollywood. Walt Disney, creator of Mickey Mouse is making a motion picture of Major de Seversky's defeatist, anti-second front, anti-Soviet book, "Victory Through Air Power," and Eugene Lyons, the notorious red-baiter and raving enemy of the Soviet Union is working with him on the coast.

Eugene Lyons, the country's outstanding expert in the art of distorting and disrupting anything put forward in the interests of humanity, a man who has spent a lifetime stirring up enmity between the U.S.A. and the USSR has suddenly bloomed out as a film expert.

What Advice Can Lyons Give?

What does this peddler of anti-Soviet, anti-labor lies know about films? Why has he been called in to give counsel to professional movie-makers? What kind of advice can a man like Lyons possibly give to an artist like Walt Disney who has performed useful services to the cause of the United Nations in the past unless it is advice on how to divide the forces of democracy, advice on how to sow the seed of disunion?

What foul business has this man in Hollywood? What schemes detrimental to the conduct of the war are being concocted behind the scenes with this man present? Why is Lyons and not Seversky with Disney? What connection is there between Seversky and Lyons? Danton Walker, New York Daily News columnist once wrote: "Eugene Lyons is said to be ghost-writing, or at least polishing up, Major Seversky's articles." Is Lyons the real author of Seversky's diagram for defeat which undermines the strategy for victory of the leaders and peoples of the United Nations?

What Hitler Wanted Most

Earl Browder once said: "If you want to know who are the fifth column ask what Hitler wanted most of all to accomplish in the U. S. in the past two years in order to prepare to conquer us. The answer is obviously that Hitler wanted most of all to keep apart and hostile the two most powerful nations in the world, the U. S. and U.S.S.R. to prevent that fighting alliance of [illegible]

word to say about the Soviet Union. He has peddled fantastic anti-Soviet lies to the Hearst press.

Lyons has also smeared democracy at home. He has done everything in his power to stop the forward march of the organized labor movement in the U. S. He has attacked aid to China. He has red-baited the anti-fascists who helped Loyalist Spain, calling them "dupes of Moscow." Is there anything healthy and sound in American life that this man has not attacked?

And now Lyons is in Hollywood laying the groundwork for another phase of his disruptive activity. While capitalizing on the enormous interest that exists in the United States in air power, De Seversky—or is it Lyons?—proudly and boastfully enumerates the various steps by which the United States and the United Nations will unquestionably go down to defeat. This is the character of the film being produced at Walt Disney's studio. It is a perfect guide to losing the war to Hitler—a perfect chart for the friends of fascism.

Walt Disney obviously undertook the project because he visualized the tremendous possibilities of an animated film about air power. But this time he has allowed his fertile imagination to run away with him and he is doing a vast disservice to the cause of victory through combined air, infantry, tank and sea power, by turning over his medium to these clever tricksters of the pen.

Fifth Column At Work

Every professional red-baiter, every ex-America First-er who is opposed to the Second Front because he would rather see Hitler win than help Russia, is looking forward to the completion of the film. These men are no fools. They recognize the value to Hitler of a movie that puts forward the theory that air power alone can win the war. They realize the usefulness to the cause of a United Nations defeat, of a picture that speaks glowingly of what the United States will do in 1945 when it will be too late to do anything. (Even if, by some miracle, it can be done, building an air fleet such as Seversky has in mind would take at least three years).

Walt Disney, together with Eugene Lyons, who has never written a sentence against Hitler big enough to be seen with the naked eye, are [illegible]

ward equipment in imitation of the enemy's weapons?"

Also note these sneering and contemptuous references to our great Soviet ally, which will undoubtedly be transferred to the screen intact:

Stalin is a "Moscow dictator." The "scorched earth" policy is the result of a "national mentality thus conditioned to self destruction." "This sort of response (scorched earth) comes almost automatically to Russians. Elsewhere the strategic axiom has been that the best defense is the most vigorous offense but the Russians through their whole history have tended to depend on vigorous self-destruction as a defensive strategy." Seversky says this about Soviet strategy which the whole world hailed: "The Red troops went to their deaths obediently."

Is this not the language of Hitler? And this—does this not practically incite to mutiny in the Army?—"Why bother to send these colossal expeditions [AEF]? What chance do enemy sea and land forces have to operate with any hope of success under skies held firmly by our air power? Why should we match soldier for soldier against the teeming hordes of Europe and Asia in a duel of mutual slaughter?"

Walt Disney Is Misguided

A clever but very dangerous plot is being hatched in the studios of the misguided Walt Disney, by men who do not want to see a democratic victory. Behind "Victory Through Air Power" stands the "dangerously disguised apparatus of American Quislingism," to borrow a phrase from Milton Howard. Men like Eugene Lyons must not be permitted to use the screens of America to sow anti - Soviet hatred and disunity among those nations allied with us in the common struggle against Hitlerism.

Nelsova's Town Hall Concert

Zara Nelsova, well known Canadian cellist, made her initial New York appearance at Town Hall last Sunday evening. Since her debut [illegible]

MAURICE MAETERLINCK

HELEN JEPSON

EFREM ZIMBALIST

MARGARET WEBSTER

For a Second Front

Some of the top artists sponsoring the mass meeting called by the Artists' Front to Win the War, are Larry Adler, Constance Collier, Aaron Copland, Todd Duncan, Max Gordon, Mitzi Green, Hildegarde, Elissa Landi, Maurice Maeterlinck, Mary Margaret McBride, Gilbert Miller, Patricia Peardon, Vincent Price, Fritz Reiner, Rudolph Serkin, Jan Struther, Conrad Thibault, Laurence Tibbett, Margaret Webster, Kurt Weill, Keenan Wynn, Roland Young, Lin Yutang, and Efrem Zimbalist.

The meeting, at which Charles Chaplin will speak, will express support of President Roosevelt's declared policy of opening a second front in Europe this year, and will pledge support to our allies. It will be held under the chairmanship of Orson Welles at Carnegie Hall on Friday evening, October 16th.

Other sponsors are John Murray Anderson, Leonardo Bercovici, Marcus Blechman, Ben Boyar, Alexander Brook, Martin Gabel, Hugo Gellert, Lillian Hellman, Joe Hirsch, Al Hirschfeld, Henry Hull, Sam Jaffe (president of the Artist's Front), Helen Jepson, Rockwell Kent, Dr. John A. Kingsbury, Yasuo Kuniyoshi, Canada Lee;

Irene Lewisohn, David Mannes, Zero Mostel, Arthur Pollock, Harold J. Rome, Professor Margaret Schlauch, Professor Harry Schlochower, Roger Sessions, Herman Shumlin, Elie Siegmeister, [illegible]

On the Credit Side: 'Let Freedom Sing'

LET FREEDOM SING, a new musical revue, starring Mitzi Green, and featuring Berni Gould, Lee Sullivan, Betty Garrett, Phil Leeds and Mordecai Bauman. Staged by Joseph C. Pevney, dance direction by Dan Eckley, musical direction by Lou Cooper, arrangements by Morton Gould and Phil Lang. Sketches by Sam Locke, music and lyrics mostly by Harold Rome. Settings by Herbert Andrews, costumes by Paul du Pont. Presented by the Youth Theatre at the Longacre Theatre.

By Ralph Warner

It is a pleasure to record that Broadway houses at least one show which attempts to express a point of view regarding the war. And it is an even greater pleasure to note that "Let Freedom Sing" expresses generally the correct point of view. This is a people's war, we are fighting to defend the little things in democratic life, we seek to extend democracy by abolishing the poll tax, we welcome the entrance of women into the armed forces, and we are united with other nations in a world-wide battle for freedom.

You will find these ideas strewn through the Youth Theatre's topical revue, the first Broadway venture of that little group of venturesome young people who rose in four years from Flatbush to the Malin Studio to the Barbizon-Plaza to the Concert Theatre, at which last playhouse they presented "Of V We Sing" earlier this year.

However, despite these advantages in the choice of ideas, "Let Freedom Ring" is a spotty show. The fault, we think, lies wholly in the choice of form. The topical revue is a difficult technical assignment—it must be assembled from many sources, and requires freshness, originality, the shiny newness of this morning's newspaper—preferably the Daily Worker, if you ask this critic

° ° °

"Let Freedom Ring" moves with surprising slowness, chiefly because its pattern is an old one, and no amount of enthusiasm, spirit, and energy can overcome this fault.

Nevertheless, it has exceptional moments. The high spots are several. Mordecai Bauman comes forward beneath a spotlight to sing with simplicity and beauty Earl Robinson's splendid hymn to the America we know, "The House I Live In." Berni Gould stops the show cold in the opening act with his brilliant satire on a poll tax Senator, "Be Calm," Betty Garrett, whose work throughout is outstanding, puts over with a bang "History Eight to the Bar," a retort to Tory pleas for the status quo. Miss Garrett and Phil Leeds rescue with their gleeful mimicry the satire "Johnny is a Hoarder." Mitzi Green and Lee Sullivan, praise "The Little Things We Like," another paean to the virtues of being an American. Mr. Gould puts over successfully some musical buffoonery on titled refugees called "Mittel Europa."

The sketches vary from the amus- [illegible]

less successful "A Night in Washington," which gives, I am afraid, a disorderly picture of the wartime capital that would be not unpleasing to the Patterson-McCormick critics of the Administration. A burlesque on lady soldiers of the Capt. Flagg and Sgt. Quirt type is just as rowdy slapstick.

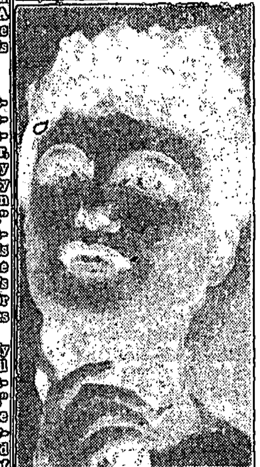
° ° °

Miss Garrett is easily the outstanding personality of "Let Freedom Sing." She outshines by comparison the more experienced star, Miss Green. Mitzi, who was a baby stage phenom and screen personality at 15, is best in a one-woman song skit called "Private Jones," in which she reveals her versatility. I don't know whether it is her fault or the director's, but the sensitive satire of Marc Blitzstein's "Fraught," borrowed from "No for an Answer" is lost when she does it here.

Berni Gould tops the comedy whenever he has material. Phil Leeds is at his best in a sing-in-one called "Flower in Bloom," which is rich in little laughs. Lee Sullivan's pleasing tenor helps several of the more melodic numbers. And there just isn't nearly enough of the robust baritone of Mordecai Bauman.

° ° °

The scale tips "Let Freedom Ring" to the credit side. It possesses that invaluable ingredient of any successful show of today—it fits the mood of this war-time moment. If its material does not quite attain the high entertainment quality of a smash musical show hit, the Youth Theatre's production still contains enough of merit to be well worth a visit.



ABOVE: Amy Johnson Mollison, the British flyer who lost her life while ferry-piloting for her country. BELOW: Anna Neagle, who plays the role of Amy Johnson Mollison in the film "Wings and the Woman," opening today at Loew's Criterion.

At the Ascot

"This Is The Enemy," Soviet film, is currently at the Tivoli Theatre in Brooklyn, through Saturday.

MOTION PICTURES

LIMITED ENGAGEMENT! 55TH ST. PLAYHOUSE EAST of 7th AVE. CI 7-4050 in FESTIVAL of SILVER SCREEN CLASSICS EXCLUSIVE SHOWING!

IN HONOR OF THE 25th ANNIVERSARY OF THE HISTORIC OCTOBER REVOLUTION

V. PUDOVKIN'S Incomparable Film Classic

"END OF ST. PETERSBURG"

...made to weaken and undermine it."

Eugene Lyons has done incalculable harm to the cause of U. S.-U.S.S.R. relations over a long period of years. He has hurled mud at everyone who has had a good... that belittles and slanders the Soviet Union and throws a monkey wrench into the nation's production program, with such defeatist ideas as: "Must we remain content to turn the crank of mass production and spew out vast amounts of back-

Talk by ALP Candidate Alfange, WJZ, 10:30 p. m.

Freedom Forum from London, WNYC, 6 P.M. . . . Eddie Cantor Returns, WEAF, 9 P.M. . . . Address by ALP Gubernatorial Candidate Dean Alfange, WJZ, 10:30 P.M. . . . New War Series, "The Man Behind the Gun," WABC, 10:30 P.M. . . .

MORNING

8:00-WABC—The World Today
WNYC—Monitor Views the News
WLIB—Overtures
8:15-WNYC—Want Ad Column of the Air
8:25-WNYC—Consumers Guide
8:45-WABC—Woman's Page of the Air
8:55-WNYC—Around New York Today
WEAF—You and the War
9:00-WNYC—Masterwork Hour
WJZ—Woman of Tomorrow
WQXR—Women and the War
9:15-WABC—School of the Americas
9:30-WMCA—Porter Patters
WJZ—Breakfast Club
10:00-WMCA—Health News
WOR—Pure Food Hour
WNYC—Consumer Information
WQXR—Lisa Sergio, Column of the Air
10:30-WMCA—Nutrition Program
10:45-WNYC—Live in Khaki
11:00-WMCA—Women and the War
WOR—News
WJZ—Breakfast at Sardi's
WLIB—This Is Romance
11:15-WEAF—Vic and Sade
WNYC—Musical Comedy Memories
WQXR—U. S. Army Program
11:30-WEAF—Against the Storm
WHOM—Russian Morning, Emanuel Pollack
11:45-WNYC—You and Your Health

AFTERNOON

12:00-WEAF—News at Noon
WNYC—Music at Work
WABC—Kate Smith Speaks
WQXR—Midday Music WLIB—News
12:15-WLIB—Luncheon Music
12:30-WOR—News
WJZ—Nat'l Farm and Home Hour
1:00-WEAF—Mary Margaret McBride, Talks for Women
WQXR—Luncheon Symphony
1:05-WNYC—Wake Up, New York
1:15-WJZ—Meet Your Neighbor
1:30-WNYC—Metropolitan Review, Art Hodes
WLIB—Great Voices
2:00-WOR—Martha Deane, Talks for Women WNYC—News
WQXR—Chamber Music
2:05-WNYC—Scenes from the Operas
2:30-WQXR—Latin-American Music
3:00-WOR—Mutual Goes A-Calling
WJZ—Prescott Presents
WHN—Blues Dodgers
WQXR—Your Request Program
WLIB—News
3:30-WJZ—Listen to Our Men on Land, Sea and Air
WNYC—Science for the Seven Million
WABC—Columbia Concert Orchestra
3:45-WNYC—News
3:55-WNYC—Civilian Defense News
4:00-WNYC—Four Strings at 4
WLIB—Treasury Star Parade
WQXR—Mid-Afternoon Concert
WJZ—Club Matinee
4:15-WABC—Victory in the Home, Arthur Godfrey
WLIB—Concert Hall
4:30-WMCA—Treasury Star Parade
WNYC—Greenwich House Music School Concert
WABC—Children Are Also People
WOR—Food Forum
4:45-WLIB—Musical Souvenirs
WABC—Are You a Genius?
WQXR—Music of the United Nations
WLIB—Great Classics
5:15-WQXR—Estelle Sternberger, The Washington Front
WABC—Mother and Dad
5:30-WQXR—Great Masters
5:45-WJZ—Secret City WHN—News

EVENING

6:00-WEAF—Funny Money Man
WOR—Uncle Don WJZ—News
WNYC—Freedom Forum from London
WABC—News Analysis
WHN—Stamp Club
WQXR—Music to Remember
WLIB—News
6:15-WEAF—News
WABC—Hedda Hopper's Hollywood
WLIB—Candlelight and Silver
6:30-WMCA—Sidney Mosley
WOR—News WJZ—Song Clinic
WABC—Keep Working, Keep Singing, Frank Parker
WHN—News
WQXR—Dinner Concert
6:40-WNYC—Instructions to Air Raid Wardens
6:45-WEAF—Spotlight on Sport, Bill Stearn
WOR—Here's Morgan WNYC—News
WJZ—Lowell Thomas
WHN—Canteen Society
WLIB—Clifford Evans
6:55-WNYC—Want Ad Column of the Air
7:00-WEAF—Fred Waring's Orchestra
WOR—Sports News, Stan Lomax
WNYC—Masterwork Hour
WHN—George Hamilton Combs
WQXR—Listeners Favorites
7:15-WMCA—Five-Star Final
WEAF—News
WOR—Confidentially Yours
WABC—Harry James' Orchestar
WHN—Today's Sports
7:30-WMCA—Johannes Steel
WEAF—Musical Review
WOR—Go Get It
WABC—Easy Aces
WHN—Rhythm in the Evening
WQXR—Treasury of Music
7:45-WABC—Mr. Keene, Tracer of Lost Persons
WHN—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
8:00-WEAF—Thin Man Mysteries
WOR—Sizing Up the News, Cal Tinney
WJZ—Watch the World Go By
WABC—Nelson Eddy Song Recital
WQXR—Symphony Hall
8:15-WMCA—Voice of Freedom
WHN—Behind the Washington Scene
8:30-WMCA—Let There Be Music
WEAF—Tommy Dorsey's Orchestra
WOR—True Story Theatre of the Air
WJZ—Manhattan at Midnight
WABC—Dr. Christian, Gene Hersholt
9:00-WEAF—Eddie Cantor Program
WOR—Gabriel Heatter
WJZ—Chamber Orchestra of Lower Basin Street
WABC—Mischa Auer Program
9:15-WOR—Sports News, Red Barber
WQXR—Musical Personalities
9:30-WEAF—Mr. District Attorney
WOR—Dark Destiny
WJZ—Spotlight Bands
WABC—Bob Burns Program
WQXR—Concert Orchestra
10:00-WEAF—Kay Kyser's Kollege of Musical Knowledge
WOR—News and Views by John B. Hughes
WJZ—Raymond Gram Swing
WABC—Great Moments in Music
WQXR—Record Albums
10:15-WOR—The Wax Museum
10:30-WMCA—News, WOR—Paul Schubert
WJZ—Address by ALP Gubernatorial Candidate Alfange
WABC—The Man Behind the Gun
10:45-WOR—Music on the Rhythm Front
WHN—Sports Final
11:00-WMCA—Harlem Amateur Night
WEAF-WOR-WJZ—News
WABC—News and Commentary
WHN—Newsreel Theatre
WQXR—Just Music
11:30-WEAF—Author's Playhouse

...claimed in most of the large cities of the British Empire.

From the very begining of the program it was apparent that Miss Nelsova is an artist of rare sensitivity. Her interpretations displayed a great measure of flexibility, her moods ever changing to fit the style of the music. Although the musical plan was diligently thought out Miss Nelsova never lost the spontaneity so necessary to a vigorous and exciting performance.

The program opened with a Prelude by the Hungarian composer Emmanuel Moor. Miss Nelsova's attack was firm, her intonation impeccable and her tone rich, but a bit on the edgy side. Her playing of the Prelude was imbued with the emotional fervor which characterized the whole evening.

Best Interpretation In Beethoven Sonata

It was in the Beethoven A major sonata that Miss Nelsova had her most poetic moments. Here she was the sensitive artist, ever searching and sensing the most delicate whims and moods of the composer.

It was unfortunate that some of the character of the Scherzo was obscured by an unnecessarily rapid tempo. In the second half of the program, which consisted of an Aria by Stravinsky, Adagio and Rondo by Weber and Variations on a Rococo Theme by Tschaikovsky, Miss Nelsova played with elan and a fleet technique.

Miss Nelsova was accompanied by Valentin Pavlovsky whose cold piano failed to provide the sympathetic background her 'cello deserved.

E. A. B.

'Inside Britain'

"Inside Britain" had its American premiere at the Fifth Avenue Playhouse on October 5th. It is a group of short films showing the changes made by war, the attitudes of the British people to them, and how the people are fighting.

A scene from "Native Land" the film epic of American labor coming this Thursday to the Irving Place Theatre. On the same program, the Soviet film "Battle for Siberia."

Victor Yakhontoff, and Vincent Youmans.

Elie Siegmeister, who composed the music for "Doodle Dandy of the U.S.A." The musical play will be given at the Hunter College Theatre on Oct. 18.

Music

A special performance of "Doodle Dandy of the U.S.A." by Saul Lancourt and Elie Siegmeister, will be given at the Hunter College Theatre on October 18th. Excerpts from the score are being sent to school and music supervisors in the 130 towns where the musical play is to be performed.

o

An American Artists Series will begin at the Academy of Music on October 27th with John Herrick, baritone, and Regina Resnik, dramatic soprano.

o

Joseph Szigeti will make thirteen New York appearances this season, in the course of a nation-wide tour. The first of these will be at the 92nd St. YMHA on November 4th, when he will begin a series of Mozart Sonatas.

o

Anne Brown, soprano, began her season on Oct. 1st in Toronto. Bruna Castagna will return to the United States this fall, to open her season in San Francisco. . . . Leonard Warren, Metropolitan Opera singer, has been re-engaged for the 1943 season in Buenos Aires and Rio de Janeiro.

o

Eugene Ormandy, of the fabulous memory, memorized the 80 minute, 300-page Shostakovich Seventh Symphony, in three and one-half hours flat.

"Tactics," to a more elaborate, but

Al Moss and Laura

Laura Duncan and Al Moss really have a lot of fun together. They sing and play the piano professionally, lend their talents to progressive affairs, enjoy their favorite pastime of fishing and stay happily married.

Laura, popular Negro songstress, and Al, pianist and rising young composer, did not always get along together in sweet harmony. When they first met, over four years ago, Al was directing a group of singers. One persisted in giggling annoyingly throughout the rehearsal. Angrily singling out the culprit, Al proceeded to make the singer sing harmony and sing it alone. No small amount of disharmony ensued. But it wasn't long before Laura, the singer, and Al, were in harmony.

Currently at the Village Vanguard, Laura has been working on the professional stage for some years now. Getting her first break in "Hot Rhythm" back in 1930 she has been in the "Blackbirds" of '33 and '34, "Virginia," and "Swingin' the Dream," at the Center Theatre. Readers will probably remember her best from the Noel Coward show, "Set to Music," starring Bea Lillie.

Starting his musical career as a concert singer, Al won a reputation in Europe. His press agent sent a batch of enthusiastic reviews to New York agents and Al was promptly ordered to cross the ocean and start singing in his own native America.

In spite of this experience, Al is convinced that "during the progress of this People's War, discrimination will certainly go."

Entertain Tonight At Party Rally

Tonight Al and Laura will entertain an audience of over 1,500 trade unionists at the rally at Manhattan Center. This rally will hear the Communist candidates Israel Amter, for governor, and Ben Davis, Jr., for representative-at-large, present their Party's program for victory. Mother Bloor, celebrating her 80th birthday will be there, too, to speak for a Second Front.

B. M.

LAST CHANCE TO REGISTER!
Registration from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M.
SCHOOL FOR DEMOCRACY
13 Astor Place, New York
GRamercy 7-4086

USE YOUR DAILY WORKER COUPON BOOK COVERS FOR THE FOLLOWING THEATRES
STANLEY THEATRE
Seventh Ave., between 41st & 42nd Sts.
THREE COUPON BOOK COVERS plus 25 cents. Except week-ends. "FEATURING FIRST-RUN FILMS"
IRVING PLACE Thea.
Irving Place near 14th St.
THREE COUPON BOOK COVERS plus 25 cents. Except week-ends. "HOME OF OUTSTANDING FILMS"
RADIO THEATRE
Gr. Blvd. & Jennings St., Bronx
THREE COUPON BOOK COVERS plus 17 cents wkdays, 22 cents wkends "AN INTIMATE PLAYHOUSE"
WORLD THEATRE
49th St. near 7th Ave.
THREE COUPON BOOK COVERS plus 25 cents. Except week-ends. "DISTINCTIVE FOREIGN FILMS" Additional Theatres will be added from time to time.

RODEO
RODEO
MAD. SQ. GARDEN
3000 SEATS $1.10
NOW thru Oct. 25
ROY ROGERS In Person
Every nite, Ret. $1.65 to $3.65 at Garden or Western Union Offices outside of Manhattan. Mats. Sat., Sun. & Oct. 12

THE STAGE
ANGEL STREET
with VINCENT PRICE, JUDITH EVELYN, LEO G. CARROLL
GOLDEN, W. 45th St. CI. 6-6740. Evs. 8:40 Mats. WED., SAT. & COLUMBUS DAY, 2:40
"A Perfect Comedy."—Atkinson, Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with DOROTHY GISH & LOUIS CALHERN
269 SEATS at $1.10
EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 40th St. Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40

The Story of the Rise of the Russian Revolution!
A DRAMATIC SPECTACLE OF MAN, GROUND UNDER A SYSTEM OF IRON, POWER AND GREED
ONE OF THE GREATEST FILMS OF ALL TIME!
also: CHARLIE CHAPLIN COMEDY
plus Maxim Gorky's "MOTHER" directed by Pudovkin
The print of "End of St. Petersburg" was made available to the 55th St. PLAYHOUSE exclusively for this limited showing. Other copies have been returned to the U.S.S.R.

"The most interesting and boldest experiment of the year. . . . Ten hits!"—Archer Winston, Post
"Inside Britain"
"Rousing."—Telegram
"Striking."—Times
"Don't miss it."—WORKER
with LESLIE HOWARD
5th AVE. PLAYHOUSE
66 FIFTH AVE. (12th St.) AL. 4-7661

HELD OVER ONE MORE DAY!
"THIS IS THE ENEMY!"
—plus—
BALLET RUSSE DE MONTE CARLO
In Technicolor
Extra Paderewski in a Film Concert
IRVING Place

Last 2 Days
THEY STILL LAUGH AND SING!
SPRING SONG
SOVIET MUSICAL
Latest U.S.S.R. War Shorts
"100 MILLION WOMEN"
"FRONTLINE HOSPITAL"
STANLEY 7th Ave. bet. 42-41 St. 25c
American Premiere FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 9th
"In the Rear of the Enemy"

PARK Thea. COL. CIRCLE & 59th St. Circle 7-9312 25c to 5 P.M.
TODAY Through FRIDAY
JOHN STEINBECK'S Epic of Mexico
Narrated by Burgess Meredith
"FORGOTTEN VILLAGE"
"An abiding delight."—N. Y. Times
And stirring drama of Japanese treachery
"ORDERS FROM TOKYO"
with Danielle Darrieux (& Latest News)
Added Attraction, DON COSSACK CHOIR

BRONX
FIRST BRONX SHOWING
"THIS IS THE ENEMY!"
also: "NEW WINE" (Life of Schubert)
ASCOT, 183rd St. & Gr. Concourse

BROOKLYN
New Century's TIVOLI
FULTON ST. OPPOSITE BORO HALL
TODAY THROUGH SATURDAY. DOORS OPEN AT 11 A.M.
FIRST BROOKLYN SHOWING!
"THIS IS the ENEMY!"
First Soviet Drama of Europe's Heroic Resistance to the Nazis
Also: "SCATTERGOOD RIDES HIGH"

NOTICE TO READERS
If you want to see more theatre advertising in your paper
ALWAYS MENTION
DAILY WORKER and THE WORKER
when
BUYING YOUR THEATRE TICKETS

83

4

Chaplin: Great Man Who Calls Himself a Little Man

By Edith Anderson

The people who heard Charlie Chaplin speak at Carnegie Hall Friday night will have something to remember for the rest of their lives.

There, on the platform of the great Second Front rally of the Artists' Front to Win the War, stood the great man who calls himself a little man, in all his simplicity, tenderness and courage, addressing an audience who adored him, and yet feeling no difference between himself and them.

CHARLES CHAPLIN

One of the Longest Standing Ovations

When Chaplin walked onto the stage, a slight, dignified, white-haired man, everything else disappeared—the brilliant stage, the glittering celebrities sitting row upon row behind him—and the audience rose spontaneously to cheer, in one of the longest standing ovations ever accorded in Carnegie Hall.

Like an experienced old director, he set about arranging his table and microphone, smiled affectionately to the audience, and began:

"Ladies and gentlemen—and to you in the galleries—comrades."

When the second burst of cheering died down, he said "And I do mean comrades." Of the Red Army, he added, "and its a pleasure and a privilege to refer to them as our comrades."

He spoke of the columnists who jeered that he wanted to run the war. "I have an idea that they want to run it themselves," he said. "They don't want a second front, but I do—and so does Marshal Timoshenko and so does Stalin and so does every self-respecting American citizen in this country.

"I'm no strategist. I'm the common man, one of the public. But Stalin knows what he's talking about. He wouldn't ask for it if he didn't think it were possible.

"Let us have a second front—because we promised it — and we promised it soon—so let us have it now.

"I'm not afraid," he continued, "whether the newspaper writers pan my future pictures or not. Many of them were in the America First Committee. Now they want us to be America Last.

"If we are to pay for this war with blood and tears, then I am going to speak from my heart and mind whether the columnists and fifth columnists like it or not."

Charlie Chaplin doesn't have to work to win over an audience. His audience is won in advance, because he is what he is. But when he started to talk about audiences and how he felt about them, and quite unintentionally fell into some typical Chaplin pantomime, the audience was simply in love with him. In love—that's no exaggeration.

He told about the first time he, the pantomimist, had to make a public speech. It was during the last war, when he was asked to sell Victory Bonds, along with Douglas Fairbanks, Mary Pickford, and Marie Dressler, all experienced speakers. He was terrified.

"A steely-eyed young man came up to me and said 'Don't try to be funny!'" Chaplin didn't. With pathetic gestures he showed us how he tried not to be funny, exclaiming rapidly "Buy Victory Bonds buy Victory Bonds buy Victory bonds!"

"In the excitement," he reported sadly, "I fell off the platform, and Marie Dressler on top of me, and we both fell upon the steely-eyed young man," who turned out to be Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

But Chaplin had nothing but praise for the steely-eyed Assistant Secretary. He called President Roosevelt "a man who will take his place with Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln. . . . Yes, the man who released Browder."

Then Chaplin talked about Harry Bridges; he talked about everything the people cared about. "I hope the persona non grata will be lifted from Harry Bridges," he said.

"I spoke to Harry Bridges from California. He's for the war effort 100 per cent. People have an idea that Harry Bridges leads men to strikes—but the men lead him. . . .

"Who, What Are the Communists?"

"I want to clarify the air," Chaplin said. "Communism used to be a big bugaboo. Who, what are the Communists? We are beginning to understand that they are ordinary people like ourselves, who love beauty, who love life—mothers who take pride in their sons. They're not wild people, they don't eat their young. They are mothers who kiss their sons goodbye, perhaps never to see them again, as American mothers are doing. . . .

"They say the Russians don't believe in God. But the Russian people must have a sense of eternity in their souls. The God of Compassion will understand—he is not technical. . . .

"They say Communism may spread out all over the world. And I say—so what? . . . Yes—who knows what's going to happen after the war?

"We do know that you cannot stop human progress."

Here Chaplin hesitated. "We don't know yet whether we'll win or lose," he said. "But you cannot destroy the progress of the little people. I think of something Robert Ingersoll once said—a great old man—To teach the alphabet is to inaugurate a revolution. Think it over.

"I Want to Thank Stalingrad"

"We are not going to go back to the ragged days of individualism, ragged for the few and ragged for the many.

"I want to thank the President of the United States. We the people, the artists, the Bohemians, and the great middle class are with you. . . .

"I want to pay tribute to 8,000,000 dead Russians. I want to thank the millions who are fighting and dying while we their allies are 'getting ready'. . . .

"I want to thank Stalingrad. We shall come, before you are bled white, with arms and men, brave men like yourselves. We together with you will win the war and the peace. The dead will be more present than the living. Their brave deeds will shine like a shaft of light over the table of peace."

As the great man left the platform, he waved affectionately, and the audience rose to their feet and cheered and waved back as if their life depended on that cheering and waving. They cheered and cheered until he came back and held up two fingers in a V.

"V for Victory," he said, "and there's two" he counted the two fingers—"for a Second Front!"

We Spend a Quiet Evening With the Ballet Russe

S. Hurok presents The Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo at the Metropolitan Opera House, Season of Ballet.

By Donald Townsend

"Snow Maiden," a charming Russian legend of the beautiful daughter of Father Frost and Mother Spring, whose fey existence, warmed by the love of a young villager, fades away on her betrothal day, was the high point on a ballet program October 15, which included two well established favorites: "Scheherazade," "Coppelia" and "Gaieties."

ALBERT MALTZ

Training Writers To Work for Victory

By Jack Young

HOLLYWOOD, Oct. 17.—"The future of American culture and the freedom of American writers both depend upon the victory of the United Nations," says Albert Maltz, president, West Coast chapter, League of American Writers.

"That victory in turn will depend in no small measure upon the contribution of writers to the thinking of our people. This is not professional vainglory; it is simple truth.

"In the morale and determination, in the understanding and anger of the American people at the front and at home, rests the winning or losing of the war. Words are weapons; those weapons are needed."

To help writers forge those weapons, the chapter is conducting a series of lectures by prominent writers, including Dashiell Hammett, Lillian Hellman, Dorothy Parker, Donald Ogden Stewart, Ring Lardner, Jr., Paul Jarrico, Ben Maddow, Lester Cole, Richard Collins, Ring Lardner, Sr., Ben Hecht, Gordon Kahn, Samuel Ornitz, Albert Maltz, Alvah Bessie, Dalton Trumbo, Lester Koenig, Frank Davis, Gordon Kanter, Ian McLellan Hunter, Paul Trivers, Frank Tuttle, Frank Davis, Ralph Dietrich, Ralph Ellison, Jay Gorney and Henry Myers, skits and revue forms; Ase Dordagee, journalism.

The School for Writers board is headed by Glenda Sullivan, executive secretary of the local league chapter; Margaret Maltz, school administrator, and Katherine Brandt, Elizabeth Gordon, Robert Lees and Fred Rinaldo.

Library Fans Take Notice:

'Count Me In' Is Nice To Look at; That's All

COUNT ME IN, an all-American musical comedy, with Charles Butterworth, Lucile Gear, Hal Leroy, June Preisser, Mary Healy, Gower and Jeanne, Melissa Mason and many others. Book by Walter Kerr and Leo Brady; music and lyrics by Ann Ronell. Dances staged by Robert Alton, costumes by Irene Sharaff, lighting by Ralph Sherman, scenery by Howard Bay. Produced by the Messrs. Shubert and Olson and Johnson, in association with Kraken Schmidlapp at the Ethel Barrymore Theatre.

By Ralph Warner

The war dominates "Count Me In," the "all-American musical comedy," which is now current at the Ethel Barrymore Theatre. This make-believe war is in earnest: everyone in the family except papa plays some part; and in its course one of the boys becomes a Navy flyer. Mama is in her own women's auxiliary; Sis is learning first aid, Sonny is an air raid warden. In spirit, "Count Me In" approaches the local side of hostilities with healthy freshness.

And it is a beautifully mounted show, with talented principals. Howard Bay has created effectively amusing settings; Irene Sharaff's costuming produces eye-caressing stage pictures. The attractive girls and boys dance with vim, vigor and vitality.

Yet it does not create the audience response for which its authors certainly hoped. Walter Kerr and Leo Brady wrote it first as an amateur show for Catholic University. Much of the comedy is whimsical rather than lusty. The lyrics by Ann Ronell are smart, but musically the numbers do not go over with that hearty bang which a hit show needs.

° ° °

One reason why "Count Me In" is nice to look at but not so interesting to hear is that the war which is being fought up there on the Barrymore stage is not the grim war that the news headlines reflect. It's possible—and it's one evidence of sturdy morale—for youngsters, upon whom the main burden of fighting depends, to go on their military way with a smile and a quip on their lips. But by now it is apparent that most Broadway producers are afraid to tackle any disagreeable aspects of the struggle.

"Count Me In" like several of its recent predecessors on the stage, avoids "Hitler" and "fascism" as nasty words which must not be mentioned in public. The good old U. S. A. apparently fights only the Nipponese. The Nazis, who have wrecked and ruined half a world, are nowhere on the horizon.

The result is that the audience—which knows better—just can't get worked up over an unreal situation—even in a musical comedy.

° ° °

In eye-appeal, however, "Count Me In" excels. Robert Alton's dance direction is superlative. Hal Leroy, comedy, with Charles Butterworth, Lucile Gear, Hal Leroy, June Preisser, Mary Healy, Gower and Jeanne, Melissa Mason and many others. Book by Walter Kerr and Leo Brady; music and lyrics by Ann Ronell. Dances staged by Robert Alton, costumes by Irene Sharaff, lighting by Ralph Sherman, scenery by Howard Bay. Produced by the Messrs. Shubert and Olson and Johnson, in association with Kraken Schmidlapp at the Ethel Barrymore Theatre.

Rodzinsky Subs For Samosud, Shostakovich

After the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Society tried and failed to bring Dmitri Shostakovich to this country to conduct his Seventh Symphony, it issued another invitation—this time to Samuel Samosud. Samosud, a musician actively connected with the rich musical life of the Soviet Union, directed the world premiere of the Seventh Symphony.

Unfortunately this plan also fell through when the Society received a cable from Samosud saying:

"Sincerely grateful appreciation my musical art and cordial invitation come New York conduct concerts devoted works contemporary Soviet composers. But am so much occupied with work in theatres which I am bound by contracts that despite my great wish am unable to leave Soviet Union this season. Thank you again for kind invitation which unfortunately am unable to accept.—Samosud.

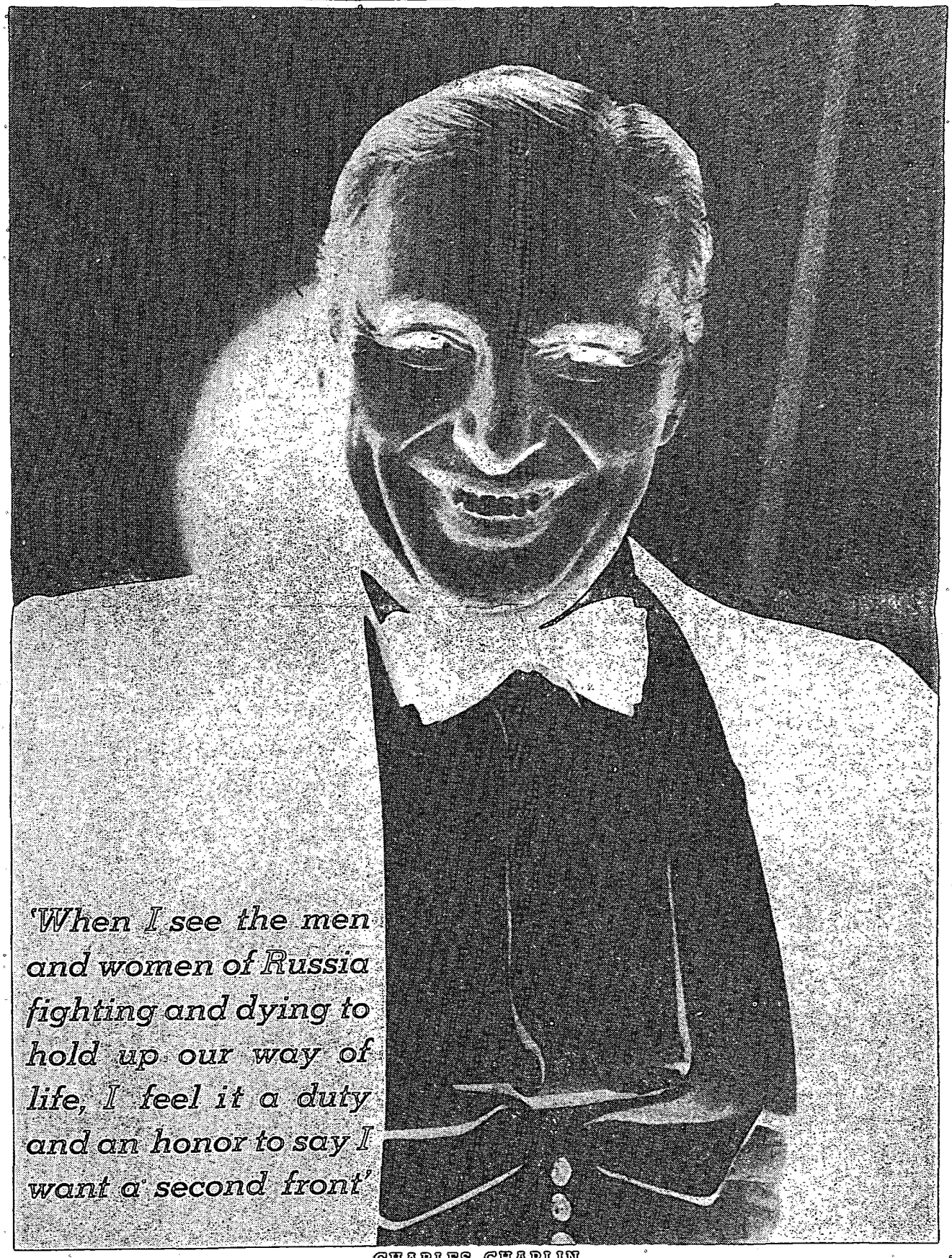
The Philharmonic-Symphony has now asked Artur Rodzinski to present the three important and popular symphonies of Shostakovich on his programs here.

Dr. Rodzinski, conductor of the Cleveland Orchestra, comes to the Philharmonic this year for one month from November 12 through December 13, and will present the First, Fifth and Seventh Symphonies of Shostakovich during his first three weeks in New York.

During Artur Rodzinski's final week with the Philharmonic-Symphony, on December 10 and 11, he will present for the first time in the Society's history, Berlioz's "Damnation of Faust."

Flynn Appeals to Irish

The Worker Magazine Section



CHARLES CHAPLIN
(See Page 7)

—The Worker Photo.

They Visited Hitler

By OAKLEY JOHNSON

THE five men described on these pages—Herbert Hoover, Charles A. Lindbergh, Hamilton Fish, Robert R. Reynolds, William Randolph Hearst—all visited Hitler, talked with him, praised him.

They are important men. One is an ex-president and is today leader of the Republican Party. Two are leading members of Congress, one in the House, the other in the Senate. One was at one time a popular hero, and his name still has power despite revelations of unsavory connections. The fifth is the wealthiest individual newspaper publisher in the United States.

When any of these men take a strange stand on the war, or assail one or another of our Allies, or advocate a negotiated peace, or fail to support the rights of Labor and of the Negro people—just remember: they visited Hitler, talked with him, praised him.

WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST

William Randolph Hearst, millionaire newspaper publisher, began visiting Hitler before any of our office-holders did so, and repeated this kind of pleasure more than once. His first visit was in the summer of 1934, shortly after the notorious June purge in which Hitler massacred hundreds of dissident followers to strengthen his control over the Nazi Party organization.

Thus it came about that on Sept. 30, 1934, when Hitler had been in power only a little more than a year and a half, Hearst published an editorial song of praise for him in the New York American. It read, in part:

"Then came Hitler with his plan and preachment of a united Germany. . . .

"He restored character and courage.

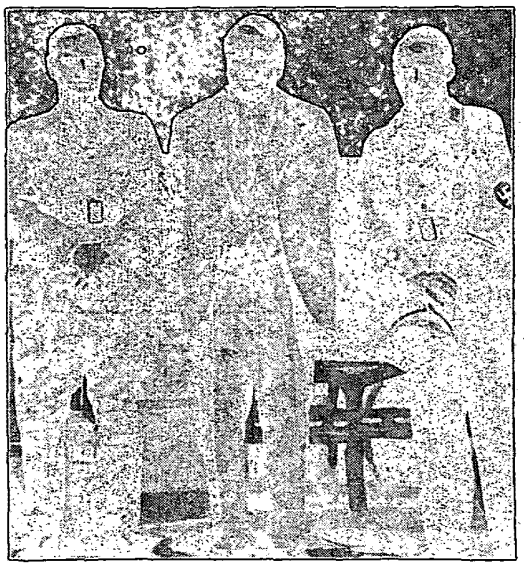
"He gave hope and confidence. . . .

"And the Germans love him for that.

"They regard him as a savior."

Later that fall and the following year he published articles written and signed by Gen. Herman Wilhelm Goering, Franz von Papen, Alfred Rosenberg, and Benito Mussolini.

Hearst has been accused of making a deal with the Nazi government to sell them the Hearst services in Europe for $100,000, a figure far in excess of any news agency's charge.



HEARST—Following 1935 Berlin conference with Nazi Propaganda Chief Alfred Rosenberg, Hearst is pictured (center) with Rosenberg (left) and Dr. Karl Bomer, chief of the press division of the Nazi Foreign Political Bureau.

HERBERT HOOVER

Herbert Hoover was the first prominent American statesman to visit Adolf Hitler.

On March 7, 1936—about a year and a half before World War II began—Herbert Hoover entered Nazi Germany, crossing over the border from Czechoslovakia. That was around six months before the infamous Munich Pact. Hoover took in reverse the path which Hitler six months later took in the opposite direction, when the Czechoslovak nation was crucified.

Hoover was the official guest that night of the Karl Schurz Society in Berlin.

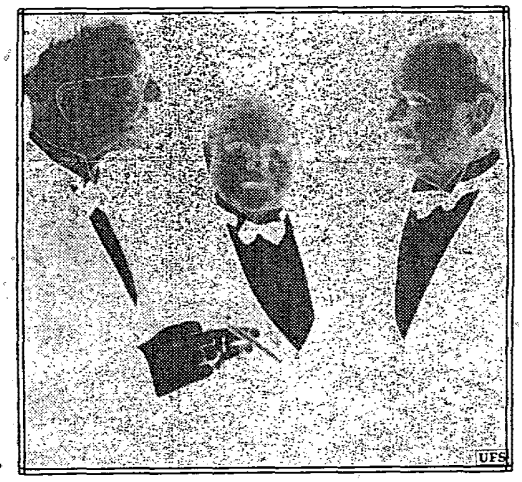
The following day, at noon, Hoover had a forty-minute talk with Hitler, and no one knows just what was said. "The former President refused to be quoted," said a March 8 dispatch to the New York Times, "asserting that it would be contrary to the rules of international courtesy for him to say anything about the conversation."

However, "reliable reports" said that "The major part of the conversation between Mr. Hoover and the Fuehrer was devoted to economics. Mr. Hoover asked for information regarding the functioning of the National Socialist economic system and Hitler, it is understood, painted a rosy picture of the Third Reich's future, though not minimizing present difficulties."

Hoover met other high Nazi officials besides Hitler, including Marshal Hermann Goering, Baron Konstantin von Neurath, and Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, the latter being finance minister at that time.

Hoover was wined and dined in Germany. At a banquet tendered in Hoover's honor by the Karl Shurz Society, Dr. Schacht said: "We may expect great things yet from the man who is our guest!"

The Times story which on March 9, reported the banquet said: "Mr. Hoover answered by praising modern [i.e. Nazi] Germany's technical and scientific accomplishments. . . ."



HOOVER—After 1938 conference with Nazi officials, Hoover (right) posed for this picture with Nazi financial bigwig Dr. Hjalmar Schacht.

CHARLES LINDBERGH

Col. Charles E. Lindbergh visited Nazi Germany three different times: in July, 1936; in October, 1937; and in October, 1938.

The first time he went on invitation of Nazi Air Minister Hermann Goering, and "inspected" Nazi aviation plants. The second time, newspaper accounts say, he received an "ovation." The third time, he received from Adolf Hitler the Service Cross of the Order of the German Eagle with Star, the second highest Nazi decoration, but ranked only by the Grand Cross of the same order.

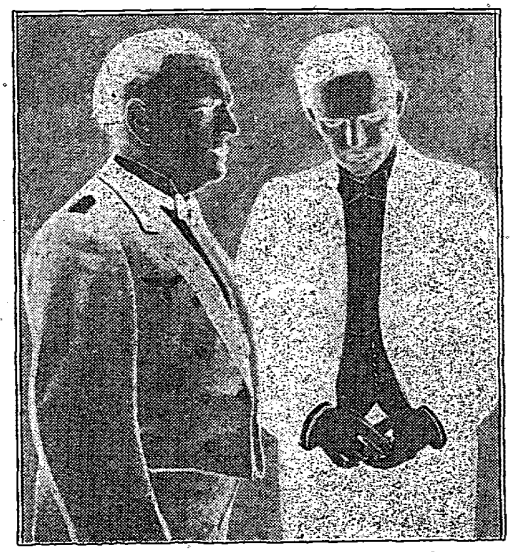
In order to understand these three visits to Nazi Germany, one must know that between the second and third visits Lindbergh visited another country—the Soviet Union. That was in August, 1938, scarcely two months before he got the Hitler medal. In the Soviet Union he made a quick trip, looked at a couple of factories, and witnessed an air show. Then he went direct from Moscow to London, dined with the Cliveden Set at Lady Astor's, and told this crowd, including the then Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, that the Red Air Force was no good and the Nazi Luftwaffe could knock it out of the sky in no time.

It is widely believed that Lindbergh's statement at this time paved the way for British acceptance of the Chamberlain-Hitler Munich Pact which sacrificed Czechoslovakia.

Soviet aviators indignantly called Lindbergh "a hanger-on and lackey of German fascists" and "a hired liar."

From London, right after Munich, Lindbergh went to Berlin. He arrived Oct. 11, ostensibly to attend a meeting of the Lilienthal Society for Aeronautical Research. He was a guest at a banquet given by Air Marshal Hermann Goering at the former Kaiser's Potsdam Palace.

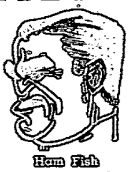
The Hitler medal was presented to Lindbergh at another banquet, on Oct. 19, in the name of the Fuehrer, and was pinned on personally by Goering. The Times story said: "The Order of the German Eagle was created to honor distinguished foreigners who have deserved well of the Reich." It added that Lindbergh "proudly wore the decoration during the evening."



LINDBERGH—Three times visitor to Nazis, Lindbergh is shown at a Nazi Congress with Head Staff Engineer Wendland.

REP. HAM FISH

Congressman Hamilton Fish, Republican, of New York, led a whole delegation of like-minded Congressmen to visit Hitler, and when they returned to the United States on the President Harding, Sept. 20, 1939, after Hitler had invaded Poland and World War II had begun, they issued a joint statement advocating "neutrality."



Ham Fish

Besides Fish, the Congressmen were as follows: Harold Knutson, Republican, of Minnesota; Dewey Short, Republican, of Missouri; T. S. McMillan, Democrat, of South Carolina, and Louis C. Rabaut, Democrat, of Michigan. All these men are still in the United States Congress at Washington, helping to make our laws.

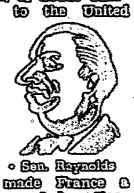
The kind of "neutrality" they wanted may be judged from Hamilton Fish's statement in a separate interview: "You will be able to settle Britain's motives within 48 hours," he said to a Times reporter. "If she declares war on Russia, then it is sincere idealism. If not, then it is the old balance of power again."

Congressman Fish had a long talk in Salzburg with Nazi Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop about the middle of August, 1939. He reported afterward that he expected war, "but I am not able to give further information, as we had a very open conversation."

It was more than two years after this that Fish's relations with the Nazi agent, George Sylvester Viereck, through his secretary, George Hill, became a national scandal.

SEN. REYNOLDS

When Senator Robert R. Reynolds, Democrat, of South Carolina, returned to the United States, Dec. 22, 1938, after a visit to Nazi Germany, he was firmly convinced that the Europe of the future would be ruled by Adolf Hitler.



Sen. Reynolds

"Hitler has made France a secondary power and has England on her knees," he said with enthusiasm. Senator Reynolds is today chairman of the important Senate Committee on Military Affairs.

The Times, Dec. 23, reported: "Senator Reynolds predicted that within five years Germany would have organized a new State, including present Czechoslovakia and a large part of the Ukraine, bringing the total population under his domination to 150,000,000 people."

The "Ukraine" referred to was, of course, Soviet Ukraine.

Despite this prediction, Senator Reynolds said the talk of a war danger was "nonsense," and added, "It is only an economic battle over there."

The next day, when he got back to Washington, D. C., he declared in a press interview that it was wrong for Americans to hate Hitler.

"We sit over here and knock Hitler and knock Mussolini," he said, "and every one else who differs with us in how a government should be run. We've got to stop hating."

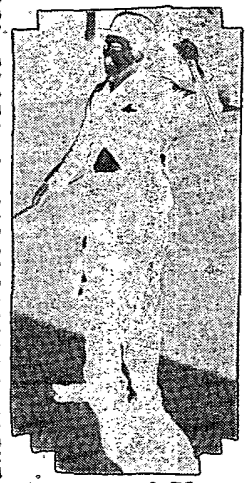
. . . Senator Reynolds, it should be remembered, is publisher of The Vindicator, a periodical which advocates anti-Semitism and has expressed favorable opinions of Hitler.

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

He said: "No, don't try to be funny, just give it to them from the shoulder, tell them to buy a Liberty Bond, and so forth and so on!" Well, I was so nervous, I must have spoken about 30 words a second. I stood up there and said: "Don't-forget-to-buy-your-Liberty-Bond — every-mother's-son-of-you — President-Wilson-and-so-forth-and-so-on."

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

In my estimation, he is one of the greatest Presidents of the United States, a man who will take his place with Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln—yes, a man who has achieved more progress, direct progress, for the little people than any other President, barring Lincoln, who freed the slaves; yes, a man who released Browder. I noticed there were one or two comfortable people shocked at that. But I am not shocked at an act of mercy. I am thankful for it.

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

I NOTICE that the persona non grata has been lifted from the Italians. I would like to say that I hope that it will be lifted soon from Harry Bridges. I spoke to Harry Bridges in California. He is for the war effort 100 per cent. Some people still have an idea that Harry Bridges used to lead his men into strikes. I want to tell you this—his men led him!

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

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

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

And then they say, what if Communism spreads out all over the world?

So what? I can live on $25,000 a year. Nice work, if you can get it.

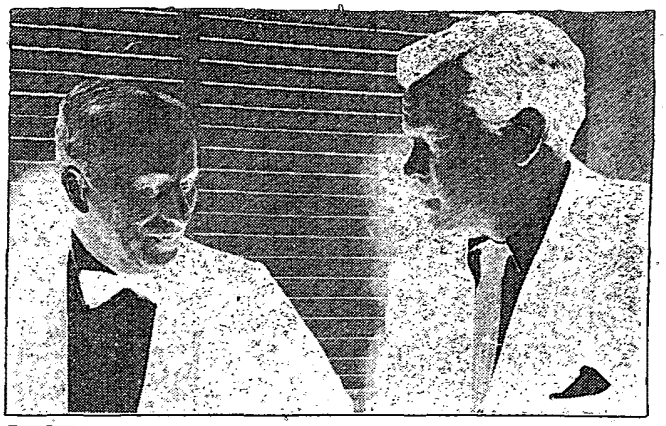
Who knows what is going to happen after the war? We haven't won it yet. We may lose it. But this I know: You can't stop human progress. No, Mr. Hitler, you can't stop it, however you try. You can't stop the human mind from working and improving. If you want to try to stop the little people from progressing, then you must tear down your telegraph poles, tear down your schools, blow them up, destroy the laboratories and libraries, and leave no trace of them. When I think of Robert Ingersoll, a grand old man, I remember that he said: "To teach the alphabet is to inaugurate revolution." Think it over.

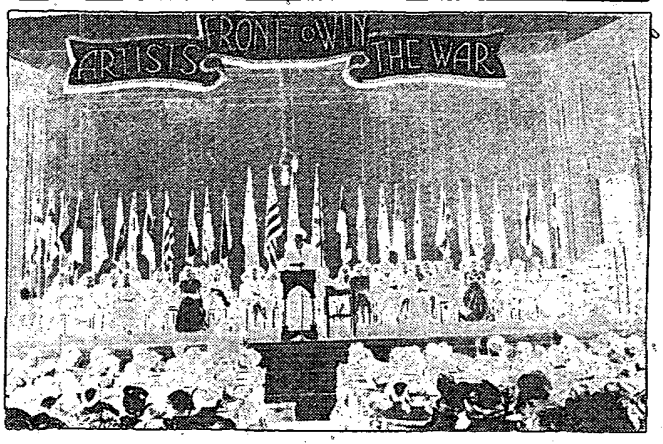
NO, WE DON'T know what we are going to get after this war but I am not concerned, nor is any other decent person who knows we must crush fascism before anything else good can happen, and who is not greedy or avaricious. But this I know: We are not going to go back to the rugged days of individualism,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

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

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

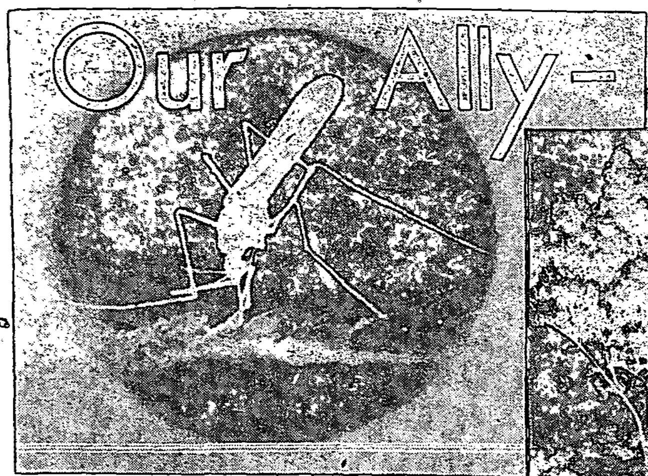
But we shall come before you bled white. We shall come with arms and men, brave men like yourselves. And we, together with you will defeat and crush our enemy. We, together with you, will win the peace. And at that peace conference, our dead will be more present than the living and their sacrifices and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

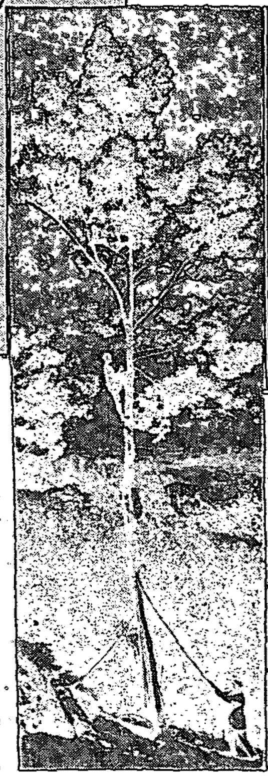




Orson Welles, youthful Hollywood producer who presided at New York's Artists' Front to Win-the-War meeting at Carnegie Hall is shown with Mr. Chaplin at the meeting. Lower picture shows a view of the meeting looking toward the stage.

Our Ally—Medicine for Malaria





Natives on a quinine plantation in Java stripping bark from trees.

Chinese children being examined for enlarged spleens, sign of mailaria infection. The malaria mosquito (upper left) was caught in the act of sucking human blood.

A Doctor Describes Dread Tropic Disease And Our Efforts to Combat Its Menace

By DR. D. C.

THE disposition of our armed forces in parts of the world such as India, China, Africa, the West Indies and South America exposes them to a *group* of diseases known as tropical diseases. Most common of this *group* is malaria, and its control—prevention and cure—represents a problem of prime importance for our military men.

How common malaria is can be shown by a survey of its incidence. Recent estimates say that 800,000,000 people through*out* the world suffer from the disease. In India alone, malaria is directly responsible for about one million deaths each year, and *indirectly* responsible for another million.

MALARIA is caused by single-celled organisms called Plasmodia. It is transmitted to healthy people by the bite of the females of certain mosquitoes called anopheles.

Symptoms are produced because the malaria organisms grow within red blood corpuscles, and when they mature, they burst the red cell open. When this happens, the person experiences a severe chill and fever which lasts about six hours. After bursting out of the red blood corpuscles, the organisms re-enter others, and in 48 or 72 hours, the chills and fever are repeated—unless treated. In addition to chills, fever, and sweating, the patient will suffer from a swollen and painful spleen, cold sores about the mouth; he will be worn, weary, anemic; his appetite will be gone, his spirit shot, and he will have a few other unpleasant symptoms.

Prevention of malaria must go hand in hand with treatment. Mosquitoes can be destroyed at their breeding places — swamps and stagnant waters—by drainage, by filling in, and by spreading oil over them. Traps to catch adult mosquitoes as well as netting and odorous solutions help prevent bites.

WHEN one thinks of treatment of malaria, one thinks of quinine, and rightly so. Until the Japanese fascists took over Java, quinine was the most widely used drug. However, because of the tie-up between monopoly control and colonial exploitation peculiar to imperialist economy, 97 per cent of the world's supply of quinine, derived from cinchona bark, came from Java, leaving the United Nations without a supply.

Large stocks of quinine had been built up in this country, but not nearly enough. We are now hoarding this stock, and no doctor can prescribe quinine for any use other than the treatment of malaria.

MORE and more, then, we are turning to the use of other drugs. In 1936, the drug atabrine was introduced. This is a synthetic drug—that is, made in a chemical laboratory and not derived directly from nature—and its patents were controlled by I. G. Farbenindustrie, the German Chemical Trust. One American company had rights to manufacture atabrine, but could do so in limited quanties. When it was demanded that the chemical secret be made available to other companies so as to increase the supply, this company refused. Only recently has our government broken this resistance, but after valuable time was lost.

Fortunately, atabrine is as effective as quinine, but it must be given cautiously and under supervision. There are two other drugs—Plasmochin and certuna—but these are used only in special instances.

Spuds or Wheat?

Our British Allies Discuss Which To Grow for Most Food Value per Acre

By J. B. S. HALDANE

LONDON.

LORD WOOLTON is urging us to eat more potatoes instead of bread. Here are what I take to be some of his reasons. In a satisfactory diet we need food with sufficient fuel value, measured in calories, to enable us to work and keep warm. We need enough proteins for growth and repairs. We need lime, iron, and other minerals. And we need small amounts of a number of very different substances which are lumped together as vitamins.

Now if we were to try and live almost entirely on a single food, bread would be the best available. It will give the needed calories, and a rather poor ration of protein, though it needs some supplementing. Whereas potatoes are a grand source of calories, and a fair source of one vitamin, but a rather worse source of protein than wheat.

A man could therefore probably live longer on bread alone than potatoes alone. But we are a long way from having to do either, so this does not matter much. Now a good acre of potatoes will yield about twice as many calories per year as an acre of wheat. So provided we can supplement the spuds with first-rate proteins from meat, milk, or best of all, cheese, a good deal of land is better used for potatoes than wheat.

OF course some land is far better suited for one crop than the other, and the potato crop is much more liable to go wrong than the wheat crop. There are a number of reasons for this. Bread wheats have been grown in Europe for several thousand years, so they have had longer to adapt themselves to our climate than potatoes, which have only been grown for about 350 years.

More important is the fact that potatoes are normally reproduced vegetatively. The so-called seed potatoes are not seeds in the ordinary sense of the word, but tubers like those we eat. They are not formed by sexual reproduction, like wheat grains, or the seeds which are formed by potato flowers.

Sexual reproduction gives much more chance for variation than sexless reproduction, besides allowing the combination of different qualities by crossing. So it is favorable both to natural and artificial selection, and plants which we propagate from seed, such as wheat, peas, and carrots, can generally be improved quicker than those propagated by tubers, bulbs, cuttings, or grafts, such as potatoes, apples, and bananas.

THE *potato* can be grown from seeds, but none of the varieties breeds true. Out of several thousand seedlings only one or two are likely to be better *from* the farmer's point of view than their parents. And one can only find out whether they are better by *testing them* in *different soils*.

Finally the potato belongs to a family, the Solanaceae, including nightshade and tobacco, which is particularly liable to virus diseases. These are diseases whose agents are far too small to see with a microscope, though they can be seen with the electron microscope.

The viruses of a number of potato diseases can be obtained fairly pure by the same chemical processes which are used for separating different proteins from any mixture of proteins such as egg-white or blood serum. So long as you keep them in a bottle they show no signs of life.

BUT when they are injected into a potato leaf, either artificially through a scratch, or naturally by a biting insect, a disease develops. Different viruses cause a number of different diseases, some *almost* or *quite* harmless, others fatal.

If, after several weeks we grind up the leaves, we can extract many thousand times as much virus as we put in and infect thousands more plants! Now the biologist asks an awkward question. Are we to say *that* each virus particle is a living thing which multiplies itself? Or shall we say that the plant cells copy it, and produce more of the same kind?

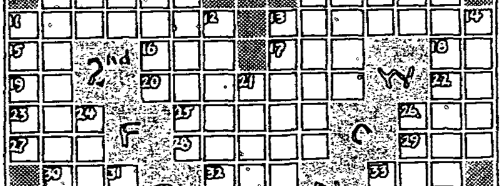
However that may be, these viruses are worth twenty U-boats to Hitler. Hot weather helps them to spread, so Scottish seed potatoes are generally less infected than English. But you cannot tell an infected potato from an uninfected one without elaborate tests.

A lot of research is being done on potato viruses at *Rothamsted* and other British stations, but much of it will not be of use for several years. Agricultural research is not *only* a preparation for peace, but for war. Had Britain devoted as large a fraction of the national income to such research as the Soviet Union, we should have a good deal less to fear from U-boats.

Crossword Puzzle

Solution on page 13

By Eric Lucas



ACROSS:

1—Safe place for appeasers
6—If you haven't enough for war bonds, buy this!
11—To seat again
13—They're using high school students to help these folks with the harvest
15—The "dark continent" (abbr.)
16—Help a guy out and write "sre" Thanks
17—A unit
18—Old Testament (abbr.)
19—Defeatist term
20—Revered
22—Chief city of a Dept. (Chinese)
23—Fishermen use it
25—Ma (Latin)
26—Link (Scottish)
27—Box office sign of a hit show!
28—Unsorted wheat meal (India)
29—Biblical name
30—Salt (abbr.)
32—An aurical
33—Let's Give Scrap! (abbr.)
34—Suffix meaning "one who"
35—Swim (abbr.)
36—Corpse (obs.)
37—- - - - (pl.) in poetry denotes a rhythm
39—1901 (Roman numeral)
40—Master of the fugue
41—A passageway
43—Aunts (Yiddish)
45—A flag
47—Year (Sp.)
48—Initials of actor of "Watch on the Rhine"
49—A measure of weight (Chinese)
50—Body of water
51—The unconscious self—according to Freud
52—Our boys drove the Japs out of some of these islands!
56—Mountain (abbr.)
57—Attempts
58—To daub
60—Exhausted
61—Directs publication

DOWN:

1—Our Rubber Administrator
2—Hence
3—Namely (abbr.)
4—To whip
5—Connecting tissue
6—More mentally sound (pl.)
7—Tread (obs.)
8—Form of "to be"
9—Personal pronoun
10—Big business must be ready to surrender part of this for the duration
11—Monsoons
12—Legislative bodies
13—To prepare for attack
14—Nazi dive-bomber
21—Tribe of Algonquin Indians
24—President Confederation Latin-Amer. Workers
26—Whom did Lieut. Gen. Somervell refer to when he said: "They stand for heroism, for supreme self-sacrifice, for the most gallant qualities man can possess"
31—An area of land
33—Something you're stuck with—or a citrus fruit
38—Movie actor who spoke for Second Front at Carnegie Hall
39—Drawn off
40—A company of musicians
42—To pass judgment
43—Terminal appendage
44—Icy rain
45—To censure
46—Fixed price
52—Another form of "8 Down"
54—Still another form of "8 Down"
53—You and me!
55—A Capuchin monkey
57—Initials of Amer. Revolutionary pamphleteer
59—Right (abbr.)

CHANGE THE WORLD

Advice on Sonnets, Courage And Working-Class Poets to a Seventeen-Year-Old Writer

By MIKE GOLD

SONNET

I played a horse, and hoped to win some dough.
The horse came in and shocked the betting crowd.
The best the beast had ever done was show.
I yelled my joy triumphantly aloud.
I had my dough, I bought some bottled booze.
I gulped it down, it slid like melted ice.
It warmed me well. From top of head to shoes
I felt it warm me up. It felt so nice.
And then the music played, it played on me.
The flute was whistling loud and hard and shrill.
I saw a snake, a cat, a twisted tree.
And then! Oblivion! A barren thrill!
I woke up lying near a lonely lake.
My mind a blank! My head a splitting ache!

LEO KANOWITZ.

The sonnet above was written by a 17-year-old youth of the Bronx, who says, in an explanatory note, that he is class conscious, and has always had a love of literature.

"In this poem," he explains, "I am a moralist. I condemn gambling and drinking of hard liquor, very expensive for workingmen and also very unhealthy. I used the classic form of the sonnet only to show the relation of my views with certain conservative points of view.

"In the other poem, the one called Working Class Poet, I attempt to remind the people that all poetry, music and culture truly belong to the people, and that it is a great shame that poets like Sol Funaroff had to lead a life of poverty without ever being able to reach his people, the working class.

"Will you tell me whether these poems have merit, and whether my future should be devoted to writing?"—LEO KANOWITZ.

Answer: How does anyone ever dare to give such advice? A writer is usually born to his occupation. It is a fatality, not a chosen job, I believe. Advice will not help, one way or another. If in ten years you are still writing every day, it means that you are a writer, Leo. Your demon will have made the choice for you.

As for these two poems, they are interesting in that they show imagination and a certain free and unconscious grace in the use of language. The sonnet is a difficult form, tending to pomposity, but you wear it like an old comfortable hat. That's fine. Would like to see some of your other attempts.

And remember this: it is no more tragic to be a working class poet than to be any sort of honest fighter against the world's great wrong. The penalties are there, but the compensations, too. Let us have courage for everything, Leo, including the unpopular art of poetry.

WORKING-CLASS POET?

Oh Beloved Muse!
Muse that is the people—the weak and the strong,
The young and the old, the dull and the wise.
The men and the women!
Can I help it if I love People?
This is a bitch of a situation!

This is my problem—Oh Beloved Muse!
I am young—only seventeen.
Yet I am the owner of a poetic mind!
I have been possessed by a creative urge
And I must write!

I love people . . .
I love the honest sweat on a working man's brow!
I love the farmer and his love for the land!
I love womankind and their love for men!

"Arts-to-Russia" Dinner:

Soviet Artists Honor Chaplin, Anti-Fascist

One thousand prominent figures in the art, stage, dance and literary worlds gathered to honor Charles Chaplin, symbol of the artist fighting "to keep culture and the arts alive in a world of free peoples," at a dinner sponsored by the "Arts to Russia Week" committee of Russian War Relief, last Thursday night at the Hotel Pennsylvania.

Great artists from the Soviet Union joined in honoring the famous "little man." A cable from Moscow, signed by Dmitri Shostakovich, Sergei Eisenstein and Alexei Tolstoy among others lauded Chaplin "as a wonderful master of American films, whose pictures glorified love of mankind." They called for joint efforts of the creative workers of all branches of the arts to "hasten the hour of annihilation of Hitlerism and the establishment of a splendid international culture of the post-war world."

Ilya Ehrenburg, famous Soviet war correspondent and author, sent a cablegram to Chaplin hailing the actor for his stand against Nazism. "All your life on the screen you have defended the little man against the malevolent and soulless machine."

In his speech, Chaplin called for complete unity of every strata of our population as a necessary prerequisite for winning the war. Chaplin called on the American people to abandon all prejudices toward the political and economic ideas of our allies, since, he said, "our allies do not object to our own ideas and form of government."

Samuel L. M. Barlow, composer, acted as toastmaster on a program which included speeches by Marcia Davenport, Dean Dixon, Benny Goodman, Margaret Webster and Allen Wardwell.

William Morris, Jr. introduced a resolution which was sent to the Soviet Union expressing the admiration and appreciation of the assembled guests for the heroic struggle being waged by the Red Army and the Russian people.

The "Star Spangled Banner" and the "Internationale" were sung by Eugene Vilis, noted Russian tenor, and Millard Lampell's playlet was presented.

The dinner was a major function of "Thanks to Russia Month" which is under the chairmanship of Grover Whalen.

Ilya Ehrenburg (at right), famous Soviet Union war correspondent, shown with a group of Red Army men at the front. The Soviet writer sent a cablegram to Charles Chaplin, at the "Arts to Russia Week" dinner. "We are glad that you, dear Chaplin, are with us," it said.

American Art After One Year of War: Whitney Museum Exhibit

By George Baer

The 1942-43 annual exhibition of contemporary art, organized by the Whitney Museum, 10 W. 8th St., will be on view until January 6. This exhibition includes sculpture, paintings, water-colors, drawings and prints.

"In selecting the work for this exhibition it was heartening," Juliana R. Force, director of the Museum, writes, "to find that the artists working under the shadow of war have used their talents to the utmost, apparently feeling a deeper sense of responsibility towards their part in sustaining our cultural life through this crisis." But there is nothing in the exhibition which makes it clear that the greatest threat to our cultural life is a fascist victory and that the best way to road towards a democratic victory demands.

We know that there are artists who are making important contributions to American culture at the same time they identify themselves in their art with this people's war. We know that both signments reflected in the current tobacco advertisements.

If this exhibition is a true picture of the state of American art we must believe that the major influence and patronage is the genius behind those agencies which encourage "prestige" ad-

From Ehrenburg to Chaplin With Love

Ilya Ehrenburg, famous Soviet Union war correspondent, sent the following cablegram to Charles Chaplin at the "Arts to Russia Week" dinner given in Chaplin's honor.

Dear Chaplin:

All your life on the screen you have defended the little man against the malevolent and soulless machine. We are glad to see you taking a stand against Nazism. It isn't humans who've fallen upon us but great-man, brutal, repulsive automatons. We defend against them our lives, our right to smile, our right to freedom and happiness.

We are glad that you, dear Chaplin, are with us.

We now enjoy happy days after a bad summer. We are smiting the Germans. Americans and Englishmen are smiting the Germans in Africa. Hitler still plays with the globe like a child's toy ball, but he hasn't much longer to play.

Tell your fellow countrymen, dear Chaplin, that Europe awaits them as, in a burning house, one would await friends with a fire ladder—as, suffocating in a coal mine, one would await friends with pickaxes. Soon, in the hands of the German buffoon, there will remain a mere shred instead of the globe and then we will again sigh and smile in the movies upon seeing the little man in love with the stars.

(Signed) ILYA EHRENBURG.

Theatre:

Robot Fantasy Comes Back After 20 Years

R. U. R., by Karel Capek. English version by Paul Selver. With Hugo Haas, Horace Braham, Edith Atwater, Gordon Oliver, Hunter Gardner, Louis Hector, Reginald Mason. Directed by Lee Strasberg. Sets by Boris Aronson. Presented by David Silverman and L. Daniel Blank at the Ethel Barrymore Theatre.

By Ralph Warner

"R.U.R." is a famous play. When it was presented in Prague, Berlin and New York two decades ago, it appealed to the imagination of audiences. For it is an extension into fantasy of the engineer's theoretical power to control the world. "R.U.R."'s world is peopled with machine-beings, robots which work for ¾c per hour, and, like super-slaves, enables mankind to live in aristocratic indolence in a world flooded with goods.

A humanitarian tinkers with the machinery of the robots. They begin to feel pain, resentment, anger. They learn that existence consists of more than work. And so they rebel, exterminate mankind, and take over the world. But they do not possess the secret of reproduction and are dying out when two young robots change into human beings by falling in love.

Twenty years after the Theatre Guild first introduced "R.U.R." to America, it is being revived at the Ethel Barrymore Theatre. Today, when the Russian Revolution has proved that beings of flesh and blood can command science for the benefit of all, rather than for the power of an elite few, "R.U.R." might conceivably seem a document against fascism, or, at least, against some form of technocracy—which is the name of a variant of the R.U.R. factory is weak in the role of a would-be world ruler.

Lee Strasberg's direction is on the plausible, realistic side, but the play dominates the director. The settings, by Boris Aronson, are stylized in a variation of modernism.

Time has not dealt gently with "R.U.R." which remains today a library-shelf masterpiece of the Central European theatre of the 20's, with precious little validity for a contemporary audience.

Music

Town Hall will present Samuel Dushkin, violinist, in a series of three programs outlining three centuries of music for the violin beginning on Tuesday, December 8, at 8:30 P. M. The second and third of the series will be given on Jan. 12 and Feb. 9.

Mission to Moscow

Helmut Dantine has been cast for a role in Warner's picturization of former Ambassador Davies' best-seller, "Mission to Moscow." Dantine is the son of an Austrian governmental official. He was seized by the Hitler legions marching into his native Austria and thrown into a concentration camp like so many thousands of his countrymen. In Hollywood now, he has been granted a long term contract by Warners. He appears also in "Casablanca" and "Edge of Darkness."

Carl Sandburg Stars in Own Radio Drama

Carl Sandburg, Dean of American Poets, is starred in his own "Cavalcade of America" play—"Victory Road"—marking the anniversary of Pearl Harbor, on Monday, Dec. 7, (NBC, 8:00 P. M., EWT) with Sandburg himself acting as narrator.

His story, adapted for radio by Norman Rosten and Robert Tallman, is a dramatic free-form play, that traces the story of the growth of the American continent. His main thesis is that the war, for all its destruction and violence, has

But if I love these things
Oh Beloved Muse,
I shall be called a working class poet!
And if I am called a working class poet
I shall be poor in the hardest sense of the word!

Look at Sol Funaroff!
He was a working class poet!
He died at a tender age,
Poor all his life,
Never able to tend to his ailments!

Oh Beloved Muse!
Muse that is the people—the weak and the strong,
The young and the old, the dull and the wise.
The men and the women!
Oh Beloved Muse—that is my problem!
Please answer it!

All Stations Remember Pearl Harbor Anniversary

Important Military Officials comment on Anniversary of Pearl Harbor, WJZ 3:30 P. M. . . . Jascha Heifetz Violin Recital, WEAF 9 P.M. . . . Gabriel Heatter Interviews the Ordinary American on his Reactions to the First Year of the War, WOR, 9:30. . . . Walter Pigeon Greer Garson in "Mrs. Miniver," WABC 10 P. M. . . . Review of Events of Pearl Harbor and after with a transcribed Version of President Roosevelt's War Message, WQXR 10:30 P. M.

12:00-WEAF—News at Noon
WNYC—Music at Work
WABC—Kate Smith Speaks
WQXR—Midday Music
12:30-WOR—News
1:00-WEAF—Mary Margaret McBride Talks for Women
WQXR—Luncheon Symphony
1:05-WNYC—The Economics of War
1:30-WNYC—Metropolitan Review, Art Hodies
WLIB—Great Voices
1:45-WEAF—Hawaiian War Bond Drive, Anniversary of Pearl Harbor
2:00-WOR—Martha Dean Talks for Women
WNYC—News
WQXR—Chamber Music
2:05-WNYC—Symphonic Matinee
2:45-WOR—Mutual Matinee
3:00-WJZ—The Three O'Clock Air Corps
WNYC—Path to Music
WLIB—You Can't Go Business with Hitler
WQXR—Your Request Program
3:15-WLIB—String Quartet
3:30-WJZ—Anniversary of Pearl Harbor
WNYC—Helen Aren, Song Recital
WABC—Landowska Harpsichord Recital
3:45-WNYC—News
3:55-WNYC—Civilian Defense News
4:00-WNYC—Four Strings at Four
WQXR—Midafternoon Concert
4:15-W[illegible]—[illegible]r the Dead, Pearl Harbor Requiem
4:30-W[illegible]—[illegible]easury Star Parade
WOR—Good Forum
5:00-WNYC—Music for Young People
WABC—Are You a Genius?
WQXR—Invitation to the Waltz
5:15-WQXR—Estelle Sternberger, The Washington Front
5:30-WQXR—Great Masters
WLIB—Liberty Concert Hall
5:45-WEAF—Frontpage Farrell
WJZ—Secret City

EVENING

6:00-WEAF—Funny Money Man
WJZ—News
WNYC—Song Recital
WLIB—News from the Army Camps
WQXR—Music to Remember
6:05-WJZ—Sports News, Joe Hasel
6:15-WEAF—News
WNYC—Civil Service News
6:30-WMCA—Sidney Mosley
WEAF—Spotlight on Sports, Gil Stern
WOR—News
WQXR—Dinner Concert
6:45-WMCA—Organ Music
WEAF—Interviews with Our Merchant Marine
WOR—Here's Morgan
WJZ—Lowell Thomas
WABC—The World Today
WHN—Sports Final
7:00-WEAF—Fred Waring's Victory Tune Time
WOR—Sports News, Stan Lomax
WJZ—The Lions Roar
WHN—George Hamilton Combs
WQXR—Lisa Sergio
7:15-WMCA—Five-Star Final
WEAF—News
WABC—Ceiling Unlimited, Orson Welles
WHN—Sports Fanfare
7:30-WMCA—Johannes Steel
WOR—It Pays to Be Ignorant
WQXR—Treasury of Music
WJZ—Major Hoople
7:45-WHN—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
8:00-WMCA—Crackerbarrell Jubilee
WEAF—Cavalcade of America
WOR—Sizing Up the News, Cal Tinney
WJZ—Watch the World Go by
WABC—Vox Pop
WQXR—Symphony Hall
8:15-WOR—Melody Lane
8:30-WMCA—News
WEAF—Richard Brooks, Song Recital
WOR—Bulldog Rummond
WJZ—True or False Quiz
WABC—Gay Nineties Review, Beatrice Kay
8:55-WMCA—Swing Music
9:00-WEAF—Jascha Heifetz, Violin Recital
WOR—Gabriel Heater
WABC—"The War Against Mrs. Hadley," Fay Gainter
WQXR—News
9:30-WMCA—Paul Sullivan
WEAF—Dr. I. Q.
WOR—The Reactions of the Ordinary Citizen to Pearl Harbor
WJZ—Victory Spotlight Bands
WHN—Soldiers of the Press
WQXR—Concert Orchestra
9:45-WMCA—Women Can Take It
10:00-WMCA—Fox Theater Amateur Hour
WEAF—Contend Hour
WOR—Raymond Clapper
WJZ—Raymond Gram Swing
WABC—Screen Gild Players
10:15-WOR—The Wax Museum
WJZ—Alias John Freedom
10:30-WEAF—Land of the Free, Inter-American University Program
WQXR—Review of the Year Since Pearl Harbor
10:45-WOR—Music that Endures
11:00-Most Stations News
WQXR—Just Music
11:05-WJZ—Department Store News
11:15-WEAF—The Music You Want

sustain this life is to organize all efforts to the best of one's ability, towards the elimination of this threat.

The works shown, in all genres, were chosen by Mrs. Force and her staff from a selected list of artists. The exhibition indicates that the policy of the museum is to encourage art-as-usual-if-not-worse and to discourage whatever creative activity is closely connected with the war. There is little evidence in this show that the artists of America are permitting the tremendous events and changes in contemporary society to influence their expression.

Mrs. Force's apology for a run-of-the-mill show distorts the artists' responsibility towards the present and future cultural development in a free America. It reveals a love for the status quo which encourages the artist to continue his old path instead of accepting the challenge of the new visions and tasks which the pressing themselves in terms of the present phase of anti-fascist struggles. But Mrs. Force chose to exhibit the least representative of their works in this direction, so that her thesis of the position of the American artist might go unchallenged.

A Warmed-Over Passion for Art

The exhibition, in general, is a demonstration of improved slickness in the techniques of most of the "established" American artists like Alexander Brook, Yasuo Kuniyoshi, Walt Kuhn, Ernest Fiene, Guy Peen DuBois, Edward Hopper, etc. What these artists communicate is a warmed over passion for art that becomes increasingly less convincing as they improve their grammar in repeating it. This slickness and respectability is fast becoming an academy whose artistic aspiration seems to be the commercial as- know that many artists have fallen for that patronage—an artist must live. But we also know that there are artists in America who work with another type of audience in mind an audience represented by organized labor.

If nothing else, this exhibition is a significant challenge to the trade unions that they have a responsibility towards a democratic people's culture as well as to the "economic security of the workers. Since the virtual disappearance of the WPA art project from the cultural scene the artists have become constrained and their art tends to serve that need in society which affords them some prospect of financial support. This support, in the last few years, has been coming from commercial interests with the cultural results already pointed out. Only government, labor, and art organizations with a win-the-war objective can encourage a program which might insure that security which will free the artist to express himself in accordance with the most progressive feelings and needs.

Within the confines of Mrs. Force's ideas about what American art would be there are some works that merit added notice. Max Weber's "The Mirror" is tops. Jack Levine, who is now in the army, carries on with a fine painting called "The Old and the New." Karl Fortess, another soldier, continues to express his love of the earth, if not of man, in his "Rock Hill Special." Robert Gwathemy protests against the minstrel attitude towards Negroes in his "Non-Fiction." We can commend the idea behind Joseph Hirsch's "Together We Fight for the Right to Live," but the pressure which was brought to bear upon the artists to idealize the situation represented, did not improve the painting.

The contributions of James Lechay, Ben Shahn, De Hirsh Margules, and Lucille Corcos help make the water color section more interesting. "David Smith and Hanniah Harari are superior among the more abstract artists exhibited. Sally Ryan's large figure in bronze is more remarkable as a casting job and in metal than in demonstrating lessons from Epstein. Hugo Robus' "Relentlessness" stands out for its originality. Nat Werner's "Hot Lick—Duet" in walnut reveals another facet of that sculptor's talent to treat genre subjects. Aaron Goodleman's "Bolt-Catcher" and Milton Hebald's "Sunday" show workers in sculpture. Elizabeth Olds and Leonard Pytlak show interesting, though opposite tendencies, in silk screen work (snobbishly referred to as Serigraph). Other prints by Castellon, Dehn, Lozowick, Turnbull and Blanch deserve special attention.

Free Book to Publish Book of Nazi Terror

From Mexico City, home of "El Libro Libre" (The Free Book), German anti-Nazi publishing house, comes the announced publication on Dec. 15 of "The Black Book of the Nazi Terror." The book is sponsored by the President of Mexico, Gen. Manuel Avila Camacho, and is the first book in Spanish to be put out by "El Libro Libre."

The publishing house was organized in Mexico City a few months ago to provide an outlet for anti-fascist authors writing in German. In quick succession it published "Jahrmarkt der Sensationen" (Sensation Fair) by Egon Erwin Kisch and Lion Feuchtwanger's Unholdes Frankreich" (The Devil in France). English translations of these books had already been published in New York.

On Nov. 7, the "Fuehrer durch den Soviet Krieg und Frieden" (Guide Through Soviet War and Peace) by Theodor Balk rolled off the presses. Anna Seghers' best seller, "The Seventh Cross" is sceduled to make its appearance in the original German text on Dec. 1.

"The Black Book of the Nazis Terror" will reveal the horrible tragedy of Europe under fascism in all its cruelty, to the great Spanish-reading public.

Great writers of the old continent and the new, join together in this book to testify, to protest and accuse. Collaborating on the text are Thomas Mann, Genevieve Tabouis, Pierre Cot, Lion Feuchtwanger, Henri de Kerillis, Paul Marker, Vincente Lomardo Toledano, Andre Simone, Anna Seghers, Huberto Price zu Lowenstein, Egon Erwin Kisch, Bodo Uhse, Mario Montagnana Sholokhov, Alexis Tolstoy, Ilya Ehrenburg, Sergei Eisenstein, F. C. Weisskopf, Bruno Frank, Bruno Frei and Ludwig Renn.

Thomas Mann is one of the many great writers of the old continent and the new who will collaborate on the text of "The Black Book of the Nazi Terror" to be published by the German anti-fascist publishing house, The Free Book.

But whatever the intentions of Messrs. Silberman and Blank, producers of the present version, "R.U.R." is unclear in light of modern understanding of a future world plan. Dialogue which must have stimulated thought in 1922 is confusing in 1942. A world of unorganized, helpless people is the setting. The humanist who pities the man-machines is a meddler—symbolically indicating that theoretical humanism is sheer agitational dynamics. The robot revolt, imitatively designed along international lines, and with a robot central committee in charge, is diverted into an attack on totalitarianism.

Yet it might easily be construed as symbolic of world social revolution, and therefore an attack on all workers, as such. The epilogue shows the last man, last survivor of the group of scientists who created and produced the robots. He is a mystic who confusedly feels that this "abuse" of science is a violation of God's law. And the concluding lines, in which the young robots go forth hand in hand, a new Adam and a new Eve, seem to interpret modern problems in terms of religious morality and unmorality, rather than with clear, objectivity.

All of which proves that "R.U.R." is not the topical, progressive play which some might superficially judge it to be.

However, if the current production were good theatre, a few of the thematic obscurities might be forgiven. It is not. Most of the action takes place off-stage. The dialogue, stilted and frequently naive, is mainly devoted to exposition or to broad generalizations. Except for the revolt, the play 's almost totally undramatic.

A cast of experienced players succeeds in creating shadowy characterizations. Sydney Smith is striking as the robot leader. Hugo Haas conveys dignity and quiet faith, in the role of Mr. Alquist, vacillating believer in old-fashioned religion. Edith Atwater is striking as the girl who meddles for humanity's sake. Godrun Hansen is a blonde robot, and Katharine Balfour lends excitement to the epilogue with her Helena, the robot which develops into a human girl. Such excellent actors as Horace Braham, Hunter Gardner, Louis Hector and Reginald Mason give the appearance of life to their scientists' characterizations. Gordon Oliver, as the head man in

Songs by Schubert, Schumann and Mahler will be performed by Hans Joachim Heinz, tenor, assisted by Fritz Jahoda, pianist at the New York Times Hall on Tuesday, Dec. 8 at 8:30 P. M.

The American Ballad Singers, led by composer Elie Siegmeister, will present a Christmas program of sea chanties, work songs, courting songs, mother in law ballads, native Christmas carols and Mr. Siegmeister's "Ballad of Douglas MacArthur." Under the auspices of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, the program will be given at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on Tuesday evening, Dec. 22.

Vronsky and Babin will present a program of music for two pianos at Carnegie Hall on Tuesday evening, December 8th. The program will include music by Bach, Busoni, Rachmaninoff, Stravinsky, Milhaud and Victor Babin.

made the American people conscious of the true meaning and value of the land.

Sandburg, who is probably best known for his biography of Lincoln, "The War Years," has been hailed by many as America's poet-laureate.

THE STAGE

"I can't remember when I've had a better time." —KRONENBERGER, PM
Strip for Action
A New Show By HOWARD LINDSAY and RUSSEL CROUSE
NATIONAL Thea., 41 St. W. of B'y
Evgs. incl. Sun. 8:45. Mats Sat. & Sun 2:45
No Mon. Perf. Many good seats $1.10 & $1.65

2nd YEAR ANGEL STREET 2nd YEAR
with JOHN EMERY JUDITH EVELYN LEO G. CARROLL
GOLDEN W. 45th St. CI. 6-6740. Evs. 8:40
Matinees WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY 2:40

"A Perfect Comedy."—Atkinson Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
269 SEATS at $1.10
EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 40th St.
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. WED. and SAT., 2:40

EVGS. including Sunday 8:40 50c to $1.50
MATS. Saturday & Sunday 2:40 25c to $1 Plus Tax
"Superb-Triumphant!"—Atkinson, Times.
CANADA LEE in ORSON WELLES'
NATIVE SON
MAJESTIC Thea. 44 St. W. of B'wy CI. 6-0730

"A HIT"—Watt—Herald-Tribune
EVA LeGallienne ☆ JOSEPH Schildkraut
in UNCLE HARRY
HUDSON Thea., 44th E. of B'way. Evs. 8:40
Mats. WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY 2:40

MOTION PICTURES

3rd WEEK
"A moving, thoughtful and humorous love story . . . a story of people who love their country."—Daily Worker.
MASHENKA Best Soviet Film since "GIRL FROM LENINGRAD"
also SOVIET FRONT LINE NEWS
STANLEY 7th AVE. bet. 42 & 41 ST. WI 7-9686

Exclusive Showing! 3rd Week!
2 FILMS FOR EVERY MOTHER & DAUGHTER TO SEE . . . together, for the 1st TIME
WHAT PRICE INNOCENCE?
PLUS
WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC?

LAST 2 DAYS
ARTKINO'S Childhood of MAXIM GORKY and LIFE & LOVES of BEETHOVEN
Selected Shorts ● Latest War News
IRVING Place Near 14 ST. & UNION SQ. 15c to 2 P.M. WEEKDAYS

BRONX
NOW PLAYING
SOVIET WAR EPIC!
MOSCOW STRIKES BACK
EDW. G. ROBINSON, Narrator
Plus . . . "DANCE FESTIVAL"
& LATEST WAR NEWS FROM AFRICA
RADIO SO. BOULEVARD & JENNINGS STREET

Use Your Daily Worker Coupon Book Covers for the Following Theatres

STANLEY THEATRE
Seventh Ave., between 41st & 42nd Sts.
THREE COUPON BOOK COVERS plus 25 cents. Except week-ends.
"FEATURING FIRST-RUN FILMS"

IRVING PLACE Thea.
Irving Place near 14th St.
THREE COUPON BOOK COVERS plus 25 cents. Except week-ends.
"HOME OF OUTSTANDING FILMS"

RADIO THEATRE
So. Blvd. & Jennings St., Bronx
THREE COUPON BOOK COVERS plus 17 cents w'kdays, 22 cents w'kends
"AN INTIMATE PLAYHOUSE"

WORLD THEATRE
49th St. near 7th Ave.
THREE COUPON BOOK COVERS plus 25 cents. Except week-ends.
"DISTINCTIVE FOREIGN FILMS"

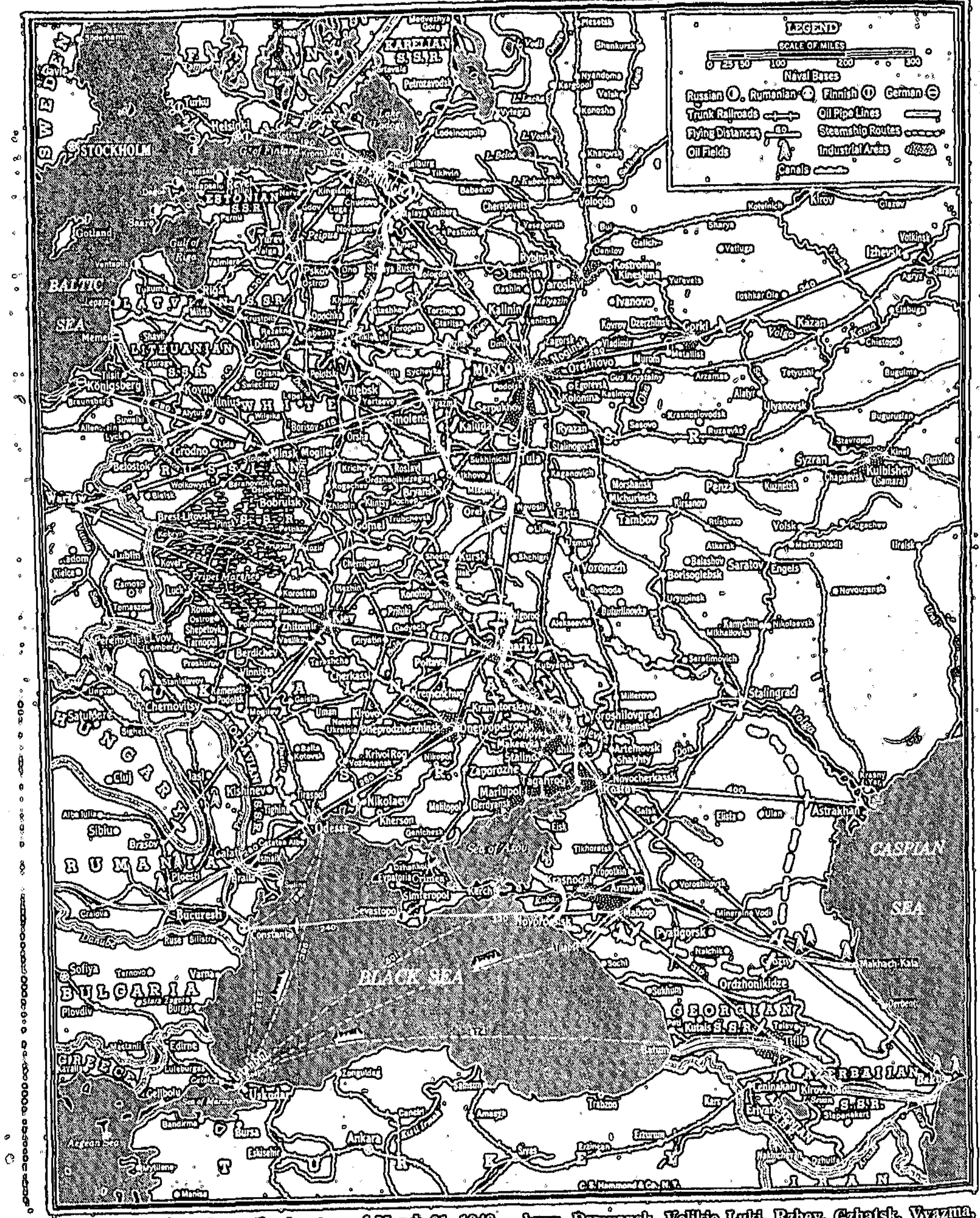
APOLLO - 42 St.
West of Broadway
THREE COUPON BOOK COVERS plus 15 cents week days only
"FOR THE INTELLIGENT AND DISCRIMINATING"
Additional Theatres will be added from time to time.

NOTICE TO READERS

If you want to see more theatre advertising in your paper

ALWAYS MENTION
DAILY WORKER and THE WORKER
when
BUYING YOUR THEATRE TICKETS

The Eastern Front After the Soviet Offensive



The black line shows the front as of March 31, 1943. The broken line shows the front as of Nov. 10, 1942.

An area of approximately 180,000 square miles is contained between the two lines. This area is equivalent to the area of the states of Maine, Vermont, New Hamp-burg, Demyansk, Velikie Luki, Rzhev, Gzhatsk, Vyazma, Kursk, Belgorod and Kharkov were recaptured by the Red Army, but the strongholds of Novgorod, Staraya Russa, Smolensk, Bryansk, Orel and Taganrog still hold. Kharkov and Belgorod had to be given up.

Malaga Rose Against Franco On Hearing of Africa Invasion

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)

The people of Malaga, a town in southern Spain, took over the government buildings, executed the Falangist mayor and held the city for several hours late last November *because a battle of Nazi submarines and British naval vessels off the coast convinced them that the Allies were invading Spain*, the *Daily Worker* learned yesterday.

Information of this remarkable rising of the Spanish people against Franco came to us from the Republican newspaper *Espana Popular*, of March 5. The paper is published in Mexico City, and a translation was sent to us by a friend of the paper here in New York.

According to Espana Popular, the population of Spain was greatly cheered by the news of the American landing in North Africa.

"It aroused such a pitch of enthusiasm among our people because they thought it was the prologue to an immediate opening of the second front in Europe itself," says Espana Popular.

When the off-shore battle between the Nazi sub and British fleet units was heard, the population of Malaga rushed out into the streets. Streams of people paraded down the avenues shouting "Viva la Republica" and "Abajo el Facismo."

EXECUTE MAYOR

They marched to the civil government building, and the Falangista centers, succeeded in entering the governor's building, executed the mayor and other Falangist leaders in a spirit recapturing the great days of July, 1936.

"They are already here" was the cry in workingclass neighborhoods. "Let's help them," people shouted, and the pavement was torn up for barricades. Bricks and stones flew at the Falangists while here and there the workers used small arms.

As in the raid on St. Nazaire, France, a year ago, the people of Malaga finally learned that no Allied invasion was taking place.

The battle subsided after many hours, but in those hours, says Espana Popular, the Falangists realized the true temper of the Spanish people.

Army reinforcements soon arrived in Malaga. Thousands of citizens have been arrested and executions are taking place daily.

The fascists are furious that four years of terror have not crushed the Spanish patriots, while the news of what happened in Malaga has spread like wildfire throughout Spain.

"To fight like Malaga" has become an underground slogan in Spain.

". . . Whether the Allies arrive or not," is today the mood of the Spanish Republicans who feel that Franco can be toppled over sooner than might have been considered possible.

Kalinin Urges Maximum Effort

LONDON, April 5 (UP).—Mikhail Kalinin, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Council of the Soviet Union, in an article for the Soviet press yesterday called on Soviet farmers and industrial workers to increase their efforts to win the war, a war which, he said, now has become on of attrition.

The article, broadcast by the Moscow radio and recorded here by the United Press, promised that the Germans, who "failed in the blitz war," now also would fail in the war of attrition and be "destroyed and thrown out of Soviet territory."

Kalinin said that the Red Army had consigned German blitz theories "on the rubbish heap of history" and that Adolf Hitler's hopes to win the war of attrition had been miscalculated.

"Hitler, a gambler, at first had beginners' luck," Kalinin wrote, "but the treacherous attack on the Soviet Union fortunately made luck smile less and less."

Collective farms this year will sow a record-breaking area, Kalinin said, but "every man, and woman with any opportunity for digging even a small parcel of land is bound to do so."

Indicted as Agent For Finland

WASHINGTON, April 5 (UP).—Otis T. Wingo, Jr., Washington publicist, was indicted today by a Federal grand jury on charges of wilful failure to register as an agent of the Finnish and Swedish governments in violation of the Foreign Agents' Registration Act.

The indictment said that Wingo acted as public relations counsel, publicity agent, and representative for Finland from Aug. 1, 1941 to May 31, 1942; for the Kingdom of Sweden from Aug. 1, 1941, to Jan.

Nazi 'Sandwich Men' Carry on in Turkey

(By Wireless to Inter-Continent News)

MOSCOW, April 5.—"The job of sandwich man, a living by walking, is among the most irksome and degrading of jobs," says D. Zaslavsky in an article in Pravda this week.

Pointing out that some jeer the sandwich man while others pity him, Zaslavsky asks if it is pity that people feel for "certain Turkish journalists" who "undertake the degrading role of sandwich men advertising the lying German blabbering."

"Perhaps they evoke scorn, rather than pity," he says, and continues: "The newspaper Tasviri Efkiar clearly underrated its services, and the journalist Feizi Tiagai would have greater success if he applied his abilities in the line of the sandwich board publicity to advertize less compromised goods.

"The staff of the newspaper, with Feizi Tiagai at their head, are parading through the streets of Istanbul with a sign in front announcing that Litvinoff has allegedly presented a demand to Eden for granting to the Soviet Union bases in Finland, Sweden and Denmark.

"Displayed on their backs is an announcement that the Soviet Union is trying to obtain new Black Sea bases to extend its control to Bulgaria, and that this allegedly 'proves the desire of Soviet Russia to extend its influence as far as the Aegean Sea.'

GOEBBELS FACE

"In this manner Tasviri Efkiar parades in sandwich style, with the Baltic and Northern Seas in front and the Black Sea in back. Floating over these maritime expanses is the familiar, ugly mug of Goebbels.

"Germany's supplies of food and raw materials are on the wane. But there is an abundance of lies sufficient not only to satisfy home consumption, but with a surplus for export. Apparently the German lies

U.S.-Soviet Nat'l Council Formed Here

In announcing the formation of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc., Dr. Corliss Lamont, chairman, made public today plans for an American-Soviet War Exhibit to be opened in New York City in May.

"The purpose of the National Council," said Dr. Lamont, "is to promote better understanding and *strengthen* friendly relations between the United States and the Soviet Union as essential for winning the war and establishing world-wide democracy and an enduring peace. To this end the Council will take action against anti-Soviet propaganda aimed at *dividing* the United Nations."

Sponsored by outstanding government officials, educators and artists, the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc., is initiating a nationwide program to meet the demand of the American people for "reliable information on all aspects of Soviet life and to give them an opportunity to express their admiration and friendship for their Soviet ally," said Dr. Lamont.

Hon. Harold L. Ickes, secretary of the Interior, Hon. Joseph E. Davies, Hon. William L. Batt, vice-chairman, War Production Board, Senators Claude D. Pepper and Elbert D. Thomas, Rt. Rev. Henry St.

shire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, New Jersey and Maryland.

In this area, liberated by the Red Army during the 140 days of its Winter offensive, the Wehrmacht lost about *350,000 prisoners and 850,000 men killed, with a probable* total of another million wounded. The Wehrmacht also lost more than 5,000 planes, 9,000 tanks and 20,000 guns. These losses total up to approximately the strength of the entire German Army which invaded Western Europe in May, 1940, and conquered it in six weeks.

We see that the German strongholds of Schluessel-

liant victories, the Soviet offensive halted in the end of March for two reasons: premature thaw which came a month earlier than usual and the absence of a Second Front which permitted the Germans to rush about a score of divisions from Europe to the Eastern Front.

The huge 1,500-mile front is now in a comparative lull. The lull before the storm.

(The battle lines and caption were prepared by the Veteran Commander in place of his regular daily column.)

Ehrlich and Alter's Friends Here—Condemned by Their Own Words

By Hans Berger

The Jewish Daily Forward of Jan. 17, 1941, in describing a gathering which took place Dec. 13, 1940, in New York, wrote as follows:

"The purpose of this gathering was to give public expression to the gratitude of the Russian Socialists who were rescued from France, thanks to the noble aid of the Jewish Labor Committee. The gathering was *transformed* into an impressive international socialist demonstration. About 200 people gathered around the table."

The following people, among others, took part in the get-together thus featured in the Jewish Daily Forward: Friedrich Stampfer, Julius Deutsch, Friedrich Adler, Alexander Kerenski, Nicolai Avksentiv, Prof. Mark Vishniak, Franz Kursky, S. Ivanovich, Vladimir Zenzinov.

Also present were the leaders of the Jewish Labor Committee: Adolph Held, I. Minkoff, N. Chanin, J. Weinberg, Zivion, Levine-Shatskes, N. Weinstein, Philip Block, Dr. Silverberg, B. Shurman, Dr. S. Ingerman, Dr. Shub, A. Brailovsky, D. Jameson, and so on.

MENSHEVIKS THERE

The Menshevik Abramovich was chairman and was surrounded by his friends of the overseas-delegation and other Mensheviks, including B. Nikolaievsky, Kefaly, S. Schwartz, B. Aaronson, V. Gurevitch, P. Garvey, and D. Dallin.

As one can see, these are the the same people who wept about the execution of Alter and Ehrlich. There is no doubt that if Alter and Ehrlich had been in the United States at the time of this affair, they would have been honorable guests, and would also have spoken.

Let us see what was said at this "socialist" gathering. We follow the texts of the speeches as quoted by the Jewish Daily Forward:

Said the Russian Socialist-Revolutionary Avksentiev:

"America is now the arsenal of Democracy. But this arsenal does not only produce weapons for the military victory of Democracy, but also ideas of freedom, and gives us the weapons for the successful struggle for a just world; the struggle of Democracy and Socialism goes on in the world against the three dictatorships—Fascism-Nazism-Stalinism. It is time to understand that the Bolshevik system which oppresses freedom and the people in Russia is for all of us the same enemy as Hitler's barbarism. It is impossible to liberate the world so long as Russia remains enslaved."

Said Kerenski:

KERENSKI SPOKE

"Imagine how things would be if Stalin were not always confronted with the stubborn resistance of the Russian masses—how would the world look then? Then Stalin, along with Hitler, would create such a military force as would permanently defeat Europe and perpetuate dictatorship there."

Said B. Nikolajewsky:

"Some want to differentiate between Fascism and Bolshevism. But we see that we are forced to save not only the Socialists from the countries occupied by Hitler, but also from the regions which have been 'liberated' by Stalin. This proves to us once again that today both Dictatorships, both Systems—Nazism and Communism—are the same; and against these systems we must conduct an uncompromising struggle."

Said Friedrich Stampfer:

Guilty

Anti-Soviet conspirator N. Chanin, who was denounced by Earl Browder for his connivance with Alter and Ehrlich against our powerful ally, tried to make reply in Saturday's NEW YORK TIMES. But he put his foot further into his mouth.

Did Chanin repudiate the conspiratorial statement which Browder showed that he had made through the columns of the Workmen's Circle publication, THE FRIEND? He did not. To the contrary, he proceeded to unloose a flood of the old "Communazi" stuff and nonsense which proves his conspiratorial viewpoint.

N. Chanin cannot escape Browder's charges. He is guilty with others who raised the Alter-Ehrlich case, of plotting the overthrow of the Soviet government on American soil, in violation of the agreement of the American government that it would not permit such conspiracies.

In this illuminating article by *Hans Berger*, we are given the report on a meeting which Chanin and his colleagues in anti-Soviet conspiracy held—and at which they made statements which prove beyond doubt their connivance with such men as Ehrlich and Alter to carry on seditious activities in the Soviet Union.

"Bund," the Forward reported: "He emphasized the alliance between the 'Bund' and the Russian Social-Democratic movement, and remarked that Stalin had already seen to it that cooperation with the Russian Social-Democratic Party should once again assume a vital significance to the Polish 'Bund.'"

Imagine for one moment that all these gentlemen—Kerenski, Nikolajewsky, Avksentiev and the rest—had been in the Soviet Union, as Alter and Ehrlich were, what would they have said and what would they have *done*?

Imagine, for instance, that Mr. B Nikolajewsky had met a group of Red Armymen going into battle before Stalingrad.

Nikolajewsky: "Where are you going?"

Red Armymen: "To Stalingrad, to do or die in the defense of our Soviet Motherland."

Nikolajewsky: "You fools, some want to differentiate between Fascism and Bolshevism. Don't you know, we have to conduct against both systems an uncompromising struggle?"

Red Armymen: "So what in your opinion, should we do in Stalingrad, Mr. Nikolajewsky?"

Nikolajewsky: "That is clear. Tell your comrades, 'Communism is the same as Fascism.' Tell this to your commander, 'Overthrow the Soviet Government.'"

The Nazis are near Moscow. Stalin speaks on the Red Square.

"You Russian Socialists fought against the Tsar; we against the Kaiser; you now have the Super-Tsar in Moscow—and we the Super-Kaiser in Berlin. We made a bad exchange, but we should not lose courage. We thank the Jewish Labor Committee for giving us the possibility to carry on our struggle further."

As for Arthur Zigelbaum, referred to as the Representative of the He urges the soldiers, the Soviet people, to defend Moscow, to hurl the enemy back, to destroy the panic-makers.

Mr. Stampfer is also on the Red Square. Mr. Stampfer, the Kaiser-Socialist, was one of the main ones responsible for the breakdown of the Weimar Republic. And Mr. Stampfer would have spoken in the

Fund, Inc., a New York City organization subsidized by various business concerns in Sweden, from Feb. 1, to Oct. 15, 1942.

following way to the Red Armymen:

Mr. Stampfer: "You now have the Super-Tsar in Moscow, the Super-Tsar told you to defend Moscow. He is as bad as the Super-Kaiser Hitler in Berlin."

It is known that the Tsar was shot in the Russian Revolution. It is known that the Russian people *overthrew* Tsarism. Stampfer in Moscow, repeating the same words as he did in the gathering of the Jewish Labor Committee in New York would have tried to convince the people that they should overthrow the Soviet Government and do with the "Super-Tsar" what the Russian Revolution did with the Tsar.

The reader may say, Well, that's fantastic.

No, it's not fantastic. All this was said in New York on Dec. 13, 1940. Does anyone imagine that these people would have spoken otherwise in Moscow?

ALTER AND EHRLICH

There you have the case of Alter and Ehrlich. They spoke in the Soviet Union in the same way their friends spoke and still speak in New York.

They tried to convince the Soviet people to think and act along the same lines as their friends in the Jewish Labor Council still think and act in New York.

Alter and Ehrlich had large sums at their disposal. They were in contact with certain elements of the government-in-exile of one of the Allied Nations. They tried to work in the spirit of the provocateurs of the Jewish Labor Committee, of Dubinsky and company.

Who will deny that this is work done for Hitler! Who will deny that this is work to organize defeat and demoralization, that this is treason *and treachery* at a time when *the* Soviet Union is engaged in a life-and-death struggle against Hitler-Fascism!

The reactionary parasites, Stampfer and Abramovitch, the provocateur Dubinsky, can do their dirty work against our Ally here in New York, and even get the support of the Mayor.

But the Soviet Union that has killed 4,000,000 Nazi soldiers cannot let the gentlemen of the Jewish Labor Committee and their Alters and Ehrlichs go unpunished if they try to extend their treacherous work—as Alter and Ehrlich did—into the battlegrounds of the Soviet people.

The bullets of Soviet justice did a good job against the helpers of Hitler.

Similar reports have arrived, says Espana Popular from smaller towns such as Aviles, where dock-workers, hearing of the North African landings marched on the quays against the Falange with "imposing and joyous demonstrations."

Mobilization By Nazis Nears Limit

MOSCOW, April 5 (ICN).—Hitler has carried "total mobilization" of Germany's manpower to the farthest limit, judging from the letters received from home by German soldiers at the Eastern Front, some of which were printed in Red Star this week.

"One hears nothing else here but mobilization," says one of these letters, written by Eva Heminwaeg, from Altlitzen-on-the-Oder, to her fiance, Private Adolph Likeppe, field mail 28537. "People leave one after another. All the male population is literally vanishing. Everyone capable of moving is taken away. In our office only two men have remained, both over 60.

"I heard Goebbels' speech," she went on, "but nevertheless I can't understand what else is wanted of us. We have not a moment of leisure and can barely keep on working. We expect that we too will be declared liable for service.

"All the people of service institutions are being mobilized. For example, I wanted to send my photograph to you, but all the studios in town were closed recently.

"If this is called total war, then I have no strength to bear up with it. The male population is being completely exterminated, the female—exhausted. And yet we are still being told that further sacrifices are required, as if we had anything left to sacrifice."

Greeks Await Allied Invasion

CAIRO, April 5 (Delayed) (UP).—Byron Karapanyiotis, war minister of the Greek government-in-exile, told a Greek motorized regiment yesterday that "it will not be many months until the invasion of Greece takes place."

Karapanyiotis, starting an extensive inspection trip among Greek armed forces in this area, told the United Press that the eventual invasion of Greece will be aided by Greek patriots within the country.

These patriots number about 30,000 and their ranks are expected to swell to 50,000 when the invasion strikes, Karapanyiotis said.

are well bottled and corked. To Turkey, for example, they bottle the German lies under a Turkish trademark.

"One can hardly expect success in such a business! To hire out is to sell out. Some Turkish journalists have hired themselves out, and like hirelings they do their lowly deeds. Their German lies demand neither refutation nor confirmation. They may be interesting only as regards the fluctation of prices on the market.

"To judge from every symptom, prices on German lies have sharply declined. This commodity is becoming an increasingly poor seller on the markets of all countries, including the Turkish markets.

NOT EVEN ORIGINAL

"These mercenary Turkish journalists are trying to put across their stinking sensations. But this *cheap, idle chatter could not* survive a single day. It lacks in artistic imagination. It lacks even a semblance of truth. It lacks originality. It is the old German fascist rag chewing, even cut in the 'oriental' style, in Berlin.

"The only thing noteworthy is that recently Berlin exported to Turkey lies designed to scare people with the strength of the Hitler army. Today, after Stalingrad, they export German lies intended to do the same with the strength of the Red Army.

"These mercenary gossip mongers and sandwich journalists are called upon to serve as a body for the gullible Turkish birds. But we think that Turkey is not a garden for German pigs, nor are the Turks birds to be bought off with chaff.

"As regards the hired jabberers, they resemble all too much a German scarecrow to cause any illusions."

stein, Raymond Gram Swing, Leopold Stokowski, Serge Koussevitzky, R. J. Thomas, Joseph Curran, Paul Robeson, Dr. Karl Taylor Compton, *Charles Chaplin, Norman Corwin* and Dr. C. A. Dykstra, president of Wisconsin University are among the sponsors.

SOVIET TROPHIES

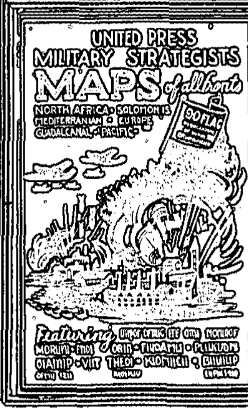
Among the *outstanding features* of the coming war exhibit are trophies captured from the Nazis by the Red Army, including special iron crosses prepared by the Nazis to commemorate the fall of Moscow, and other graphic material from the war fronts never before shown in this country.

"The National Council has also organized a series of educational services," said Dr. Lamont, "including films, pamphlets, exhibits, books and speakers. These services will be available to organizational and groups throughout the United States. Not a dues-paying organization, any individual or organization interested in promoting American-Soviet friendship may participate in its activities."

The National Council will set up various local councils throughout the country to conduct its program in the communities. These councils will establish committees working with trade unions, women's organizations, professional groups, and nationalities' organizations.

These committees will bring to these various organizations the program and activities of the Council so that the membership of any organization may participate in this work which is of such crucial importance for winning the war and establishing an enduring peace.

Professor Ralph Barton Perry is vice-chairman of the National Council; George Marshall, treasurer, Thomas L. Harris, *national* secretary; and Alice Prentice Barrows, executive secretary.



FOLLOW THE WAR!

MAPS

Prepared by United Press and containing all vital military resources, bases, highways, railroads. Printed in color, 20½ x 27 inches. Includes 90 miniature flags.

10¢ plus 7 consecutive coupons of the

DAILY WORKER

Global War Map COUPON No. 73

RICHARD DYER-BENNET

Richard Dyer-Bennet Prepares For His Town Hall Concert

Richard Dyer-Bennet whose voice has been heard at dozens of trade union meetings and parties from coast to coast singing songs of the working people of five countries, is giving a one-man concert at Town Hall on Saturday evening, March 4.

Dyer-Bennet who has been singing ballads for 12 years, has sung them for trade unionists all over the United States, as well as for the miners of Wales, in the factories of Scotland, and in the union halls of Sweden and Norway.

He sings the songs which have been handed down from father to son for hundreds of years, many of which never have been printed.

Dick is slim, blond, boyish and 30. Born in England of parentage which merit him listing in Burke's Peerage, Dick's heart and interest lie with the plain people. He came to America at an early age and after winning a tennis championship while at the University of California, decided to devote his life to the study of folk songs. With borrowed money, he caught a tramp steamer for Europe where he immediately sought out the master folk-singer, Sven Scholander in Sweden. Scholander liked Dick and selected him to continue the tradition of one-man in each generation singing the songs of the people to the people.

After his schooling with Scholander, Dick spent five years improving his lyric tenor. Then, once again back in the United States, he was hired for a two-week's stay at Village Vanguard. That was two years ago—he's been there ever since.

Dick has sung at Madison Square Garden at a Transport Workers Union rally, at small union meetings and will shortly be heard in the "Road to Victory," the annual show of the International Workers Order, on March 18 and 19 at the Hunter College Auditorium.

Recording for Russian War Relief

Russian War Relief has commissioned Dyer-Bennet to record his stirring "Who Enters Russia By the Sword" and a brand new song, as yet unnamed about RWR's fall campaign. Also, as an aid to the fall campaign, Dick is recording four children's songs based on Russian folk poetry and set to music by Sam Morgenstern which will be incorporated in an album, 30,000 copies of which will receive national distribution. The record containing the "Who Enters Russia By the Sword," which was sung by Dick over the March of Time recently, and the kit song, will be used at Russian War Relief meetings from coast to coast.

Dyer-Bennet's concert at Town Hall will be held under the management of Ted Zittel, well-known New York labor press agent and should be of tremendous interest to trade unionists who have heard Dick at meetings and at the Village Vanguard.

Piscator Committee Combats Intolerance

At the open meeting held a few days ago which Erwin Piscator, the famous director of the Studio Theater of the New School, sponsored to combat intolerance and hoodlumism, a citizen's committee was organized. This committee will hold its first meeting in the theatre of the New School at 66 West 12th Street, Wednesday night, Feb. 16, at nine o'clock and several persons of prominence will speak. To this meeting the public is invited. Mr. Piscator has postponed other of his plans, and has responded to the requests for the revival of "Nathan The Wise" for two weeks beginning Feb. 21 as a contribution to the campaign.

Siege Didn't Stop Music In Leningrad

LENINGRAD, (UP). — For three months Shostakovich's Seventh Leningrad Symphony couldn't be performed in the city of its inspiration because the only orchestra left in the besieged metropolis had no scorepaper for transcribing notes and no reeds for oboes.

The score was received by plane in May, 1942, but it was not presented until Aug. 9. Throughout the rehearsal and performance the Germans shelled the town, and rehearsals often were interrupted while the musicians took shelter.

Leningrad had music by its last remaining orchestra, conducted by Karl Eliasberg, throughout the 30 months of the siege with the exception of three weeks in the winter of 1942 when the musicians were too weak from lack of food.

Neither bombs nor shells could stop a schedule performance. During a concert Oct. 28, 1941, when the orchestra played a special broadcast of Tschaikowsky's Fifth Symphony for London, the city was alerted by a German air raid that continued throughout the night.

The concert started at 11 P. M. bombs fell all around the radio station, Eliasberg said, and although the building escaped a direct hit the bombs smashed all the windows and knocked plaster from the walls.

Two musicians were wounded in the raid, one in the neck and the other in the leg, but the symphony performed on schedule.

The symphony contained 75 people when the siege began, all of whom were described by Eliasberg as "old men." They formed their own ARP brigades and worked in relays on the city's fortifications while their comrades carried on with their music.

By the spring of 1942 the orchestra had suffered so many casualties that it couldn't continue with its concerts. The Red Army, however, withdrew 23 men from frontline duty and assigned them to the orchestra so the besieged city could continue to have music.

Film Front

"Lifeboat" Continues Adrift in Nazi Waters

By DAVID PLATT

I SUPPOSE you were just as shocked as we were to read the headlines in the appeaser press about the indictment of Charles Chaplin. They all but knocked the war off the front page. From the way the story was played up one might think Chaplin was a worse menace to America than Hitler.

We agree with Jerry Giesler, Chaplin's attorney that "the Constitution presumes Mr. Chaplin to be innocent. All he asks is that every individual give him the same consideration and withhold judgment until he has had his day in court. Mr. Chaplin and his counsel have absolute confidence in the fairness and integrity of American courts . . . they believe all talking should occur in the courtroom at the proper time."

It is interesting to note that the papers that are in such hot pursuit of Chaplin because they do not like his politics, are the very ones that are defending and encouraging such anti-Semites and fascists as John Rankin of Mississippi and Clare Hoffman of Michigan. It was Hoffman who recently called for the violent overthrow of the United States Government. Hoffman's seditious utterances should have been exposed on the front pages of every newspaper in the land whose expressed policy is the defeat of Hitler and victory in the war. Hoffman's treasonous talk was exposed only in the Daily Worker and one or two other win-the-war papers. On the other hand the "peace now" press saw in the Chaplin case a chance to draw the blood of an outstanding anti-fascist. They went to work on Chaplin with a vengeance. The New York Daily News, the New York Daily Mirror and the Hearst papers on the coast, can be accused of deliberately building up the Chaplin case to its present proportions in order to stifle his powerful voice in behalf of victory and democracy.

And here's something else to think about. Is there any connection between the extraordinary attention being given the Chaplin indictment in the appeaser press and the announcement a day or two ago in a lead editorial in all Hearst newspapers, that the anti-Roosevelt, anti-Tehran clique in Hollywood had set up a Motion Picture Alliance to combat the "Communists, radicals and crackpots" in the motion picture industry? Is Chaplin the first victim of the small minority of red-baiters in the movie industry who would like to turn back the clock of history?

Let us not take this new Hearst-inspired outfit lightly. It is perfectly obvious that they are out to smear the Hollywood Writers Congress and all the democratic and win-the-war forces responsible for such films as "Watch on the Rhine," "Sahara," "Song of Russia," "North Star," "Action in the North Atlantic," "Mission to Moscow," "Destination Tokio," "Cross of Lorraine," "This Land Is Mine."

They are out to sabotage Hollywood's great war effort if they can. Most of the men behind the Alliance have records that will not stand close analysis. Sam Wood, producer of "For Whom the Bell Tolls," who still believes in doing business with Franco is president. Cedric Gibbons, who once paid for a full page advertisement in a Hollywood trade paper to oppose the second front on the ground it would lead to a second Dunkirk for the American forces, is a second vice-president. Others associated with the organization in various capacities are Clarence Brown, director of Saroyan's "Human Comedy," King Vidor, director of "Comrade X," Victor Fleming, director "Gone With the Wind," Howard Emmett Rogers, co-author of the Rickenbacker film, Morrie Ryskind, Rupert Hughes, Robert Vogel, James K. McGuinness and other such haters of Roosevelt and labor. All birds of a feather. Shocking is Walt Disney's tie-up as vice-president of the Alliance. Although Disney produced the defeatist "Victory Through Air Power," he is the only member of the outfit who has contributed substantially in other ways to the war.

An editorial in Daily Variety supporting the Alliance clearly indicates the direction the new organization is taking and I assure you it's not for the good of the country. "It is time for films to return to their original function—ENTERTAINMENT," declares Variety's editor, Arthur Unger. "It is time for the ending of all propaganda for isms of all sorts, groups of cliques." Where have we heard that noise before! Entertainment vs. propaganda. We thought the box-office had killed that issue for good. Funny how it always springs up

"DAILY" SPORTS

The Low Down —

We Didn't Like That Notre Dame Team Which 'Beat' NYU Monday

NAT LOW

If that was basketball Notre Dame played against NYU at the Garden Monday night—I'll take football.

I like the original grid game much more than the court variety the "Irish" exhibited in beating the Violets 59-53.

In other words, I didn't take much to the type of basketball the South Benders played that night. Frankly, I think it wasn't basketball at all.

And more frankly still, I think if it were any other team but the much-publicized "Irish" they would have been penalized

St. John's Faces Real Test Against Temple Tomorrow

Tomorrow night's game with the Temple Owls in Madison Square Garden centers attention upon the tournament prospects and aspirations of the St. John's Redmen. The Brooklyn Indians have the best record among the metropolitan district teams—12 won and two lost—but the Temple engagement is the second of a series of major tests that will actually determine their tournament merit and qualifications.

They won the first in brilliant style from St. Joseph's in Philadelphia last Saturday, but, aside from the satisfaction, all that the performance won for them is the chance to do it again. To qualify for the tournament they will have to keep right on playing the same caliber of basketball. Temple will

dians won from the Owls 36 to 32, but new-term additions to the Temple lineup, Dick Koecher, Jim Joyce and Dave Fox, forecast different playing conditions. All three are tall players and Koecher, who outrates out of the pivot, appears to be one of the season's bright prospects. He is an aggressive, forceful player on the floor and an excellent shot-maker. Now that

NORMAN CORWIN

Norman Corwin to Have New Important Series on Columbia

Norman Corwin, master of the unexpected and the unprecedented in radio dramatics, returns to the Columbia Broadcasting System on March 7, as the producer, director

—clear out of the Garden back to South Bend.

It may be sacrilegious to point a finger at the big, bold "Irish" and say "naughty, naughty," but I feel somebody should say it—and mean it.

Now let's get things straight. I like fighting spirit. Indeed, I think it is essential for all athletes and teams.

But fighting spirit does not mean a little bit of the plug-ugly—or is that too harsh a word to use?

There has been such a terrific, million-dollar publicity job done on the "Irish" that, like that certain king, they can "do no wrong."

Or can they?

I think they not only can but DO.

And they did it plenty Monday night against the Violets.

And what's more—they got away with it prettily.

The Garden hasn't seen so many fouls in one game since basketball came into the place. By the middle of the second half three of the Notre Dame starters, Todorovich, Lujack and Rutledge were out of the game on personal fouls while the other two starters, Kelley and Kiler, both had three apiece.

This was with very liberal officiating, too. Pat Kennedy called almost as many as he saw but the other ref, Joe Burns, nonchalantly turned his head the other way whenever a Notre Dame "gridder" was plowing his merry way through center.

The Notre Damers elbowed, clipped, pushed, held, tripped, shoved and kneed all evening. They completely dominated the play under the baskets but only because their arms and legs were flailing away like pistons.

It's a wonder half a dozen of the Violets didn't wind up in nearby Polyclinic Hospital. The fact that they didn't is proof of their hardiness.

Well, every man to his likes. Some may think the play was merely "aggressive." Others, like myself, may be of the opinion that it was hitting below the belt.

But certainly all must agree that the Notre Dame team made a serious breach of ethics before the start of the second half when NYU's school song "Palisades" was being sung and the Notre Damers went right along throwing the ball through the basket.

The most elementary kind of courtesy would have called for the "Irish" to acknowledge their rival's song by standing quietly until it had been finished. But not these cocky and even arrogant boys. They went their merry way and the staunchest Notre Dame supporters must have winced with shame at the exhibition the "Irish" were putting on.

As for the game itself, NYU played hard right down to the finish but the "Irish" had a little too much heft and speed for them. In Leo Kiler they revealed a masterful one-handed shooter who plunked the ball through the cords from all angles. But as for rating him with the all-time Notre Dame great, there just is no match.

Kiler is strictly a basket-hanger-around guy. He isn't too much of a floorman and his defensive play leaves a lot to be desired. His all-around play is nowhere near that of Paul Nowak and certainly does not approach the genius of Johnny Moir.

But he is good and his 20 points were well spaced over the entire game.

The "Irish" did most of their shooting from the inside after fast cuts under the basket. Their set shooting was non-existent and if NYU had played a bit rougher for the rebounds they could have chopped the South Benders down to their size.

About the most positive feature of this team is its condition. There have been other fast teams visiting the Garden these many years but none were able to keep up the terrific pace for the entire length of the contest.

The Notre Damers ran and ran and ran—until in the middle of the second half the Violets, particularly John Derderian, Howie Sarath and Marty Goldstein, were dead on their feet.

What the Violets lacked besides a big strong guy under the boards, was a good set shot. Sid Tannenbaum, with 21 points, was high scorer, but most of his goals came on layups of angle shots from near the basket. Howie Sarath, who does have a fairly good set shot, just couldn't hit the basket and this hurt the team greatly.

But the Violets played had right through to the end and never quit despite the rough treatment they were getting. It is a tribute to their level-headedness that a fight didn't break out for there were any number of times when it seemed as if an NYUer was going to bop one of the Irish.

Walsh, the big Violet center, once cocked his arm but thought the better for it and strode away from the scene of a near-scrap.

So Notre Dame won.

So they took the George Keoghan Trophy.

So what?

...be it high hurdle, and after that come Canisius at Buffalo on Saturday night, and finally the home-town championship battle with NYU next Wednesday in the Garden.

Tomorrow night's St. John's-Temple duel is paired with another inter-city clash, the City Beavers versus the St. Joe Hawks. These inter-city double headers have provided some of the year's most exciting basketball in the Garden. They were two grand games the night St. John's and NYU repulsed the New Englanders, Rhode Island State and Connecticut, and a week ago the two upstate visitors, Canisius and Rochester cooperated with NYU and LIU in providing a pair of two-point thrillers. These Philadelphia pairings promise two more such very even and spectacular battles.

The Indians played brilliantly in their conquest of St. Joseph's, but won only because Kotsores and Ivy Summers were able to control the backboard rebounds. Against Temple they will find that harder work, for the Owls are a big, rugged team who can battle for the ball themselves.

A month ago in Philly the Indians ... Alvie Ingerman does not have to carry the full scoring load, and the team benefits generally.

And speaking of "rookie" prodigies, St. John's Dick McGuire has gradually sold himself as one of the finest young players developed in these precincts. Certainly he is one of the most polished and skillful of the floormen, and his style suggests the schooled-veteran rather than a newcomer. Recently he has also attracted attention with his scoring, though his floor play is what raises him above the field. Tomorrow night he will probably be assigned to guard Ingerman. At Philadelphia on Saturday he confined Jack Flannery to two field goals and a pair of fouls.

Flannery, incidentally, is the Philadelphia district high scorer with 256 points, and will be a distinct threat against the City Beavers. Nat Holman scouted the Hawks and realizes that his squad must generate a tremendous drive to stay with them on the floor. The Hawks are among the running-est of the year's teams, and the pace of the City game is bound to be terrific.

In Which a 'Pier Seven' Brawl Is Promised Friday

A fight manager walked into the offices of the Twentieth Century Sporting Club the other day and said:

"You don't very seldom see a fight like that."

A fight like what?

"A fight like that Bob Montgomery and that Al Davis. On the one hand you got a guy with a good left hand and on the other hand you have a guy with a good right hand. Davis has a good left and Montgomery has a good right. Or to put it the other way around, Davis is a good left hooker and Montgomery a good right crosser."

Davis and Montgomery clash at Madison Square Garden on Friday night in a contest scheduled for ten rounds. The manager being quoted here has no direct interest in either fighter.

"Ordinally when you have a little guy against a big guy the little guy depends on boxing skill to even things up. He figures he'll outsmart the big guy and maybe get the decision. But Montgomery's different when he's fighting a bigger man. He doesn't depend on no boxing skill but strictly on his punch.

"That's why Friday's fight figures to be a regular Pier Seven Brawl."

Pier Six brawl, the manager, was corrected.

"Pier Seven brawl means it'll be even a better fight than a Pier Sixer. Montgomery throws a lot of punches to the body, Davis throws most of his to the head. That's going to be something to see, Montgomery trying to land rights under the heart and Davis trying to connect with his left hook on the chin.

"Davis is awful anxious to look good in this fight for reasons you don't have to give any explaining and Montgomery wants to look good too because he's booked with that Beau Jack for the lightweight title in a couple of weeks. I don't have nothing to do with neither fighter but this sure looks like a humdinker to me."

Carpenter of Phillies Is Inducted Into Army

CAMDEN, N. J., Feb. 15.—Bob Carpenter, president of the Philadelphia Phillies is in the Army today, but with full confidence that the baseball club will fare well in his absence.

"I have every confidence in Herb Pennock," general manager, who will take over his duties, the 28-year-old socialite sportsman said after he passed his physical examination, was inducted and given a 21-day furlough yesterday.

"I know he will do the job as well or better than I would." Carpenter, married and the father of two, bought the Phillies with his father, R. R. M. Carpenter, Sr., ...

...and for the most part author of a new Tuesday series, Columbia Presents Corwin."

Corwin will have a free hand in producing his new programs, without restriction on either subject matter or technique for the broadcasts. The series will comprise many diverse and new types of radio programs — documentary dramas, fantasies, radio cantatas, musical comedies, satires, monologues, original plays and literary rhapsodies. A number of top-ranking stage, screen and radio stars will appear in these broadcasts, such as Charles Laughton, Robert Young, Orson Welles, Minerva Plous and Everett Sloane.

First four programs of the "Columbia Presents Corwin" series are:

A Satire on Film Industry

March 7 — "Movie Primer," by Norman Corwin. This program, a companion piece to Corwin's already famous "Radio Primer," is a satire on the film industry, based on material gathered by the author during his year in Hollywood, from which he has just returned to New York.

March 14 — "The Long Name None Could Spell," by Corwin, is a dramatic poem paying tribute to the indomitable courage of Czechoslovakia.

Earl Robinson Work To Be Presented

March 21 — "The Lonesome Train," by Earl Robinson and Millard Lampell. This is a radio cantata with the funeral train of Abraham Lincoln serving as the inspiration for a sensitive work that expresses the immortality of the Great Emancipator's principles.

March 28 — "Savage Encounter," by Corwin, a radio drama, deals with a flier who bails out over an unexploredd South Pacific island. To the natives, the pilot from civilization is a savage. Thence the drama takes an absorbing turn. This broadcast is to be dedicated to Eric Sevareid, CBS war correspondent, who was forced down in the jungles of Burma and spent a month there.

Other programs to follow in the series will include a trilogy separately synthesizing the works of Walt Whitman, Carl Sandburg and Thomas Wolfe; a historical drama recapturing the 1930's in the United States; a satire on theatrical "corn," from the time of Shakespeare to the present; a radio biography of Thomas Paine, and a mystery thriller based on court records of a century-old English murder.

Corwin has been in Hollywood for the past year, working part of the time at Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer as consultant on a film script and recuperating from ill health which forced his temporary retirement from the air last April.

On March 6—the day before his new series makes its bow—a new collection of his radio dramas will be published by Henry Holt & Co., titled "More by Corwin."

'No Greater Love' To Open Feb. 24

The opening date for Artkino's "No Greater Love," spoken in English, has been set for Thursday, February 24, at the Victoria Theatre. A gala premiere, by invitation only, on the evening of February 23, will be sponsored by the American Women's Voluntary Services of Greater New York.

The premiere will also be the occasion for the unveiling of a photographic exhibition of American and Russian women in the service of their countries.

A partial list of the sponsoring committee for the gala premiere includes: Consul-General of the U. S. S. R. Eugene Kisselev and Mrs. Eugene Kisselev, Mrs. Julius Ochs Adler, Mrs. Vincent Astor, Mrs. George F. Baker, Mrs. Marshall Field, Mrs. Bernard F. Gimbel, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Miss Ruth Vanderbilt Twombly and Mr. Grover A. Whalen.

Also, Miss Mary Vail Andress, Mr. Charles Auchincloss, Mrs. William R. Butler, Mrs. Guy Fairfax Cary, Mrs. Alfred F. Hess, Mrs. Brooks Howe, Mrs. Robert Weeks Kelley, Mrs. Margaret Konenkova, Mrs. Edgar Leonard, Mrs. Leroy A. Lincoln, Mrs. Valentine E. Macy, Jr., Mrs. Alice Throckmorton McLean, Mrs. Benjamin Moore, Mrs. William Barclay Parsons, Jr., Mrs. John M. Schiff, Mrs. Harold E. Talbot and Dr. Luvia Willard.

Radio Highlights

4-4:30 P.M., WNYC—Wallingford Rieger's Music played by Harry Glickman, violinist; Carl Stern, cellist, and Vivian Rivkin, pianist.
7:30-8 P.M., WQXR—The Orchestra, conducted by Leon Barzin.
8:30-9 P.M., WNYC—Two-piano recital by Stephen Kovacs and Anette Corot.
9-9:30 P.M., WNYC—Sidney Foster, pianist.
9:30-9:55 P.M., WNYC—Chorus Music by the Randolph Singers.
10-10:30 P.M., WABC—Great Moments in Music from Victor Herbert, with Jean Tennyson, soprano; Robert Weede, baritone, and John Brooks McCormack, tenor; George Sebastian conducts.
10:30-11 P.M., WABC—Alec Templeton, pianist, with Dorothy Shay, guest; the Morton Gould Orchestra.
11:30-12 P.M., WABC—Marjorie Radavan, soprano; Mona Paulee, soprano, and orchestra. Bernard Herrmann conducts.

6:30 P.M., WJZ—Whose War Is This?—Story.
7:00 P.M., WQXR—Lisa Sergio, Comments.
7:03 P.M., WMCA—Benny Goodman Records.
7:15 P.M., WMCA—Five Star Final—Sketch
8:00 P.M., WABC—Monty Woolley, Comedy.
9:00 P.M., WEAF—Eddie Cantor, Comedy; Betty Hutton, Guest.
10:00 P.M., WEAF—Kyser Orchestra—Soloists.
10:30 P.M., WOR—The Symphonette, Music.
10:30 P.M., WABC—Gould Orchestra; Alec Templeton, piano.
11:30 P.M., WEAF—Author's Playhouse.

...when progressive films are involved, never where reactionary pictures are concerned. What Ungar is really saying is that he is opposed to the march of the democratic movie. The policy that he advocates in common with the Motion Picture Alliance can lead to films like "Ninotchka" and "Comrade X" but not to films like "Song of Russia" and "Sahara."

The progressives in the motion picture industry which include the overwhelming majority of actors, directors, writers and producers will have the fullest support of the patriotic section of the country in their fight to uphold the four freedoms on the screen and also the fifth—the freedom of the screen.

At the City Theatre

The City Theatre not only continues its policy of presenting the best in film entertainment but also presents the most exclusive and unusual films. This theatre announces that starting Thursday, February 17th, and continuing for seven full days, it will present the motion picture record of the most horrible Nazi atrocities ever perpetrated upon a helpless invaded people. This picture is the "Heydrich Affair." This film is an actual camera record photographed by the Nazis of this particular event. This picture has never been shown in America before and it will have its first U. S. presentation at the City Theatre, 14th Street and Fourth Avenue, N. Y.

On the same program, there will be featured one of the greatest film ever made—"Hangmen Also Die".

At the Apollo

The Apollo 42nd St. Theatre is proud to announce that it will show for one week beginning Thursday, Feb. 17, for the first time at popular prices, the French feature, "It Happened in Gibraltar," starring Erich von Stroheim and Vivian Romance in this drama with a World War II background. This feature contains English titles.

THE STAGE

"A Gripping Play." Ralph Warner, Daily Worker
"DECISION"
BELASCO THEATRE 44th Street, E. of B'way. BR. 9-2067
Evs. Incl. Sun. 8:40. Mats. Sat., Sun. & Feb. 22

5th Year! "A PERFECT COMEDY." —ATKINSON, Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
Howard LINDSAY Dorothy STICKNEY
269 SEATS at $1.10
EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway at 40th Street
Evenings 8:40. Mats. WED. and SAT., 2:40

"A TRIUMPH!"—Barnes, Herald Tribune
JAN KIEPURA
In the New Opera Company Production of
THE MERRY WIDOW
with Melville Cooper
MAJESTIC THEATRE, W. 44 St. CI. 6-0730
Eve. 8:30, $1.10-$3.30. Mats. THURS. & SAT., 2:30
(Special Matinee Washington's Birthday)

THE THEATRE GUILD presents
PAUL ROBESON
In the Margaret Webster Production
OTHELLO
JOSE FERRER — MARGARET WEBSTER — JAMES MONKS
SHUBERT Theatre, W. 44th St. Evs. 8:30 sharp
CI. 6-5990. Mats. WED. and SAT., 2:30 Sharp

MICHAEL TODD presents
BOBBY CLARK in
MEXICAN HAYRIDE
by Herbert & Dorothy Fields
Staged by HASSARD SHORT
SONGS BY COLE PORTER
WINTER GARDEN, B'way & 50th St. CI. 7-5161
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. WED. and SAT. at 2:30

THE U. S. ARMY AIR FORCES present
WINGED VICTORY
By MOSS HART
Curtain 8:15 and 2:15 Sharp!
Perf. Nightly Incl. Sunday (No Perf. Monday)
Matinees WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY
44TH ST. THEATRE, W. of B'way. LA. 4-4337

MOTION PICTURES

APOLLO 42 ST West of B'WAY LO. 5-3700
BEGINNING TOM'W—1 WEEK ONLY
ERIC VON STROHEIM
'IT HAPPENED IN GIBRALTAR'
French Film—English Titles
— ALSO —
'LENINGRAD MUSIC HALL'
And Added Attraction
LABOR FRONT

"Brilliantly shining beacon in a stormy world"—DAILY WORKER.
SAMUEL GOLDWYN'S
THE NORTH STAR
Original Story and Screen Play by LILLIAN HELLMAN
Directed by LEWIS MILESTONE
NEW VICTORIA
BROADWAY and 46th STREET • CI. 6-7423
Continuous performances • Popular Prices
MIDNIGHT SHOW EVERY NIGHT
Doors Open 9:00 A.M.

8th BIG WEEK!
SEE HOW THE JAPS FIGHT!
AUTHENTIC UNCENSORED TERRIFIC

RAVAGED EARTH
9 A.M. TO MIDNITE
STANLEY ON 7th AVE. NEAR 42nd ST.

LAST TIMES TODAY
"WE WILL COME BACK"
CITY Theatre 14th ST. near 4th AVE.
HOME OF SOVIET FILMS

PALACE B'WAY AND 47th ST. NOW
THREE RUSSIAN GIRLS
ANNA STEN • KENT SMITH
MIDNITE SHOW EVERY NITE

on —
ears and
nals are
ther loop

has fallen
has been
t in the
nny Hopp
eman Ray

the Carda
oper's arm
that they
arlier than
league his-

'em?—the

nt

ill De Cor-
s ago was
nding high
d later was
orthwestern
yesterday.
etty officer
ed at Nor-
Miss Dor-
hool class-

rned
wounded as
1 21, 1944
duty.

Film Front

Jack Oakie and Sgt. Vita Both Burlesque Il Duce

By David Platt

Charlie Chaplin's The Great Dictator with Jack Oakie as Il Duce is one of the most popular films now playing in liberated Italy, according to the Office of War Information.

. . . Incidentally, Sgt. John Vita, the U.S. Signal Corps cameraman who made the headlines with his burlesque of Mussolini from the balcony of Palazzo Venezia in Rome was formerly employed as an artist for the Terrytoon Technicolor cartoons at 20th Fox. . . .

* * *

READER'S DIGEST

Sender Garlin calls our attention to an interesting item about Reader's Digest in the People's Voice of New Zealand, the latest issue of which has just arrived here.

Headed "Pernicious Magazine imported into New Zealand," the Voice says:

"Zooming in from Brazil came new planes, linking the country internationally, bringing welcome products and visitors—and one tiny unintended and unwanted visitor, the malaria bearing Anopheles mosquito. . . . Alongside the magnificent array of U. S. armed forces, military equipment and supplies, there came also a few peats which are not intended by the U. S. authorities nor wanted by our democracy.

"One of these is Reader's Digest, which has already been exposed in these columns for its linkup with American monopolist, isolationist, anti-Soviet and pro-fascist interests."

I don't know about the sting of the malaria bearing Anopheles mosquito but I doubt that it could be worse than the bite of this pestilential germ of the printed page that paralyzes the mind and spreads defeatism all over the world. New Zealand does not like Reader's Di-

Anti-Fascist Film Honored

In recognition of the outstanding services rendered to organized labor and to the war effort by the production of The Hitler Gang, Paramount's powerful anti-fascist film, award of an oil painting will be made to Mr. B. G. DeSylva, executive producer of Paramount Films, by the Fraternal Outlook, official publication of the International Workers Order and the National Film Department of the Order. The painting was done by William Avstreih, New York artist.

Preparations are being made for the presentation of the painting to Mr. DeSylva by Robert Watson, star of the film.

Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Union; John T. McManus, president of the New York Newspaper Guild and other trade union leaders—have cited the film as an important contribution to the struggle against fascism.

FILM WARNS AGAINST NATIVE FASCISTS

Among the merits of the film recently enumerated in a letter to producer DeSylva were these facts: that the film is the first to make clear to the American public Hitler's powerful support from the German Junkers, militarists, industrialists and financiers; that it reveals the Naiz party as an instrument of German imperialism for world conquest; bares the use of anti-Semitism to divide the people that they may be shackled more firmly to

Before an overseas troupe is sent out by USO Camp Shows, the act is rehearsed to letter-perfection at Camp Shows headquarters in New York City. This unit, photographed just before donning uniforms and flying to a foreign war zone includes such well known Negro entertainers as (left to right) "Doc" Wheeler, M. C.; Ethel Wise, singer; Sandra Lee, blues singer; Jack McQuire, accordionist, and Iva Bowen, dancer. The performers arrived in Oran, Algeria, last week. This is the third all-Negro entertainment unit to go overseas for USO Camp Shows. The first, headed by Willie Bryant, played in troops in the Caribbean. The second group, led by Kenneth Spencer is now going over big in New Caledonia.

veys implicit warnings against native American fascists who, while habitually dismissed by the average person as "crackpots," are nevertheless a source of potential danger to the future of American democracy.

The painting by Mr. Avstreih is a grim portrayal of a Nazi superman, arms laden with loot, fleeing from a burning Soviet village against a bleak, wintry setting strewn with corpses and shot with smoldering flame. The horror and devastation wrought by the Nazi Herrenvolk upon the life-loving peoples of the invaded Soviet lands is vividly suggested. Its brutal and unmaligned realism of detail embodies

ties of DeSylva's film masterpiece.

Mr. Avstreih, a member of the International Workers Order, pursues his talented brushwork in his spare hours. He is a dental surgeon. Born in old Russia of Jewish parentage, his early struggles for a career in America did not dim his ambition to become a painter. His work is rich in social impact. A showing of his paintings in the Kaufman Art Gallery last fall attracted wide attention.

Friday Calendar

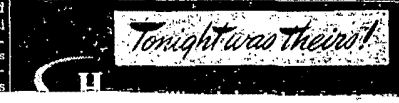
FILMS

Days of Glory, story of Soviet Guerillas. An RKO film. Opens today at the Palace Theatre.

MUSIC

Goldman Band, Central Park.

MOTION PICTURES



FM)—Cu-
andic tenor
FM)—Frank
Gregor, con-
Abe Lyman

FM)—Gold-
Park
(also FM)—

ymphonette,

Symphonic

—Comedy
ed
News
Jimmy

Ted Malone
ern
Service Man
antern
Murray; New
tiness
Songs
Music
Music
Music
house
ngs
Play
Music
Music

ADS

ord
rds)

Daily	Sunday
.07	.08
.05	.08
.03	.03

the secret chatter

. For Sunday
for Monday.

FOR RENT

independent en-
andings, reason-
ons.

charming, light,
ost.

SUBLET

hed apartment.
Manhattan. Rea-
0, bet. 5:30 and

WANTED

ng. wishes fur-
week. West Side
33, care of Daily

NTED

easant, versatile,
sort during sum-

TED

or 8-yr.-old girl,
Write Box 281,

country, sports.
6-0359.

gest. Neither does New York. . . .

* * *

THE NEGRO SOLDIER

A cablegram to Film Front from Ivor Montagu in London asks for the release date of The Negro Soldier in England. . . . The exact date is unavailable but it will be very soon. . . . The Soviet film industry will honor Lewis Milestone in August for his great cinematic achievements. . . . The director has been advised by Tass News Agency that four of his films—Front Page, Of Mice and Men, North Star and The Purple Heart will be exhibited in Moscow. . . . Milestone is the third American film director to be singled out for honors. The other two were Charles Chaplin and Lt. Comm. John Ford.

* * *

THE MASTER RACE

Edward A. Golden, who is producing The Master Race at RKO predicts that within a short while after its release, "eight other stories like it will be started, one by each major company." . . . That's all right with us. . . . Herbert Biberman, formerly with Theatre Guild, co-authored the screenplay and is directing The Master Race. . . . The film begins where Paramount's The Hitler Gang left off. . . . Golden is also working on a film in which "the American Medical Association will be the heavy." . . . It will deal with group medicine at the Henry J. Kaiser plants. . . .

* * *

A FREUDIAN ERROR

"Please give me your opinion of the picture For Whom the Bell Tools," writes Helen I. on the stationery of a wholesale distributor of electrical supplies, appliances and fixtures. . . . You are right, Helen, the picture is a whitewash of Franco and an insult to the Spanish people. . . .

* * *

TOMORROW THE WORLD

Fredric March will have Ralph Bellamy's role in the film version of the anti-Nazi play Tomorrow the World which Ring Lardner Jr. is scripting. . . . Alvah Bessie's new film The Very Thought of You, which has just been completed, will be a pleasant surprise to his friends.

the way fascistic, exposes the Nazi objective of crushing trade unions and other forms of popular expression. It shows the Reichstag fire as of Hitler's own instigation and explodes the vaunted myth of Hitler's "genius."

At the same time the film con-

THE STAGE

SEATS AVAILABLE AT BOX OFFICE $1 to $3 Plus Tax
THE THEATRE GUILD presents
THE MARGARET WEBSTER PRODUCTION
PAUL ROBESON
JOSE FERRER — UTA HAGEN
OTHELLO LAST 3 WEEKS
EDITH KING — JAMES MONKS
SHUBERT Theatre W. 44th St. - Air Cond.
Eves 8:30 sharp. Mats. WED. & SAT. 2:30 sharp

"Enchanting musical farce." — Barnes, Her. Trib
JARMILA NOVOTNA in the New Musical Hit
HELEN GOES TO TROY
with ERNEST TRUEX Prod. Staged by Herbert Graf
ALVIN, W. 52 St. Cl. 5-6868. AIR-CONDITIONED
Evenings 8:30. Matinees WED. and SAT., 2:30

THE THEATRE GUILD presents
(in association with Jack H. Skirball)
JACOBOWSKY and the COLONEL
The FRANZ WERFEL-S. N. BEHRMAN COMEDY
Staged by ELIA KAZAN
LOUIS CALHERN ANNABELLA KARLWEIS
OSCAR J. EDWARD BROMBERG
MARTIN BECK Thea., West 45th St.—Air Cond.
Evgs. at 8:30. Mats., THURS. & SAT. at 2:30

5th YEAR! "A PERFECT COMEDY." —ATKINSON, Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE, B'way & 40th St. AIR CONDITIONED
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. WED. and SAT. at 2:40

MICHAEL TODD presents
BOBBY CLARK in
MEXICAN HAYRIDE
by Herbert & Dorothy Fields
Staged by HASSARD SHORT
SONGS BY COLE PORTER
WINTER GARDEN, B'way & 50th St. CI. 7-5161
AIR-COND. Eve. 8:30. Mats. WED. & SAT. 2:30

"RECOMMENDED—SEE IT!" —WALTER WINCHELL
"A TRIPLE MUST!"—Garland, Journal-American
PICK-UP GIRL
48th ST. THEA. E. of B'y. BR. 9-4560. AIR-COND.
Every Eve. (Exc. Mon.) 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

"A 3 ACT THUNDERBOLT."—Walter Winchell
LILLIAN HELLMAN'S New Play
CORNELIA OTIS DENNIS DUDLEY
SKINNER KING DIGGES
THE SEARCHING WIND
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. WED. and SAT., 2:40
FULTON, 46th St. W. of B'way. CI. 6-6380
AIR-CONDITIONED

some of the more powerful quali-

MOTION PICTURES

LAST DAY!
A NEW HIGH IN ENTERTAINMENT!
THE SCREEN'S MERRIEST MUSICAL ROMANCE!
"They MET in MOSCOW"
An Arthur Picture
Cont. from 10 A.M.
VICTORIA
Broadway at 46th Street

Russia's Guerrilla Armies in Action!
People's Avengers
COMMENTARY BY NORMAN CORWIN
STANLEY
Cont. from 9 a. m. 7th Ave. bet. 42nd & 41st sts.

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
50th St. & 6th Ave. - Doors Open 9:45 A.M.
"THE WHITE CLIFFS OF DOVER"
Irene DUNNE - Alan MARSHAL
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture
Gala Stage Show - Symphony Orchestra
Picture at: 10:15, 1:10, 4:05, 7:04, 10:02
1st Mezzanine Seats Reserved - Circle 6-4500

SENSATIONAL DOUBLE FEATURE
AVE MARIA
with the celebrated Met. Opera tenor
BENIAMINO GIGLI
Accompanied by the Scala Di Milano Orch.
English Titles
WHAT PRICE ITALY?
English Narrated
ARENA Thea. 8th AVE. & 41 ST. Air-Cond. BR. 9-8496

WALTON presents
THIS IS THE ENEMY!
GREAT SOVIET FILM
also
EXTRA! FIRST ACTUAL FILMS— ALLIES INVADE FRANCE
ALFRED HITCHCOCK'S GREAT THRILLER "SABOTEUR"
CITY Theatre 14th ST. near 4th AVE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC 120 E 14
NOW PLAYING!
Errol FLYNN • Paul LUKAS
"UNCERTAIN GLORY"
BELITA • JAMES ELLISON
"LADY LET'S DANCE"

Tonight was theirs alone!

INVEST IN INVASION Buy More Bonds! 5th WAR LOAN!

DAYS OF GLORY
A CASEY ROBINSON production
featuring
a Cast of New Personalities

EXTRA! First Official Invasion Pictures. 'ALLIES LAND IN FRANCE'

TAMARA TOUMANOVA • GREGORY PECK
RKO RADIO
with
ALAN REED • MARIA PALMER
LOWELL GILMORE
Directed by JACQUES TOURNEUR

Extra Newest 'This is America' Series
'HOT MONEY'
suggested by Look Magazine's Feature
DON'T BUY ANOTHER DEPRESSION

NEW YORK PREMIERE TODAY at 9 A. M.
RKO PALACE MIDNITE SHOW EVERY NITE
BROADWAY & 47th ST. • AIR-CONDITIONED

A Glittering Festival of Music and Lavish Spectacle!
BENIAMINO GIGLI in PUCCINI'S
MANON LESCAUT
from ABBE PREVOST'S Immortal Love Story
TOTI DAL MONTE, Met. Opera Star in
CARNIVAL IN VENICE
FAMOUS WATER CARNIVAL and MASKED BALL, CORPS DE BALLET... Music by DONIZETTI and BELLINI...
BOTH FEATURES WITH COMPLETE ENGLISH TITLES
IRVING Place 14th ST. & UNION SQ. • GR 5-6975 •

California Committee Lists Noted Film Stars And Others as Reds

By the Associated Press

SACRAMENTO, Calif., June 9.—Movie figures, writers and politicians today cried "lies" and "slanders" in answer to a legislative committee report linking them with Communism.

The 1949 report of the California Committee on Un-American Activities, headed by Senator Jack Tenney (Republican, of Los Angeles) yesterday listed hundreds of persons as Communist appeasers or followers.

Many of these are well known in the movie world.

"They have conspicuously followed or appeared some of the Communist Party line program over a long period of time," the report said.

It listed CIO Longshore Leader Harry Bridges and Hugh Bryson, head of the Independent Progressive Party and head of the CIO Marine Cooks and Stewards, as Communists. Both repeatedly have denied they are Communists.

Bridges Faces Perjury Charge.

Bridges currently faces a Government charge of perjury—of lying when he said at his 1945 naturalization hearing that he never had been a Communist.

Among those listed as followers of the Communist line were:

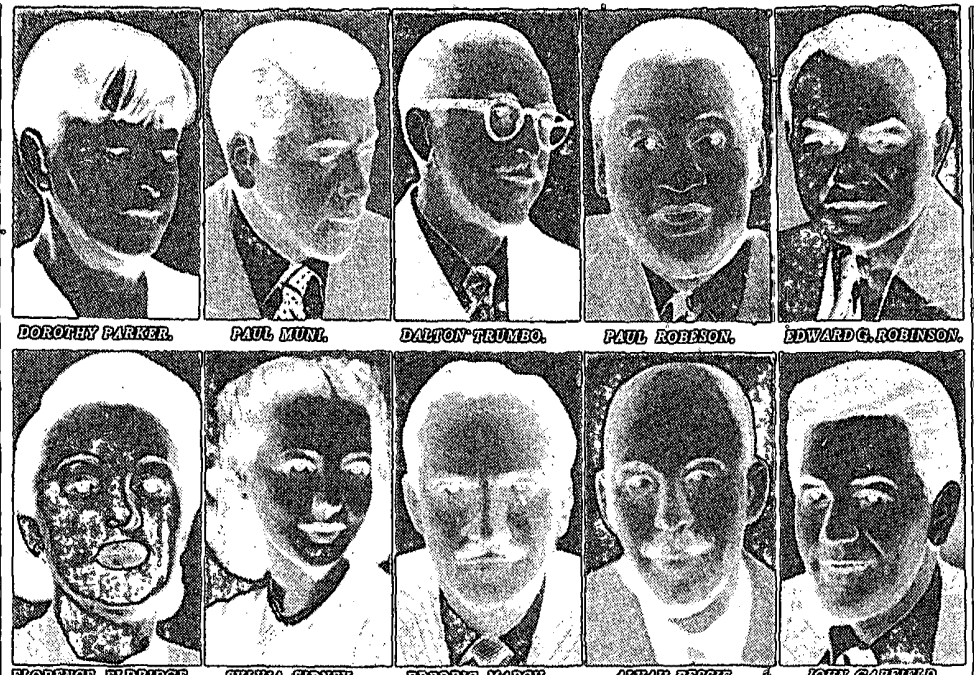
Larry Adler, Katherine Hepburn, Pearl S. Buck, Charles Chaplin, Norman Corwin, Howard Da Silva, Bartley Crum, Representative Helen Gahagan Douglas, Democrat, of California; Paul Draper, Muriel Draper, Florence Eldridge, Lester Cole, Hans Eisler, Lillian Hellman, Lena Horne, Dashiell Hammett, John Garfield, John Huston, Danny Kaye, Gene Kelly, Robert W. Kenny, Karen Morley, Ring Lardner, Jr.; John Howard Lawson, Johannes Steel, Anna Louise Strong, Canada Lee, Carey McWilliams, Dr. Thomas Mann, Frederic March, Burgess Meredith, Clifford Odets, Dorothy Parker, George Seldes, Larry Parks, Gregory Peck, Vincent Price, Paul Robeson, Edward G. Robinson, O. John Rogge, Artie Shaw, Frank Sinatra, Gale Sondergaard, Herbert K. Sorrell, Lionel Stander, Donald Ogden Stewart, Gloria Stuart, Senator Taylor, Democrat, of Idaho; Henry A. Wallace, Orson Welles and Anita Whitney.

Three Newspapers Accused.

The committee also accused three newspapers, the San Francisco Chronicle, San Francisco News and Los Angeles Daily News of "continuing to misrepresent, misreport and attack" the committee.

The Chronicle, in an editorial, denied the accusation, but welcomed being placed with those critical of the committee. It said its record in fighting Communism was known throughout the Nation, but that Mr. Tenney "has persisted in making that struggle needlessly hard".

The committee said the ma-



DOROTHY PARKER. PAUL MUNI. DALTON TRUMBO. PAUL ROBESON. EDWARD G. ROBINSON.

FLORENCE ELDRIDGE. SYLVIA SIDNEY. FREDRIC MARCH. ALVAH BESSIE. JOHN GARFIELD.

NAMED IN COPLON TRIAL—These entertainment figures were among persons mentioned in confidential FBI data on alleged Communist activity in Hollywood which was introduced yesterday at the Judith Coplon trial. Mr. March and his wife, Miss Eldridge; Miss Parker, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Robeson, Mr. Trumbo and Mr. Bessie were included in the document as Communist Party members. The others were listed as sympathizers.

Partial Text of FBI Report on March

Following is a partial text of the Federal Bureau of Investigation report on Actor Fredric March as submitted in evidence yesterday at the espionage trial of Judith Coplon in District Court.

The report was dated last January 13 and was filed in New York. The report on Mr. March, who was born Frederick McIntyre Bickel, was classified as "Communist, "Security Matter; Communist," and was preceded by a synopsis of facts which said:

"New York files reviewed and pertinent information set forth. Confidential Informant ND 402 advised subject was CP (Communist Party) member 1941. March was patron of Congress of American-Soviet Friendship 1942; a sponsor of American Committee for Yugoslav Relief in 1945, and National Officer of Progressive Citizens of America in 1948. Subject's wife, Florence Eldridge March, was National Officer of Congress of American Women in 1946. Informants reports and newspaper items reflect Communist front activities and pro-Russian contacts by March and wife. New York confidential informants currently have no knowledge of subjects' activities. Subject's employment at National City Bank, New York City, July to August, 1919, and July to November, 1920, verified."

and Professions," is set forth the following:

"Fredric March, the actor, is treasurer of the IGAASP. His Communist front affiliations are even more numerous than those of Jo Davidson. They include the following: American Committee of Liberals for the Freedom of Mooney and Billings, American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born, Films for Democracy, Film Audiences for Democracy, Hollywood Anti-Nazi League, Hollywood League for Democratic Action, National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, the New York Tom Mooney Committee, Council for Pan-American Democracy, 'New Masses' Dinner Committee, and the American Committee of Jewish Writers, Artists and Scientists."

Wife Also Listed.

"Page 35 of this same resume also listed Florence Eldridge (Mrs. Fredric March) as an executive board member of the Motion Picture Artists Committee at the time that organization collaborated with the Medical Bureau and North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy.

"Confidential Informant ND 305 advised on December 23, 1945, that the subject partook in the entertainment program at a meeting sponsored by the American Society for Russian Relief held at Madison Square Garden, New York City, December 18, 1945. The

New York City, is a documentary film producing business headed by Grierson and Lee, both of whom are subjects of investigation at New York as possible Russian espionage agents. . . .

"On April 25, 1947, Confidential Informant ND 402 advised that Fredric March was a member of the Communist Party and has been co-operative for many years. He stated that on one occasion a few years ago March was criticized in the 'Daily Worker' for his acting. March was upset about this and through someone, possibly V. J. Jerome, March sent word to the 'Daily Worker' that he did not mind criticism generally, but he did not like criticism when it came from those who represented the world in which he believed. According to ND 402, the individual who conveyed March's message advised that the subject had tears in his eyes when he sent the message."

Others Named in "Party."

"On July 18, 1947, Confidential Informant ND 402 advised . . . that Lionel Berman, head of the cultural committee of the Communist Party, has been successful in using well-known Hollywood personalities to further Communist Party aims, Fredric March being one of the persons who came under his influence. The informant further advised that he was satisfied the subject, who is active in the Communist

Labor Party

(Continued From First Page.)

he said, of great power co-operation.

"In the Far East we were perhaps unduly optimistic that after the defeat of Japan the civil war in China would end and that great territory would settle down and play the part that had been designed for it in the United Nations. That hope was bashed to the ground in ashes."

Britain, Mr. Bevin said, is not approaching the Chinese question "on any Communist, any anti-Communist or Kuomintang (Nationalist) or any other basis."

As for Germany, he said, the problem after her defeat was to feed her. But he said there was no agreement between the West and Russia as to how to put the Germans on their feet economically. Referring to the deadlock among the Big Four on Germany, he continued:

"We cannot sacrifice democracy. They (the Russians) feel they cannot sacrifice unanimity, and what is worse than unanimity, the individual right of objection." (He referred here to the Russian insistence on veto power in the affairs of Germany.)

Regrets Boycott of ERP.

Mr. Bevin said he regretted that Russia and the Eastern European

Similarity in Names Implicates U. S. Aide In Secret FBI File

Apparent frustration of an international romance—and of FBI agents—has been disclosed in one of the secret documents brought out in the Judith Coplon trial.

The "internal security" case concerned the effort of Lidia Pavli de Pavigli to come to this country from Italy to marry a William Henry Sanders.

The FBI couldn't find Mr. Sanders for months because they were looking on 125th street instead of 123d street in New York.

When the Federal sleuths finally tracked down Mr. Sanders, their report shows, about the most damaging information they could dig up about him was that "he is very withdrawn, quiet and not of a particularly friendly nature."

Different Man in U. S. Work.

Then, for reasons unexplained, the FBI report said "a William Sanders" was mentioned as an adviser to the American delegation at two sessions of the United Nations' General Assembly, but nothing could be found out about him at the State Department. An entirely different man, William B. Sanders, is a special assistant to the director of the Office of United Nations Affairs in the State Department.

The FBI report was one of those read to the court by Miss Coplon's defense attorney, Archibald Palmer. He explained he was reading the reports his client is accused of abstracting from FBI files because "they are supposed to affect internal security and, therefore, if they do not mean a thing, then, my point has been made."

FBI Interest in Mr. Sanders was started when "Source A" was advised that one Lidia Pavli de Pavigli, of Florence, Italy, was seeking a passport to come to the United States to marry "William H. Sanders, 547 West 125th street, New York."

Italy Opposed Departure.

A report dated April 21, 1947, said her departure from Italy "is opposed by Italian intelligence authorities on the grounds she was an enemy agent suspect." It added that she was "suspected of espionage on behalf of Tito's Partisans" in Yugoslavia during German occupation of Italy.

The Italian woman also described as "The mistress of a man employed by the Allies as an undercover agent, who was suspected of actually being a double agent." At the time of the FBI report, she was said to be "under surveillance" by the Italian police as a suspected agent of OZNA, Yugoslav secret police.

At Italian request, a "stop" was placed with the Immigration and Naturalization Service against the woman's entry. And then the hunt started for Mr. Sanders.

Files and telephone directories were searched and janitors and occupants of buildings at and near the West 125th street address were interviewed without any trace of Mr. Sanders. The case then was

and not of a particularly friendly nature."

The FBI report added: "From careful observation of the trash, Miller has observed that Sanders receives mail postmarked Texas."

Agents Talk With Sanders.

Then the FBI agents apparently talked directly to Mr. Sanders. The report says, "Sanders supplied" additional background material to the effect that since his Army discharge he had found work only as a part-time employe of Dun and Bradstreet in New York for one month.

"Credit and criminal checks" showed "negative results."

The report then notes that "a William Sanders" was mentioned as an adviser in a 1946 booklet listing delegations to the United Nations General Assembly. It adds:

"Special Agent J. Garth Gray ascertained from Confidential Informant T-3 that in the spring of 1947 a William Henry Sanders was adviser to the United States delegation at the first special session of the General Assembly of the United Nations. He was an employe of the United States Government.

"Confidential Informant T-4 advised he has no record of recollection of William Henry Sanders.

No Clarification of Confusion.

"According to Confidential Informant S-197, there is no record of William Henry Sanders in the Department of State, Passport Division or other pertinent indices."

That's all the report says about the United Nations—State Department angle, not indicating whether the FBI discovered the confusion of identity.

William B. Sanders—who rarely uses his middle initial that stands for Barlow—has been employed by the State Department since 1942. He told The Star he had been an adviser to the American delegation at the U. N. sessions mentioned in the FBI report and knew of no other William Sanders. He is 13 years older than the William Henry Sanders with whom the FBI was concerned, was not in the Army, has been married since 1935 and lives with his wife and three children at 30 Edgewood terrace, Belle Haven, in Fairfax County, Va.

The State Department's William Sanders said the FBI never had got in touch with him in its investigation of the other William Sanders.

Outcome of the frustrated romance of William Henry Sanders and the woman in Florence was not indicated in the FBI report.

It had one bit of information that the Mr. Sanders who sent Lidia an "affidavit of intention to marry" might like to know, however. The report said that in applying for passport she said she had been granted "a legal separation" from "her husband, Alberto Tacconi," but that Italian court records "do not substantiate this decree."

Jacob A. Cohn, Owner Of Box Company Here, Dies

Jacob A. Cohn, 64, of 3525 Hertford place N.W., died of a heart attack yesterday at Emergency Hospital. He had been a resident of Washington 40 years.

Mr. Cohn was owner of the Harding Paper Box Co., 1420 New York avenue N.W., and had been sales representative for the Climax Manufacturing Co. of Castorland, N. Y., for 37 years.

He was a member of Argo Lodge of B'nai B'rith, the Albert Pike Consistory, the Jewish Chautauqua Society, the Zionist Organization of America, the Shrine and St. John's Lodge of the Masonic Order. He was a 33d-degree Mason.

Mr. Cohn is survived by his wife, Mrs. Rebecca P. Cohn of the home, two daughters, Mrs. Geraldine Stern of the home and Mrs. Louise Ryman, 1356 Underwood street N.W., and a son, Harold Cohn, 3308 Buchanan street, Mount Rainier, Md.

Services will be held at 10 a.m. tomorrow at the Danzansky funeral home. Burial will be in the Washington Hebrew Congregation Cemetery.

Baby Elephant Stranded

A 4-month-old baby elephant, caught in Assam accidentally while working elephants were being rounded up, could not be left to fend for itself in the jungle, so was shipped to London Zoo by air.

Full or part time course for Veterans entitled to subsistence under G. I. Bill
SPANISH
EXCLUSIVELY
REGISTER NOW FOR SUMMER COURSES
○ Conversation and Writing
○ For Foreign Service
○ For College Examinations
○ Commercial Spanish
SANZ SPANISH SCHOOL
1126 Conn. Ave. RE. 1613

George & Co. . . . 65 Years at 910—7th St. N.W.
WHERE YOUR POP
BOUGHT

jority of the State's newspapers had been fair and accurate in reporting anti-Communist activities.

Carey McWilliams, Los Angeles attorney and author, said:

"Like many liberals who are members of the Democratic Party, I have developed a remarkable indifference to the slanders of Senator Jack Tenny," whom he called "a renegade from that party, repudiated by his union and quite recently repudiated by the people of Los Angeles as a candidate for Mayor."

Sinatra Attacks Report.

Sinatra called the report "the product of liars" and said, "If they don't cut it out, I'll show them how much an American can fight back."

Movie Director John Huston commented:

"The Tenney report is yet another example of that Senator's vicious campaign to smear the names of his betters in loyalty and obedience to the principles of our democracy."

Actress Katharine Hepburn refused to "dignify" the accusation with a reply.

Other comments:

Gregory Peck: "I have been denying these allegations for several years and I will do so once more. I am not, now and never have been associated with any Communist organization or supporters of Communism."

Gene Kelly: "I don't know what Mr. Tenney is talking about. I am not a Communist, never was a Communist and have no sympathy with Communist activities. The only line I know how to follow is the American line."

The California assembly Education Committee last night defeated a Tenney bill to *forbid the indoctrination* of school students with any but the American system of government.

Montgomery College Graduation Tomorrow

Dr. Thomas N. Barrows of the American Council on Education will speak at graduation exercises for 55 seniors of the Montgomery Junior College at 8:30 p.m. tomorrow at Leland Junior High School, Chevy Chase.

The class, second to graduate since the college was established three years ago, is twice as large as that last year.

Degrees of associate in arts will be conferred by Mrs. Helen C. Walker, a member of the Maryland Board of Education and former president of the Montgomery County Board of Education.

The Rev. Hartwell Chandler of Bethesda will give the invocation and the Rev. Karl C. Newell of Gaithersburg will pronounce the benediction. Music will be furnished by the Montgomery Symphony Orchestra.

Among those invited are State Senator Roy Tasco Davis, Delegate R. Duncan Clark, Dr. Thomas G. Pullen, jr., State superintendent of schools; Dr. Edwin W. Broome, county superintendent of schools, and Frederic P. Lee, president of the County Council.

Report June 21 Lost.

The synopsis was concluded by *the report of a special FBI agent* in Los Angeles and dated last June 21 which said:

"*Internationale of Literatur*," a German language literary magazine of the Comintern, Number 6, 9th Year, 1939, *pages* 147 and 148, bears a report by Manfred George on Hollywood, wherein *emphasis* is placed upon the Hollywood Anti-Nazi League and its publication "Hollywood Now." *Among the members of the league* singled out for praise in George's report were Fredric March and Florence Eldridge, along with Sylvia Sidney, Paul Muni, Donald Ogden Stewart, Allen Campbell, Dorothy Parker, Melvyn Douglas, John Howard Lawson and John Garfield.

Following the synopsis, the report said in part:

"Confidential Informant N advised on November 17, 1942, that the subject (March) was a patron of the Congress of American Soviet Friendship, held on November 7 and 8, 1942, in New York City.

" 'The American Review of Soviet Medicine,' published by the American Soviet Medical Society, Volume I, Number 6, August 1944, contains an advertisement for a documentary motion picture film titled "Soviet Medicine at the Front" with commentary by Lillian Hellman and narration by Fredric March. The film was offered for bookings by the American Soviet Medical Society, which organization is under investigation at New York in view of its current extremely friendly attitude towards Russia . . .

'Daily Worker' Quoted

"The 'Daily Worker,' January 24, 1945, page 4, column 4, reflects that the subject was one of "the top figures in American culture" who was honored by the "New Masses" magazine at an awards dinner in the Hotel Commodore, New York City, January 22, 1945.

"The 'Daily Worker,' March 18, 1945, Section 3, page 2, column 2, lists the subject as one of the *signers of a widely-distributed* statement, which supported the United States War Department's *policy* at that time of "basing one's eligibility for a commission in the Army on his loyalty to the *United States and not on the* propriety of the individual's opinions." Instant statement reflects that this policy *evolved* as a result of "the good record of Communists in the Armed Services."

"Confidential Informant T-1 advised on January 25, 1945 that the subject was *one of the* sponsors of the American Committee for Yugoslav Relief . . .

10 in Equity Affiliated.

"In the fall of 1945 the anti-Communist group in the Actors Equity Association *prepared* a resume which purports to present in considerable detail the evidence which led that group to the conclusion that at least 10 members of the Council of the Actors Equity Association have been affiliated with some 60 organizations classified in the resume as Communist fronts. On page 35 of instant resume, under the heading "Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences

informant, who was one of about 13,000 attending the meeting, stated that Helen Hayes, noted actress, and the subject portrayed a Russian schoolteacher and a Soviet soldier, respectively, in a skit, whereby they described the devastation of Russia by the Nazis at the battles of Stalingrad and Leningrad . . .

"Confidential Informant T-2 advised that Stuart Legg wrote a letter dated July 25, 1946, to John Grierson at the Drake Hotel in Chicago, Ill., *stating* they had received a letter from Fredric March's business manager, and advised *Grierson to see* March when he was in Hollywood on his present trip.

$5,000 Contribution.

"Confidential Informant T-3 advised on September 18, 1946, *that the subject had contributed* $5,000 to the World Today, Incorporated. This organization, located at 450 West 56th *street*, infiltration of the motion picture industry, is a Communist Party member along with Edward G. Robinson, Paul Robeson, Dorothy Parker, Donald Ogden Stuart, Ruth McKinney, Alfred Maltz, Alvah Bessie, Dalton Trumbo, Millen Brand and Michael Blankfort. * * *

"Confidential Informant T-6 advised in December, 1947, that Frederic March and Canada Lee were two outstanding Communist Party fellow travelers connected with the Institute for Democratic Education, Incorporated, 415 Lexington avenue, New York City, along with Daniel L. Marsh, president of Boston University; Clyde R. Miller, a professor in the Teachers' College at Columbia University, and Norman Corwin of the Columbia Broadcasting System. * * *"

"The report concluded with a report on affiliations and activities of Mrs. March.

Actors Deny Communist Link, Attack FBI Report as 'Absurd'

The secret FBI report charging stage and screen figures with membership in the Communist Party today harvested a crop of *denials and cries of* "absurd" and "unconstitutional."

The report, read yesterday at the espionage trial of Judith Coplon, came from several unidentified informants. It drew these comments from some of those it named:

Fredric March, stage and screen star, said the report describing him as a party member in 1947 was "the most absurd thing I've ever heard of."

Reached in Bryn Mawr, Pa., Mr. March said his remark "goes for my wife, too." Mrs. March, who is Actress Florence Eldridge, was mentioned in the report as a supporter of Communist fronts. Asked if he had ever attended a Communist meeting, Mr. March replied, "Good God, no."

Screen Star Edward G. Robinson said: "I am not nor have I ever been a member of the Communist Party or ever remotely connected with it. These accusations, innuendoes and character assassinations emanate from sick and diseased minds. I have played *many parts during my career*, but in my opinion I've never played one that is so grand as *that of an American citizen*."

Writer Dorothy Parker said at her Hollywood apartment: "This *makes me very sick. I'm damned* glad to be an American and always have been. I regret to say I know no Russians, but I wish I did. Maybe it would help understanding if we all knew some Russians. I have no desire to sell any secrets, because I don't know any. Overthrow our Government? I want to overthrow prejudice and injustice."

Radio Writer Norman Corwin said he was neither a Communist nor a fellow traveler. He expressed contempt for "irresponsible smear lists."

Screen Writers Albert Maltz, Alvah Bessie and Dalton Trumbo, three of the so-called "unfriendly 10" Hollywood personalities cited for contempt by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, issued a statement through their attorney, Robert W. Kenny, at Los Angeles. Mr. Maltz was listed in the secret report as "Alfred" Maltz.

"We knew that political censorship of the screen was the objective of certain Congressmen like Mr. Rankin and Mr. Thomas," the joint statement declared. "We are fighting that battle in the courts now. However, until today, we did not know that the Department of Justice was engaged in any such unconstitutional activity. We still cannot believe that this report reflects the official adoption of any such policy, and it is probably a case of misplaced zeal of some individual investigator."

Author Millen Brand said at his Barto (Pa.) home: "I sure am in distinguished company, but I don't know why my name was mentioned. I am not and never was a member of the Communist Party."

President Daniel L. Marsh of Boston University said he never had even a remote connection with the Communist Party and "in fact I have been a Republican all my life."

take part in the European Recovery Program. He said the organization for European Economic Co-operations, Europe's planning group for using American aid, has done more for security and stability than any other European organization.

The 68-year-old veteran Socialist told the Laborites *he is feeling* his age now, but "I feel that for this Labor government I have done *my* best *to* hand on to my successors a basis upon which a real structure of peace can be raised." But asked later if this meant retirement, he told a newsman he spoke only in generalities to give "a little encouragement to the lads who are coming on."

Dr. Dillon Bond Dies

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 9 (AP).—Dr. Dillon C. Bond, 84, retired St. Louis eye specialist, died at a hospital yesterday after a week's illness.

He retired seven years ago after practicing as an eye specialist in Missouri for about 50 years.

"closed."

Had Received Letter From Italy.

But a continuation of the report, dated December 9, 1948, showed it was *reopened on* March 2, 1948, with investigation going on through September 9 last year. *By then, "Source A" supplied* additional information, giving Mr. Sanders' address as 547 West 123d *street—two blocks away from* where the previous FBI search had concentrated. He had received a *letter from* the Italian woman, whom he apparently had met while in the Army.

The FBI *investigation* showed that Mr. Sanders was born on November 14, 1916, at Hillsboro, Tex.; was married in 1940 and divorced in 1946; was inducted into the Army in 1943, and was honorably discharged in 1945 after infantry duty in Europe and being raised to the grade of T-5.

Charles W. Miller, superintendent of the apartment building where Mr. Sanders had a room with a couple from Texas, cooperated with the FBI. He was the one who told the FBI that Mr. Sanders "is very withdrawn, quiet,

JUNK

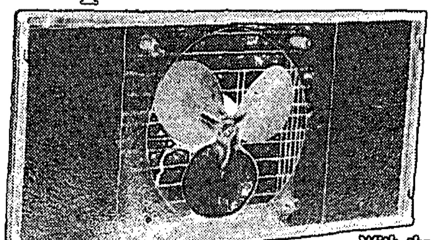
We are ever ready to pay top prices for scrap metals—

"Any Quantity"

CAST IRON • SCRAP IRON
ALUMINUM • COPPER
LEAD • BATTERIES
BRASS • RAGS
AUTO RADIATORS!

Georgetown Junk Co.
AD. 9211-9212
3254 M St. N.W.

Keep Cool—NOW!



With the

Wentworth Window Fan

De Luxe Plexiglas Wentworth 10-in. Window Ventilating and Cooling Fan for homes and offices; moves 600 cu. ft. of air per minute; A.C. 110 volt, 60 cycle. Adjustable from 26 in. to 38 in., stainless steel frame. Regular $29.95, special prices now, tax included $18.95

YOU SAVE $11.00

GENERAL ELECTRIC FANS

All Sizes and Styles

10 Inch G.E.-OSC. $15.95

EMERSON ELECTRIC FANS
ALL SIZES STYLES $19.95 UP

Electric Fans Repaired—Bought and Sold
Open All Day Saturdays

SUPERIOR LOCK & ELECTRIC CO.
1410 L ST. N.W. Phones: ME. 9439—RE. 1027

GIFTS FOR HIS POP

Father's Day Specials

Back when the horseless carriage was just a dream, George & Co. was already one of Washington's favorite men's stores. We had everything to please Dad then . . . we have the gifts to please YOUR Dad NOW!

SANFORIZED HALF-SLEEVE SPORT SHIRTS

New pastel shades of blue, pink, lavender, tan or grey. Small, Medium, Large, Extra Large. $1.59

WASHABLE, SANFORIZED LONG SLEEVE SPORT SHIRTS

Cool-tan, blue, green or grey rayon. Vat-dyed. Small, med., large. $6.95 Value $3.95

PASTEL, SANFORIZED BOXER SHORTS

Blue, pink, maize or tan. Sizes 28 to 44. 69c each 3 for $2.00

WASHABLE TERRY CLOTH SWEATERS

Button fronts and slip-overs in white, maize or silver. Small, Medium, Large. $1.45

DRESS SLACKS

Stripes and solid colors in tan, brown, grey or blue. Pleated and Zipper fronts. Sizes 29 to 42. Reg. $6.95 $4.88

SANFORIZED SEERSUCKER ROBES

Blue, tan or maroon stripes. Small, med., large. $4.45

SANFORIZED DRESS SHIRTS

White or striped broadcloth. George & Co. guarantees you a new shirt if this one shrinks or fades. Sizes 14 to 17. $1.95

George and Co.

65 YEARS AT 910 7TH STREET N.W.

Hawaii Strike Talks Quit Until Tomorrow; No Progress Reported

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—Efforts to end Hawaii's 133-day dock strike were called off tonight for the week end, with all sides reporting no progress toward a settlement.

Cyrus Ching, director of the Federal Conciliation and Mediation Service, announced that union and employer representatives would meet with him again at 10:30 a.m. Monday.

After four days of intensive probing of the issues in the strike, which involves 2,000 dock workers and has dealt Hawaii's economy a severe blow, there were these estimates of the situation:

Mr. Ching: "They're as far apart as when they came here last Wednesday."

Harry Bridges, president of the CIO International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union: "The attitude of the employers on wage and other questions offers absolutely no possibility of a settlement."

W. Russell Starr, spokesman for the Hawaiian Employers' Council: "We have made no progress despite efforts by all concerned."

Bridges Makes Proposals.

Bridges made several wage proposals of an undisclosed nature in a separate meeting with Mr. Ching today.

The employer negotiators took them to the Plaza Hotel, where they are staying, to consider them over tomorrow.

Plainly wearied by the hours of talking, the 73-year-old Ching said with a wry smile that he was going to the Zoo.

"With no reflection on any of the people I've been talking with," he said, "I am just a little tired of the human race."

He did not say how long the talks might continue next week.

Bridges went all-out for arbitration today. He said he might ease his wage demands if the employers would agree to arbitrate other differences with the union. But he made it clear that he is determined to get a good settlement.

"They think we're weakening and can be pushed around," Bridges added, "but we don't push."

"Feudal Reactionaries"

The union leader described the employer negotiators as "a bunch of feudal reactionaries trying to exploit a group that they consider their political, economic, social and racial inferiors."

He said the employers won't have any part of arbitration or unbiased fact-finding. He said they haven't come up with a single proposition—that their attitude hasn't changed a bit since they left Hawaii.

Bridges based his latest stand on a statement issued by the employers [illegible] willing to include extension of the present contract, which expires next March, among the matters to be arbitrated.

He said there might be another strike April 1 if the union and the companies couldn't get together on wages and other issues.

And he said he saw no chance of settling the present dispute unless the employers change their position.

Far Apart on Wages.

The employers have said any wage increase will have to be well under 14 cents an hour. Bridges said any offer acceptable to the union would have to be over 14 cents, "and we don't mean a cent or two, either."

The present basic hourly rate for the 2,000 ILWU members involved in the strike is $1.40.

Mr. Ching had both sides return during the afternoon for a possible joint session, but went into another closed meeting with the employer group.

This ended at 3:42 p.m. and Mr. Ching began another private conference with the union representatives.

Matson Line Asks Access To Records of Union

HONOLULU, Sept. 10.—(AP)—The Matson Navigation Co. asked federal district court today for access to union records which it said would prove an illegal conspiracy to tie up Matson's freighter fleet in the Hawaiian dock strike.

The motion was in support of a suit which Matson filed last July, asking $1,500,000 damages up to July 14 and $20,000 daily thereafter, against the CIO International Longshoremen's Union and two maritime unions.

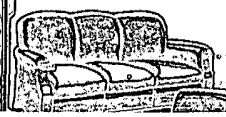
The suit named the ILWU international, six ILWU locals, the National Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards (CIO) and the Independent Marine Firemen, Oilers, Watertenders and Wipers' Association.

Eastern Star Anniversary

The Warren G. Harding Chapter No. 31, Order of the Eastern Star, will celebrate its 28th birthday anniversary at 8 p.m. Tuesday in the Masonic Temple, Thirteenth street and New York avenue N.W. Members of the Electa Chapter of Baltimore will visit the local group for the occasion.

It takes 30 men about four years to paint the George Washington Bridge, the suspension span over the Hudson River at New York City.

Reupholstering Your Furniture Is Not Enough



$6,300 Prefab House To Cost $8,000 Here

John J. O'Brien, president of Gunnison Homes, New Albany, Ind., says a new $6,300 prefabricated house widely publicized recently would cost "$8,000" in the suburban Washington area, with "some extras."

At a press conference yesterday, Mr. O'Brien, who is a retired general, said that the $6,300 "average national price" could not be met here owing to higher land costs and other factors.

Representatives of the Gunnison firm said that the average national price was based on costs in 330 different cities.

The Gunnison firm head said that the $6,300 average sales price elsewhere provided for a lot cost of $700 and that the house built here at 49 Farragut street, Kensington, Md., had a lot costing $1,500 plus $675 worth of "extras." The extras included range, refrigerator, parquet floor in the living room, asphalt tile floors elsewhere, and a laundry tub.

A detached garage built on the site here will not be included in the "under $8,000" sales price. The garage is expected to cost about $900 additional.

"We are not going to price this house today," Mr. O'Brien said. "When the price is set, I will guarantee it will be well under $8,000."

Walker homes is builder of the prefabricated home in the nearby Maryland area.

Bevin to Address Writers

British Foreign Secretary Bevin will speak on "The World Situation" at a meeting of the overseas writers at 12:45 p.m. Tuesday in the Federal Room of the Statler Hotel.

Hollywood Artists Charge Censor Plan to House Unit

By the Associated Press

HOLLYWOOD, Sept. 10. — A group of 382 writers, actors and other professional people will file a brief with the Supreme Court charging that a plan of movie censorship was instituted by the House Un-American Activities Committee, their attorneys have announced.

Their names, including those of Charles Chaplin and John Garfield, are attached to a brief which Attorney Carey McWilliams said will be filed with the court Monday.

The brief is in support of the appeals of film writers John Howard Lawson and Dalton Trumbo from their convictions of contempt of Congress.

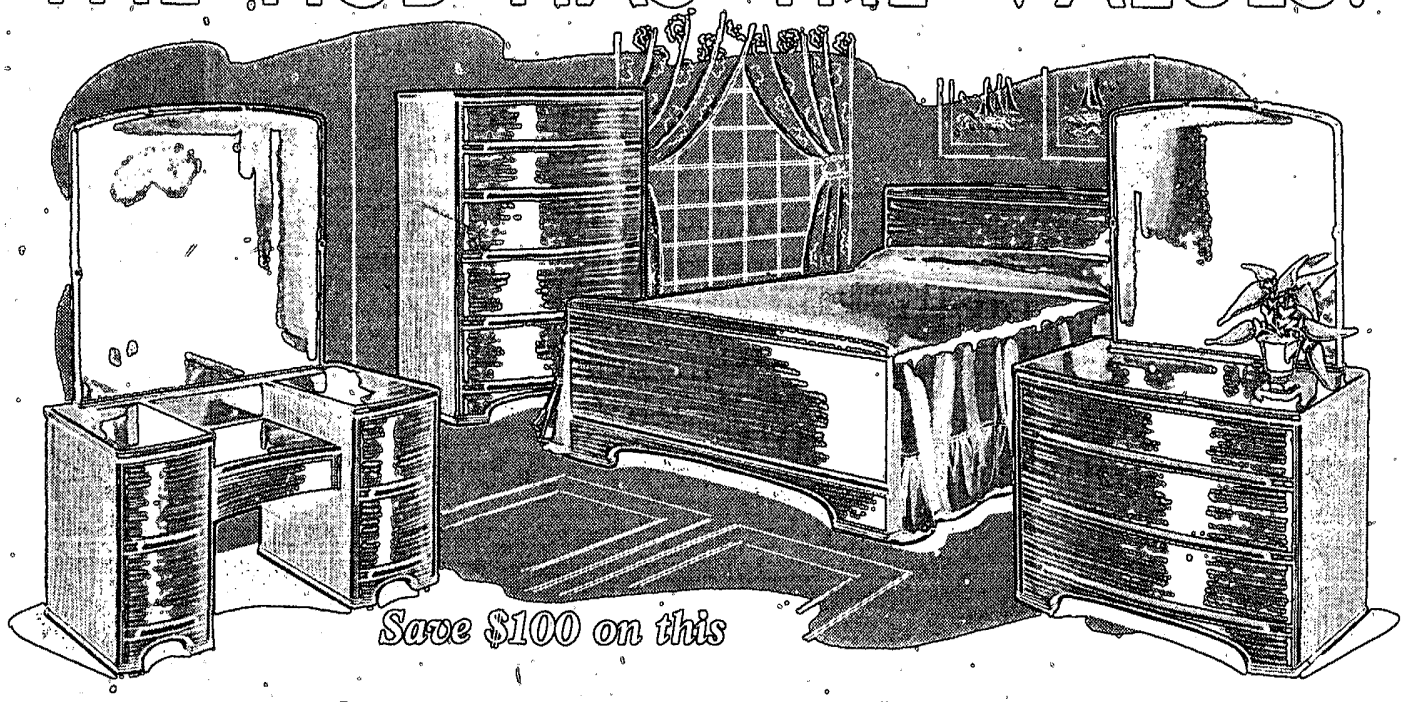
Mr. Lawson and Mr. Trumbo were two of ten Hollywood personalities indicted after the House committee charged they refused to say whether they were Communists. The cases of the other eight are awaiting the high court decision in the Lawson and Trumbo appeals.

The brief asserts that during the House committee questioning of the so-called unfriendly ten, the film industry was "severely criticized—and, more important, publicly criticized — for having made certain motion pictures which were discussed by name at considerable length."

"The objective of the use of official governmental power in all of this was clearly censorial," the brief states.

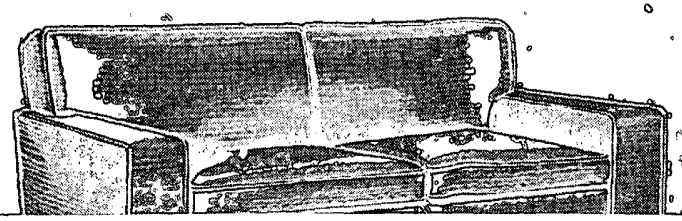
The United States has large quantities of manganese ore but most of it is so low grade that it cannot be processed economically.

THE HUB HAS THE VALUES!



Save $100 on this

3-Pc. Bedroom in Blond Mahogany Veneer



pay only $15.00 Down; $159

The Hub brings you this superb suite at an unusually low price! Hand-

Ployers on the day before the current talks began.

This statement said in part: "Hawaiian water front employers and other island employers are opposed to arbitration of cost items such as wages . . . .

"They accept, as do most mainland United States employers, the principle of arbitration."

"All right," Bridges said, slapping a copy of the statement on the table, "we are willing to submit all matters except wages to arbitration and then to talk about wages only while we're here.

"If they (the companies) will agree to that, our position on wages might change a bit."

Want Talk Limited to Wages.

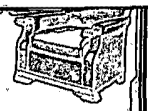
A spokesman for the employers said the companies' statement meant only that they accepted arbitration of grievances arising under their contract with the union.

The employers also contend that the wage issue is the only one which should be discussed now.

Bridges also is asking a guarantee that union men won't be required to cross picket lines, and he wants the companies to bar from future employment any of the 1,000 men now employed as dockworkers by the Hawaiian Territorial Government.

The Hawaiian government has seized the docks and is operating them under an emergency act of the legislature.

The CIO leader said he was



ALAN DECORATORS . . . experienced interior decorators . . . offer you, first their professional decorator's advice on furniture styling, colors and room arrangement; and second . . . completely rebuild furniture, for superior to new "duck" furniture you can buy in a store. Yes, ALAN offers you superior craftsmanship . . . quality materials . . . and the bonus feature of professional decorator's advice. So, don't just have your furniture re-upholstered. Have an ALAN DECORATOR see you.

- FURNITURE
- REUPHOLSTERING
- REDESIGNING
- DESIGNING

Call ST. 7688

For an ALAN Decorator for Free Counsel Estimates and fabric samples.

Alan DECORATORS

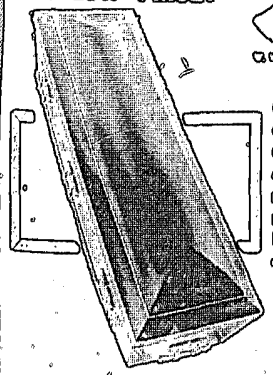
411 Albee Bldg., 1426 G. St. N.W.

ST. 7688

ONE OF THE LARGEST UNDERTAKERS IN THE WORLD

SELECT A SOLID METAL CASKET AT OUR LOW PRICE!

W. W. CHAMBERS, SR. W. W. CHAMBERS, JR.



Chambers has just received a great quantity of solid metal caskets. A solid metal casket as pictured, includes complete funeral, hearse, 2 limousines and all of the available 50 services for

$199

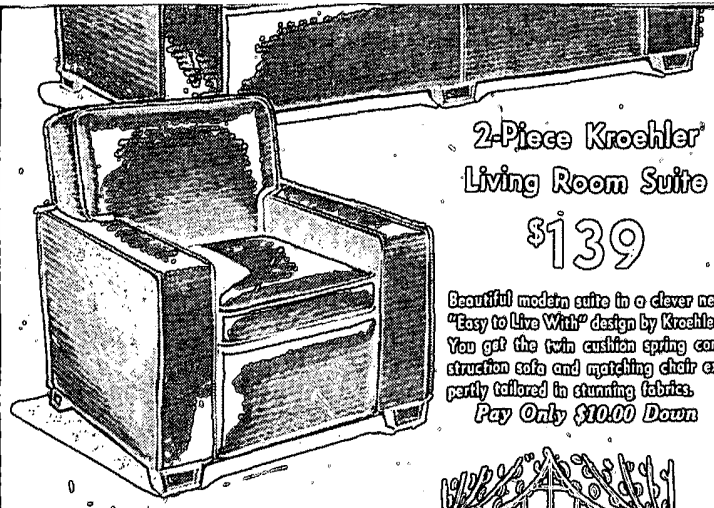
AMBULANCE SERVICE 10 MILES $5

FLOWERS FOR ANY FUNERAL $3 UP

IN CASE OF DEATH CALL

CO. 0432 Chambers CO. 0432

A COMPLETE FUNERAL AS LOW AS $95

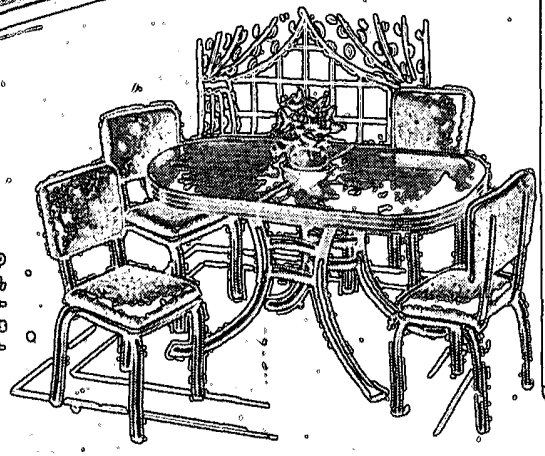


2-Piece Kroehler Living Room Suite

$139

Beautiful modern suite in a clever new "Easy to Live With" design by Kroehler! You get the twin cushion spring construction sofa and matching chair expertly tailored in stunning fabrics.

Pay Only $10.00 Down

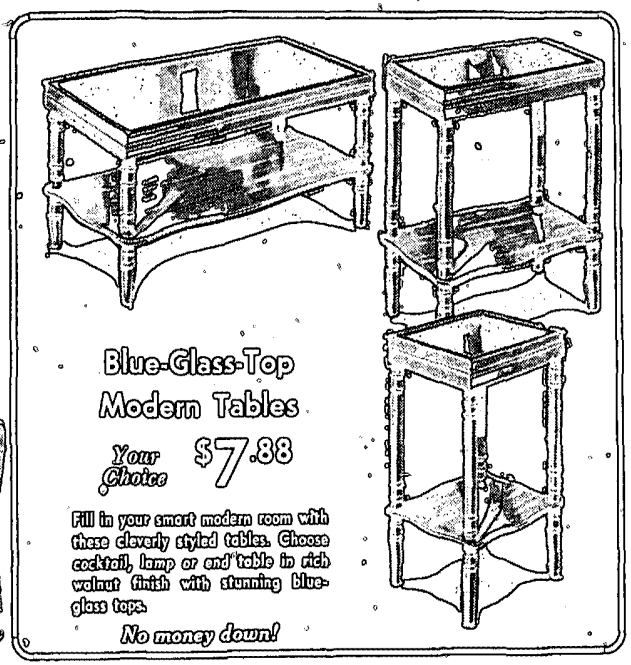


5-Pc. Chrome Dinette Set

$89

You get genuine plastic top table in natural and blue, natural and red and two-tone red. 4 chrome chairs with bright, solid color Duran seats and backs.

Pay only $1.50 a week!

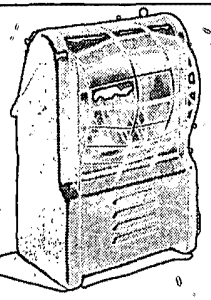


Blue-Glass-Top Modern Tables

Your Choice $7.88

Fill in your smart modern room with these cleverly styled tables. Choose cocktail, lamp or end table in rich walnut finish with stunning blue-glass tops.

No money down!



Deluxe Fan Type

Electric Heater

$9.95

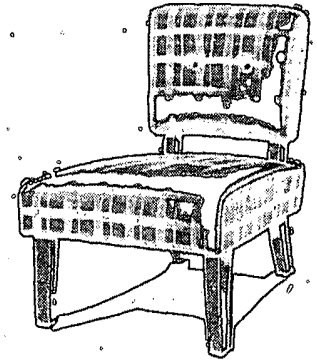
Just what you need for these cool mornings. Powerful fan-blower heater by Dominion. Takes cold air off the floor, circulates it thru the heater and blows waves of heat out the grill. 19" high. Approved by fire underwriters.

Cocktail Chair

$12.88

Superbly styled chair with wide spring seat, and gay plaid upholstery. Choose red and grey or chartreuse and grey. Very sturdy!

No money down!



THE HUB • 7th & D

Weather Forecast

Cloudy with occasional rain today with highest about 48. Occasional rain and milder tonight and tomorrow.

Noon 37	6 p.m....40	11 p.m....36	
2 p.m....42	8 p.m....38	Midnight 38	
4 p.m....43	10 p.m....35	1 a.m....36	

The Sunday Star

WITH DAILY EVENING EDITION

Home Delivery

The Evening and Sunday Star is delivered by carrier to all subscribers at $1.20 per month when 4 Sundays; $1.30 per month when 5 Sundays. Night Final edition, $1.30 and $1.40 per month.

Telephone ST. 5000.

An Associated Press Newspaper

97th Year. No. 347. ☆ WASHINGTON, D. C., DECEMBER 18, 1949—154 PAGES. S Washington and Suburbs. TEN CENTS. 10 CENTS Elsewhere

Acheson Warns U. S. Vessels to Avoid Shanghai

Move Seen Aimed to Curb Operations of Isbrandtsen Line

By the Associated Press

The State Department cautioned all American ships yesterday to avoid the port of Shanghai as a danger zone.

The port is held by the Chinese Communists. It is blockaded by Chinese Nationalist naval units—gunboats and destroyer escorts for the most part. The United States never has formally recognized the blockade, proclaimed by the Nationalists last summer.

Two American flag vessels, operated by the Isbrandtsen Steamship Co. of New York, have been checked by Nationalist naval units in recent weeks. The latest incident, November 28, involved the line's Sir John Franklin, which was damaged when it came under fire from the Nationalists as it steamed along the lower estuary of the Yangtze River.

The latest American move was seen as an effort to discourage the Isbrandtsen line from sending its vessels into the zone of danger. Secretary of State Acheson has tried—but apparently failed—to obtain assurances from the Nationalist government that there would be no further attacks on American ships.

The Isbrandtsen Co. is the only American line which has been sending its ships into the blockade zone.

Firm Attacks Action.

In New York the company said the State Department action was "usurping Congress' exclusive power" to regulate commerce and meant that the Navy and Secretary of State are "arbitrarily refusing to protect American life and property on the high seas against unlawful attack."

The company said that, as the owner of ships on round-the-world service calling at Chinese ports, it takes the position that the "risk of lawless action" against American ships on the high seas "cannot be arbitrarily shoved over onto the innocent

Soviet and China Reds Believed Split on Control of Manchuria

U. S. Officials Are Convinced Issue Develops As Major Topic of Mao's Talks in Moscow

By John M. Hightower
Associated Press Staff Writer

High American officials are convinced that a split is developing between Communist China and Moscow over control of Manchuria.

They expressed belief yesterday that this is probably an issue of major importance in the current Moscow talks of Prime Minister Stalin and Chinese Red leader Mao Tze-tung.

It is also regarded here as a point of tremendous value in the shaping of a new American policy for fighting Russian-directed communism throughout the Far East, including China.

For while American policy makers believe that Mao and Stalin will do everything possible to minimize the effects of their natural conflict of interests in Manchuria, they also believe that the split will get wider.

Mao's Moscow trip is viewed here as being well-timed to provide a close Russian-Chinese study of several vital problems with which the Russian-Communist world of the Far East is now confronted as a result of Mao's conquest of all China.

Among the most important of these problems as they are seen by State Department officials are these:

1. How can Russia and the new China demonstrate complete solidarity? This is expected to be accomplished by a Sino-Russian treaty of friendship and possibly by a treaty of alliance. This might follow the pattern of Russia's alliances with the Eastern European satellites and make the common enemy of World War II the obvious excuse for a military pact—in Eastern Europe the pacts have been directed against Germany; in the Far East it would be Japan.

2. How far and how fast Far Eastern Communists should now seek power beyond the borders of China? Should this be done by China's Red armies through open attacks or guerrilla warfare, or by Chinese living in the other coun-

(See MANCHURIA, Page A-3)

Lane's Requests Sped Into Law in 7½-Hour Legislative Session

School Bond Measure And Bill to Aid Jobless Among Nine Approved

By J. B. Zatman
Star Staff Correspondent

ANNAPOLIS, Dec. 17.—In one of the shortest special sessions on record, the Maryland General Assembly today enacted all that Gov. Lane had asked, including a $50,000,000 school bond bill and a $300,000 appropriation for unemployment relief.

They were among nine bills passed during the 7½-hour meeting. Two others were killed in committee.

The Governor promptly signed eight of the measures. He said he would sign the ninth on Monday.

After receiving the bills, the Governor observed that "it is the fastest time in the history of the State that from the convening of the Legislature laws have been passed and put into effect."

Georgia Flogging Case Ends in Mistrial After 48-Hour Deadlock

Jury Foreman Reports 7-5 Vote for Conviction Of 10 Accused Men

By the Associated Press

ROME, Ga., Dec. 17.—The mass civil rights trial of 10 men with its tales of seven flogged Negroes and night riding Ku Klux Klansmen ended in a mistrial today.

The decision was made by United States District Judge Frank A. Hooper after Jury Foreman Herman D. Casey, Jr., Rome auto salesman, announced a hopeless deadlock.

Mr. Casey said that since the first ballot the jury had been divided seven for conviction, five for acquittal.

The jury returned to the courtroom precisely 48 hours after the case was received at 2:45 p.m. Thursday.

Defense Calls It Victory.

Defense Attorney Frank M. Gleason of Rossville, Ga., said, "I

Hungary Holds Jews' Aid Head Incommunicado

Officials Are Refused Jacobson Interview; Charges Still Secret

By the Associated Press

BUDAPEST, Hungary, Dec. 17.—Hungarian authorities have jailed Israel Jacobson, director of the Hungarian division of the American Joint Distribution Committee, American Minister Nathaniel P. Davis said tonight. It was the second arrest of an American here in a month.

American officials have been denied permission to see Mr. Jacobson and the charges have not been disclosed.

The AJDC is a Jewish relief agency. The Communist government outlawed immigration to Israel the first of the year, despite Israeli protests, and later imprisoned a group of Hungarian Zionist leaders on charges of assisting Jews to get out of this country illegally.

Had Leave in U. S.

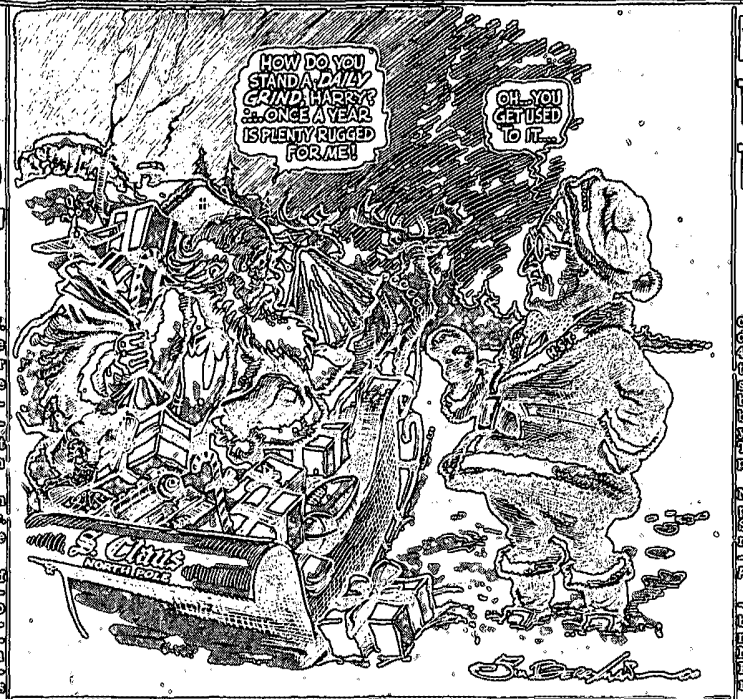
Mr. Jacobson, 37, has headed the AJDC office here since September, 1947. He was arrested on returning to Hungary from Vienna after a leave in the United States.

American Legation sources said the Hungarians so far have refused to permit them to visit another American, Robert A. Vogeler, 38, of New York, who was arrested November 18 on charges of spying and sabotage.

The government announced November 22 that Mr. Vogeler, an assistant vice president of the International Telephone & Telegraph Corp., and a Briton and a Hungarian held with him had confessed.

Informed Western sources in Vienna said they believed Mr. Jacobson might be accused before a "Budapest People's Court of helping Hungarian Jews get to Israel. The AJDC was mentioned in the Budapest trial of the Zionist leaders last July, but Mr. Jacobson himself was not involved.

Harold Trobe, Vienna director of



Late Christmas Shoppers Jam Stores, Streets in Buying Spree

Cars Bumper-to-Bumper in Suburban Areas; Policeman Needs Help to Cross Intersection

(Picture on Page A-21)

With Christmas spirit in its heart, money in its pocket and a resigned smile on its face, Washington gathered up the stray ends of shopping in near-record numbers yesterday.

Vast, milling and generally good-natured crowds thronged stores in what merchants considered a "late or after-thought" buying spree to push the 1949 Yuletide season to what merchants say might top all years in unit and volume purchases.

F street took on the appearance of a Mardi Gras, but it wasn't the only busy thoroughfare. In Silver Spring, for instance, where cars were bumper to bumper and people were shoulder to shoulder, a motorcycle policeman had to halt traffic to allow a fellow policeman to cross Georgia avenue.

In downtown Washington, merchants generally agreed that this Saturday's business volume did not reach the high point touched a week ago, but "it was mighty close," they said.

With the crowd it was strictly business.

"This late in the season, when they come into the store, they're buying—not looking," one store manager reported.

"Most of the big item buying has been completed. Now they're either picking up layways or making the smaller purchases — cosmetics, handbags, accessories and the like," he said.

The throngs taxed transportation facilities, forcing Capital Transit to start about 58 extra pieces of equipment rolling, but it wasn't the first time this year that has happened, officials said.

Despite all the patient milling

(See SHOPPING, Page A-3)

D. C. Area Hospitals Will Feel Shortage Of Interns in 1950

Only 102 Sign Up to Fill 140 Openings for Training Beginning Next July

Washington area hospitals — following the pattern of personnel shortage that is prevalent throughout the country — will have only about 70 per cent of the interns they need next year to fill quotas.

According to a survey of nine hospitals by the Hospital Council of the National Capital Area, only 102 interns have signed to fill 140 openings for intern training programs to begin next July.

Forty-five of the 102, officials said, will begin training at the city's three university hospitals although even these acknowledged "teaching centers" have not filled

FBI Informant Tells of Red Plan To Sabotage U.S.

Describes Wartime Drive to Gain Hold On Industrial Areas

The Communist Party "high command" aimed its organizing drive at industrial areas in 1944-45 to pave the way for sabotaging this country in any war with Russia, a Senate subcommittee has been told by a man who said he belonged to the party almost nine years at the request of the FBI. The Committee released its report last night.

John J. Huber of Mt. Vernon, N.Y., was the witness who appeared in closed session with the Senate Judiciary Committee's immigration subcommittee Septem-

Partial Text Discloses Witness' Stories of Subversive Life. Page A-8

ber 8 and 9. Committee Chairman McCarran, Democrat of Nevada, released Part I of Mr. Huber's testimony and said the remainder will come out later.

The subcommittee, presided over at the time by Senator Donnell, Republican, of Missouri, is studying proposals to keep subversives out of the United States and deport any already here.

Joined Party in 1938.

Relating that he joined the party in 1938 to help the FBI and ended his undercover activities in the middle of 1947 on "my own volition," Mr. Huber declared that while the war was still going on and Russia was an ally of the United States the Communist Party in America concentrated on foreign language groups in industrial sections.

"As we were told," he continued, "the purpose of this concentration was to get Communist Party units and Communist Party fronts set up in industrial sections of the country. The purpose, of course, was to have a powerful party hold where they could do the most damage to the United States. They could lead very damaging strikes, strikes that could ruin us.

"Then, in case of war with Russia, they could break down our war production, our ability to make armaments, both by strikes or slowdowns and by sabotage. It is a very dangerous situ-

"The Secretary of State is trying desperately to find an excuse for his and the Secretary of the Navy's own unlawful action in failing to take steps within their power to protect American ships and crews against lawlessness," the line stated.

The company statement added: "That one or two lawless and bandit Chinese warships are being permitted to roam freely on the high seas between China and Japan and unlawfully attack unarmed American merchant ships while they are lawfully pursuing American foreign commerce (as defined by Congress) does not make that area dangerous."

Text of Statement.

Here is the statement issued by the State Department:

"The Department of State has issued the following announcement which has been transmitted to all shipping companies, ship operators and ship masters via the hydrographic office and the Maritime Commission:

"'On November 28, 1949, the Sir John Franklin, an American flagship, while proceeding to the port of Shanghai, was subjected to a barrage of fire from two Chinese naval vessels in the lower estuary of the Yangtze, damaging the vessel and seriously endangering life aboard it.

"'Although the vessel was permitted to leave Shanghai unmolested, the Chinese Nationalist government stated that the fact that the vessel was so permitted to leave should not be regarded as a precedent.

"'The Department of State must point out that the port of Shanghai and its approaches constitute a zone of danger and the conditions in it are such as to render this area extremely hazardous to shipping.

"'In view of this situation it is obvious that American lives and property should not be exposed to such risks and all masters of American flagships are warned accordingly.'"

On November 30 Mr. Acheson noted that only one American shipping company has continued to send its vessels into Shanghai. He praised other lines for not doing so.

Meanwhile, the Chinese Nationalist cabinet at Taipeh, Formosa, announced that Wednesday the Nationalists will begin laying mines to bar shipping from Communist-held Chinese ports. The cabinet said the step was necessary because "foreign ships still deliberately are running the blockade."

Pakistan Head to Come Here

KARACHI, Pakistan, Dec. 17 (P).—Premier Liaquat Ali Khan informed newspapermen tonight he is accepting President Truman's invitation to visit the United States next May. He refused to say whether his American visit would precede or follow a state visit to Moscow.

Radio Programs, Page C-8
Complete Index, Page A-2

Way Cleared for Loans.

Approval of the school bond bill, principal purpose of the session, cleared the way for loans to the counties and Baltimore for school construction.

Similar legislation passed at the regular session earlier this year was invalidated by the State Court of Appeals because of a technical error.

Yesterday's bill contained a provision, proposed by Gov. Lane, permitting advance loans of up to $4,000,000 to counties where the need for funds is "critical." The money would be returned to the State when the bonds are issued.

"If this proposal is adopted," the Governor said, "it will be necessary for the areas in immediate need of funds to wait for them for another 60 to 90 days until the bonds are advertised, sold and cash payment is made for them by the purchaser."

Exempt From Taxation.

A companion measure exempts proceeds of the loans State, county and municipal taxation.

The $300,000 appropriation for unemployment relief is to be matched by localities. It is intended to aid employable persons who have hitherto been denied assistance under State welfare regulations.

Other bills passed include:

Authorization for the issuance by the Calvert County Commissioners of up to $300,000 in bonds for a new consolidated elementary school for the North Beach, Chesapeake Beach and Randle Cliff areas; remodeling the Fairview consolidated school and expanding the facilities at the Brooks Negro High School in Prince Frederick.

Blind School Bill Re-enacted.

Re-enactment of a $350,000 State bond issue for a new building for the Maryland School for the Blind. Similar legislation adopted last winter failed to provide for retirement of the debt within the 15-year limit set by the State constitution.

A bill barring large oyster boats from Tangier Sound in Somerset County.

Re-enactment of the State

(See ASSEMBLY, Page A-9.)

Italy Hears Giuliano Plans Flight to U. S.

By the Associated Press

MILAN, Italy, Dec. 17.—Salvatore Giuliano, Italy's number one bandit, was reported today to be planning to flee to the United States with a false passport.

Jacopo Rizza, writing in the Italian weekly magazine *Oggi*, said he interviewed the bandit last week.

A task force of 1,500 specially selected carabinieri (police) has been hunting for Giuliano unsuccessfully for months.

Rizza said Giuliano is waiting for the release of his mother from prison before escaping to America.

trial to a signal victory for the defense."

The defendants received the decision with little expression, fully aware they still are subject to further prosecution. Those on trial were Sheriff John W. Lynch of Dade County, three of his deputies, and six private citizens.

Each was accused in a two-count indictment of plotting to deprive seven Negroes of their constitutional rights by arresting them "without cause" April 2 and then surrendering them to a Ku Klux Klan mob for whipping.

By so doing the Government charged in the United States District Court the Negroes were deprived of their rights to be immune from illegal punishment and to receive equal protection under the law.

Jury Is Weary and Grim.

It was a weary and slightly grim jury which handed in the verdict.

Since November 21 the jurors have been bombarded with nearly 900,000 words of testimony from 113 witnesses, 67 of them for the Government.

Throughout 18 days of testimony and legal wrangling, the Government tried to show that there had been a conspiracy by the defendants and the Ku Klux Klan to seize and beat the men. Defense Attorney Gleason

(See FLOGGING, Page A-6.)

South Chilean City Terrorized by Quakes

By the Associated Press

PUNTA ARENAS, Chile, Dec. 17.—Earthquake shocks over a nine-hour period terrorized inhabitants of this southernmost city in the world today.

One policeman was reported killed when a small house collapsed outside the city. There was some property damage, including walls toppled over and buildings cracked. A heavy rain for 24 hours added to the discomfort of the Punta Arenas residents. Many of them had fled their home in night clothing when the first shock occurred at 2 a.m. The most severe tremor was at 11:07 a.m.

Thousands jammed the city's churches to pray as the tremors continued throughout the morning.

Calm was restored this afternoon when the rains stopped and the sun broke through heavy clouds. Residents began to return to their homes under the direction of army, navy and police patrols.

Seismologists at the Salesian Institute calculated the epicenter of the shocks in Beagle Channel, about 600 miles from Punta Arenas in the Straits of Magellan.

The tremors were felt throughout Magellanes Province and also in Argentina's territory of Tierra del Fuego.

the AJDC, said the agency's Paris headquarters had been notified of Mr. Jacobson's arrest and he assumed the case would be taken up with the State Department.

American legation officials in Vienna reported they had taken no action so far in the case. They were informed of the arrest when they checked with the Hungarian Foreign Office to determine why Mr. Jacobson, who crossed the Austrian-Hungarian border by car at 11 a.m. Thursday, had failed to show up at his Budapest office on schedule.

Mr. Trobe said Mr. Jacobson was picked up when he returned to Budapest, the Hungarian capital, after a six-week leave in the United Sates—his first trip home since he was assigned to Hungary. He had left Budapest to visit Vienna only twice during the period.

Arrests Held Unconnected.

Mr. Jacobson and Mr. Vogeler probably were acquainted, Mr. Trobe said, but probably were not close friends. He said he did not believe there was any connection between the two arrests.

Mrs. Jacobson, 34, wept when

(See HUNGARY, Page A-4.)

Man, 71, Seriously Hurt When Struck by Taxi

A 71-year-old pedestrian was injured seriously last night when he was struck by a taxi at Thirteenth and Emerson streets N.W.

He is Fenton Furr, retired railroad employe, of 4911 Thirteenth street N.W. He was taken to Emergency Hospital with a fractured left leg and extensive scalp cuts.

The driver of the taxi, listed by police as Norman C. Haynes, 25, of Takoma Park, Md., posted $102 collateral on charges of failing to yield the right of way to a pedestrian and with having a faulty speedometer.

Lindbergh Deplores Tendency to Depend Too Much on Science

Flyer Gets Wright Trophy; Says Man Has Created 'Hot-House Atmosphere'

By W. H. Shippen, Jr.

Man cannot thrive indefinitely in the "hot-house atmosphere we are creating," Charles A. Lindbergh said here last night, declaring that we must "not let science hypnotize us" into believing that simply by sitting in front of desks, drawing boards and instruments we "are contributing to the character of man."

Mr. Lindbergh, whose life work has proved that his pioneering trans-Atlantic flight was more than a stunt, spoke at the annual Aero Club dinner at the Hotel Statler where he received the Wright Brothers Memorial Trophy.

Kitty Hawk Ceremony Marks First Flight's 46th Anniversary. Page A-3

The flyer received the honor at one of his rare public appearances and responded with a speech which bordered on philosophy and contained a hint of his nostalgia for the days before airplanes became a determining factor in war.

This view puzzled those who knew that Mr. Lindbergh, at an age far over that of fighter pilots, had flown 50 combat missions with Marine and Air Force Squadrons in the Pacific during the last war.

Nothing has been said as to whether the fighter planes were

(Continued on Page A-9, Col. 1.)

Clerk Seized With Gun in Home Of Girl Fired on Earlier at Rink

A 21-year-old clerk who police say fired a bullet at his former fiance as she left a roller skating rink last night, was arrested, still armed, as he waited for her in her home.

The youth was listed as Edward F. Schwenk, of the 2400 block of E street N.W., a clerk for the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co.

The girl, Muriel Rowley, 17, of 510 Jefferson street N.W., a Coolidge High School senior, had started from the Riverside Stadium with her mother and a soldier, Pvt. William Comstock of Andrews Air Force Base. The mother, Mrs. Nettie Rowley, is a cashier at the rink, 300 Twenty-sixth street N.W.

Schwenk appeared, pulled Miss Rowley behind the cashier's booth and told her "you'd better not go around with anyone else, or you won't be living long," she said. Then, as the mother and the soldier appeared, he pulled a .32-caliber pistol and fired as the girl started to run back into the rink.

The shot narrowly missed Mrs. Rowley, police said.

Miss Rowley said she and Schwenk had been engaged for six months, but that she had given the ring back to him a month ago because she thought "we were too young to get married."

Police Pvts. Oliver P. Williams and James P. O'Connell found Schwenk about 40 minutes later behind a basement door leading into the living room of the Rowley home. They said he reached for the gun, but surrendered without resistance when they covered him with their pistols.

First Major Contract Of CIO Electric Union Signed With Philco

New Organization Wins Severance Pay Provision And Free Pensions

The CIO's new International Union of Electrical Workers announced yesterday the signing of its first major contract, giving 7,000 workers at the Philco Corp. Philadelphia plant free pensions and severance pay.

James B. Carey, chairman of the Administrative Committee of the IUE, said the contract provides minimum pensions of $100 a month for workers with 25 years' service at 65 years of age. The payments, varying upward from $100, include Federal old age benefits.

Believed First Severance Plan.

Mr. Carey said he believed the severance pay provision was the first ever obtained for production workers in a large industrial plant.

The IUE was set up at the recent CIO convention after the United Electrical Workers' union was ousted from the big organization because of alleged pro-Communist leadership. The UEW previously had represented Philco workers. The new union was formed of right-wing elements of the UEW, headed by Mr. Carey.

"This contract, coming less than six weeks after the IUE-CIO was founded," Mr. Carey stated, "proves that an aggressive non-Communist union can accomplish what the United Electrical Workers, expelled from the CIO, failed to do. UE's officers and staff were too busy carrying out the orders of the Communist Party to learn how to win benefits for their members."

Carey's Home Local.

The Philco local is the home local of Mr. Carey, who is also CIO secretary-treasurer.

In the pension arrangement, the company agreed to contribute at the rtae of 8½ cents an hour for each hour worked by the employes. The agreement provided that no changes are to be made in the pension plan, except by mutual consent, in the next five years.

Since the UE broke with the CIO, it has battled the new union bitterly to retain its hold on the electrical industry. Philco is the first big company to recognize the right-wing union.

Firé Razes Cleveland Market

By the Associated Press

CLEVELAND, Dec. 17.—Historical Central Market in the downtown district was razed in a five-alarm fire here tonight. Nearby buildings caught fire and three firemen were slightly injured.

Hospitals with less than 200 beds are most affected by the shortage, the council said. But it noted that hospitals here "by and large will fare no better and no worse than those throughout the nation."

Deficit Is 3,000 Annually.

While there is a need for about 9,500 interns a year, only about 5,500 medical students graduate. The intern supply of about 1,000 graduates of foreign schools or men who repeat internships still leaves a deficit of about 3,000.

The shortage since the war results from increased demand for interns needed in the more intensive methods of treatment developed in recent years. In addition, internship programs developed by the armed forces have reduced the number available for civilian institutions, officials noted.

One administrator here said his hospital is able to offset the intern needs largely because more doctors are entering resident training programs in specialties. Such training programs can be set up, however, only by hospitals large enough to have their services divided into a number of specialties.

Affiliations Proposed.

"The smaller hospitals * * *," the council said, "will feel the pinch this year and in all probability for a good many years to come. For them, the best solution lies in an affiliation with a large teaching hospital or medical school whereby interns are 'farmed out' for shorter periods during which time they have the advantage of greater responsibility and a range of cases more like those seen by the average general practitioner in his office."

Arlington Hospital now has an arrangement with Georgetown University Hospital under which seven interns are on duty at the 115-bed institution.

O'Conor Asks U. S. to Curb Polish Ship Line's Activity

By the Associated Press

Senator O'Conor, Democrat, of Maryland, yesterday asked the Government to shut off what he termed "propaganda activity" of the Polish government's Gdynia-American Steamship Line.

Senator O'Conor urged the Justice Department and the Federal Communications Commission to investigate.

The Senator said he is convinced the steamship line has been broadcasting Communist propaganda over American radio stations.

Senator O'Conor, chairman of a Senate Judiciary subcommittee which took testimony dealing with the line, reported Tuesday that the broadcasts were intended to give the Polish Communist government a propaganda medium in the country. Officials of the line denied the broadcasts contained propaganda.

ation which has to be controlled or there will be serious trouble for us."

FBI Refuses to Comment.

An FBI spokesman last night refused to comment on Mr. Huber's references to the bureau. The witness testified the FBI asked him to report Communist "party matters" after he informed the FBI that some of his fellow workers in the old WPA were Communists.

The story given out by the subcommittee covered a vast range of meetings, names, policies, speeches, organizational set-ups and other activities that Mr. Huber asserted were Communist inspired, directed or associated. Almost all of them were in New York.

The witness gave the committee a "continuous diary" of more than 1,000 typewritten pages, he said he kept while a party member. His verbal testimony included many excerpts or complete texts of statements he said he heard at secret meetings or "benefit parties." It also bristled with personal comments such as:

"The Communist Party in the United States is the most dangerous and vicious organization that has ever existed within the borders of this country. . . . It will stop at no lengths to achieve its avowed purpose of overthrowing our existing Government by force or otherwise in order to establish a communistic regime. The party will use its best weapon, that of boring from within, joining democratic coalitions, until the Communist members gain control of the leadership and by getting large numbers of Communists elected or appointed to Government agencies. . . . There is no doubt in my mind that in a war

(Continued on Page A-8, Col. 1.)

California Legislature Votes Stricter Sex Case Penalties

By the Associated Press

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Dec. 17.—The State Legislature decided today to invoke stricter penalties—including the death sentence—against sex criminals.

The Senate gave unopposed approval to a series of bills aimed at psychopaths who prey on women and children. The Assembly already has passed similar or identical measures.

Under these bills the death of a child under 14 as a result of a sex offense could be defined as first-degree murder. As such it could be punishable by death in the gas chamber. Prosecutors would not be required to prove premeditation as a necessary factor in first degree murder.

The measures also would require registration of sex criminals, send second-offense molesters of children to prison for five years and double the present 10-year sentence for crimes against nature.

should be available now and I stand on them. If they want to bring a man up for being a liberal let them bring on their ropes."

Others named by Mr. Huber as belonging to Communist fronts included such well-known personages as Dorothy Parker, Dashiell Hammett, Lillian Hellman, Herman Shumlin, Prof. Harlow Shapley, world-renowned Harvard University astronomer, and Charles Chaplin.

The most active Communist front organizations in the United States, Mr. Huber said, are the International Workers Order and the American Slav Congress. Others, he informed the subcommittee, are the United Committee of South Slavic Americans, American Committee for Yugoslav Relief, Hungarian-American Council for Democracy, American Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born, Abraham Lincoln Brigade, Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy, Council on African Affairs, and Spanish Action Committee.

Drive Aimed at Foreign-Born.

With most of its leadership consisting of aliens or foreign-born, the American Communist Party has long tried to organize Americans of foreign origin, Mr. Huber said.

"One point of concentration is among the people of Slavic nationalities engaged in heavy and basic industries," he reported. "At one time, all other organizational activity virtually ceased. We received special orders from party headquarters to concentrate on those industries late in 1941 and early in 1942."

The party, he said, controlled some "very active" foreign language newspapers in Pittsburgh, Detroit, Chicago, New York and many other industrial centers.

Many Reds Teachers.

Besides getting many Communists into the New York public school system as teachers, the party provided special classes for immigrants, he said. Communist teachers volunteered to help election officials give literacy tests and "passed" many illiterate aliens as qualified voters, he added.

The International Workers Order, Mr. Huber maintained, is "the greatest transmission belt that the Communist Party has." It "masquerades as an insurance society" but follows the party line 100 per cent, and only a Communist can be an officer, he explained.

The part of Mr. Huber's testimony released by the subcommittee concluded with his detailed account of the Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace last March in New York City. He listed all persons who spoke or sat on the platform, as well as those who sent messages from this country and abroad, and those who contributed funds.

Car Capacity Increases

Average capacity of freight cars owned by class I railroads September 1, 1948, was 52.26 tons, an increase of nearly 13 per cent over 20 years ago.

for propaganda and future members. That they are correct in this Marxist realization is more than proven by the numbers of students who join students' leagues and youth organizations controlled by Communists.

○ ○ ○ ○

Their most common tactic is to pose as the friend and champion of the aliens or foreign-born, just as they try to pose as champions of any group in order to make their propaganda reach an audience.

By way of illustration, let me cite to you the weekly meeting of the teamster branch, waterfront section of the Communist Party, Tuesday, March 18, 1941, at 48 East Twenty-ninth street, New York. After the meeting was called to order, all comrades wrote letters to their Senators and congressmen, demanding that they defeat the Hobbs "concentration camp bill." Sam (Kappy) Kaplan, organizer of the waterfront section of the Communist Party, said we should stress in the letters that such a law would be a deliberate attack on the civil rights of all foreign-born Americans. We were also instructed to ask our representatives in Congress to ignore the proposal of Attorney General Jackson that there should be a law providing for a concentration camp.

○ ○ ○ ○

Another illustration I can give you is a Communist Party mass meeting held for the Irish people of the third and fifth assembly districts of the waterfront section on Thursday, February 29, 1940. According to Charles Keith, who was chairman, the meeting was called to denounce the murders of Barnes and Richards, two IRA men executed in Birmingham, England. As you will see from the tone of the meeting, this was just another one of the pretexts that the Communists used to get an audience for their party line. Keith was followed by Pauline Rogers, organizer of the Communist Party.

○ ○ ○ ○

Henry Winston (colored), national leader of the Young Communist League, compared the difficulties of the Irish people with those of the African Negroes, saying that both were being suppressed and mistreated by the British Empire. He spoke so logically that the audience appeared willing to accept his opinions. He denounced President Roosevelt for condoning most anything Chamberlain did against the Irish people. He discussed the Soviet Union, saying that when the Germans invaded Poland and committed their atrocities, it had been the Soviet Union who stopped them by taking over part of Poland; that the Polish people had welcomed the Soviet troops, which was not the case when Germany had invaded Poland. In conclusion, Winston said that the only people who sympathized with and fought for the Irish were Communists, who would continue their fight as never before. Elizabeth Gurley Flynn of the national committee spoke, referring to her Irish ancestry, saying that she was a direct descendant of two martyred Irish revolutionists who died in an

FOR MEN

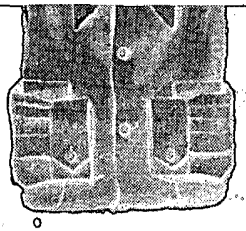
McGREGOR Sport Shirts $5.00	ARROW Dart Shirt $3.65
McGREGOR Sweaters $5.95	ARROW Par Shirt $3.65
MALLORY Hats $8.50	ARROW Dale Shirt $4.50
SWANK Jewelry $1.50 to $5.00	ARROW Sport Shirts $5.00
RABHOR Robes $15.00	ARROW Neckwear $1.50
BING CROSBY Sport Shirts $7.95	ARROW Shorts $1.25
INTERWOVEN Nylon Hose $1.00	Glove & Muffler Sets $3.95

Buy Nationally Known Brands This Easy Way: Pay ⅓ JAN.—⅓ FEB.—⅓ MAR.

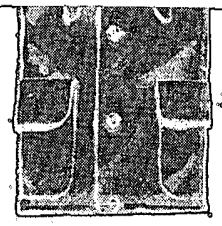
HERZOG'S

Men's Wear · Women's Wear

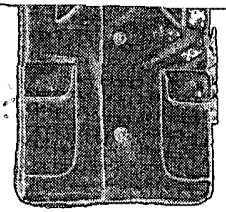
F STREET AT 10th N.W.



WASHABLE GABARDINES, 3.95
Single needle tailored and handsomely detailed. Large selection of colors.

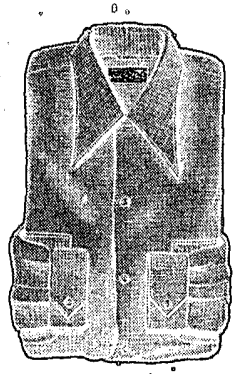


HEAVY SHETLAND WOOLS, 5.20
Hunters and sportsmen will prize these shirts, tailored of imported Shetlands.

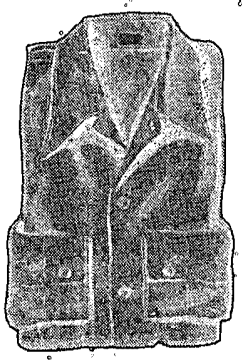


PURE WOOL GABARDINES, 16.95
Luxurious wool gabardine shirts, tailored with custom care. Handsome colors.

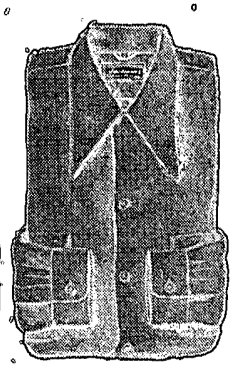
by Saltz F Street is certain



JACKMAN GABARDINES, 32.50
Single-needle tailored and dine styled by Jackman, California's leading designer.



WASHABLE GABARDINES, 8.50
Your choice of 22 colors, including every desired pastel and dark tone.



FORSTMANN FLANNELS, 29.50
Forstmann's finest flannels, tailored in the custom manner, hand detailed.

to please a particular man

Twelve months of the year, we cater to the tastes of men whose habit is the finest, men who demand the unquestionable best. Our knowledge of the preferences of such men can be most helpful to you now, in selecting Christmas gifts. If you plan to give casual shirts, you'll enjoy choosing from our unusual collection. Correct types for lusty outdoor sports and relaxed hearthside hours, each shirt designed for men who know how to dress for leisure. Our label is a compliment to your good taste and his, a positive assurance of satisfaction.

Saltz F street

1341 F STREET

FBI Informant Tells Of Wartime Red Plan To Sabotage U. S.

(Continued From First Page.)

involving the United States and any communistically - controlled country the Communist members in the armed forces in this country would actively become foreign agents."

Say Reds Number One Million.

He warned that the Communist Party in the United States, despite a heavy and frequent "turnover" in membership, can count on at least 1,000,000 members or one-time dues-paying members who "to all intents and purposes" still belong.

In telling of Communist efforts to organize racial or foreign-language groups and to work through "fronts" and "tailies", Mr. Huber provided names, dates, places and voluminous detail.

Communist organizers ran into their toughest obstacle when they tried to recruit Irish-Americans as members, he declared. He added that he was convinced that the Communists, in trying to enroll Irish as well as various others, strove also to achieve a still bigger objective—"destruction of the Catholic Church."

William S. Gallmor of New York, described as having been a radio commentator, was among scores listed by Mr. Huber as Communists or as active in Communist causes or Communist-dominated organizations and meetings.

Helped Raise Wallace Funds.

Mr. Gallmor, whose "real name is Margolis," helped raise funds for the unsuccessful presidential campaign of Henry A. Wallace on the Progressive ticket last year, Mr. Huber said. The witness added that he was certain Mr. Gallmor was a Communist "because I have personally seen him at many closed party meetings."

At his home in Ossining, N. Y., last night Mr. Gallmor asserted: "The guy is a liar. The only part of his statement that's true is that I participated in the Henry Wallace campaign."

Paul Robeson, the singer, the motion picture actors Edward G. Robinson and John Garfield, Norman Corwin, writer of radio scripts, and many others were mentioned frequently in the testimony.

"This is all silly propaganda that is dying of its own lies," Mr. Robinson said in Hollywood last night. "I am not a member of any Communist front organization. I've said that a million times. I'm against tyranny of any kind."

Cites FBI Investigation.

Mr. Garfield commented that he was "thoroughly investigated by the FBI" when he went aboard several times to entertain troops during the war. He added: "The results of those investigations

Partial Text of Testimony on Subversion

So-called subversive elements at work and at play are given a philosophical once-over in the stories of John J. Huber, identified as a former FBI-under cover man, in a report to a Senate committee. Some of his stories and comments in his own words, from the committee follow:

Loyal Americans do not take the Communist Party seriously enough, for they feel that it is but a minority party consisting of a small membership and "it can't happen here."

While it is true that there is a yearly turn-over of thousands of members, it must be emphasized that this does not mean these thousands have renounced communism. They may no longer be dues-paying and registered party members, but they retain their homage and allegiance to the principles of communism. This boosts the number of Communist believers in this country up past the million mark, a fact which the party is well aware of, but cleverly disguises in its unceasing recruiting.

It is a misconception, which the party will not try to correct, but will rather try to increase, to have us believe that the Communist Party is not as strong today as it was 10 years ago. The party is not only stronger, but it is growing steadily, by reason of the steady influx of members from communistically controlled labor unions, from foreign-language-speaking groups, from the theatrical and entertainment fields, from veterans' groups, from the youth of America, from among the Negro people, and from consumer and community groups. The day-to-day recruiting of comrades has yielded the Communist Party handsome dividends in increasing their numbers.

Communists have infiltrated into mass organizations and into civic and citizens' groups. They were even instructed to move into the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars. They hope, work for and expect some day to get their policies accepted and put into action by these organizations.

The Communist fronts are increasing in number today, and can boast of such well-known figures as Dashiell Hammett, Lillian Hellman, Dorothy Parker, Herman Shumlin, Norman Corwin, Harlow Shapley, Ella Logan, Charlie Chaplin, Edward G. Robinson and John Garfield as just a few of the drawing cards which attract the general public to their meetings and into eventually becoming members there.

○ ○ ○ ○

In the field of education, there are a few hundred members of the Communist Party who are teaching the children of New York City in our public schools. The party realizes, more than do most Americans, that it is in the schools and by teaching youngsters the Communist distortions of history and the principles of revolution, that they have their ripest fields

uprising in the eighteenth century. She said that Britain had always hanged Irishmen when entering a war, because the Irish always refused to participate in imperialist wars. She urged that Irish Americans fight against British imperialism and for the freedom of Ireland by keeping the United States out of the war.

○ ○ ○ ○

These meetings were part of the drive at that time to bring Irish people into the Communist Party. They needed Irish people for show purposes. In August, 1941, all sections of the Communist Party were instructed by the State commission to get their membership to contact as many Irish Catholics as possible, in an effort to recruit them into the party. The reason for this was because a vast number of prominent members of the Catholic Church were expressing their approval of all-out aid to the Soviet Union. The Communist Party felt that such utterances by well-known Catholic laymen would cause people to listen more readily to the comrades.

○ ○ ○ ○

Irish Catholics are the only people the party had had difficulty in recruiting in numbers into the ranks. This was the opportunity the Communist Party had been waiting for to make inroads into the Irish masses, as every other plan to recruit Irish Catholics had failed due to the incessant attacks made by the Catholic Church on the Communist Party. As soon as any one joined the party, it was the duty of the recruiting comrade to break the hold of the church on him. This was done with caution and often required a long period of time in order not to arouse any suspicion.

○ ○ ○ ○

A rally to win the peace, sponsored by the Third American Slav Congress, was held at Madison Square Garden, with about 12,000 people attending. The co-chairmen were Louis Adamic, author of "Dinner at the White House," and Leo Krzycki, president of the American Slav Congress. Speakers included Father Frantisek Plala of Czechoslovakia; Tsola Dragoicheva, secretary of the Bulgarian Fatherland Front; Prof. Timofei Gorbunov, Soviet deputy and executive minister of Moscow All-Slav Committee; Gen. Karol Swierczewski, Polish Vice Minister of National Defense; Yugoslav Ambassador Sava Kosanovic; Polish Ambassador Oscar Lange; Soviet Consul General Jacob Lomakin; Paul Robeson, chairman of With the Peace Committee; William Gallmor, radio commentator; Lawrence Winters and Betty Garrett of the Broadway hit, "Call Me Mister."

The majority of the speakers spoke in their native tongues, which were not translated into English for the audience. During the rally the chairman read a message to the rally received from Joseph Stalin, following which every one present arose and demonstrated for about 5 minutes with the clenched-fist salute. This was one of the noisiest demonstrations I ever witnessed at the Garden.

○ ○ ○ ○

The chairman of the win the peace rally referred to Harry Wallace as a true follower of the principles laid down by President Roosevelt, which set off another demonstration. Adamic mentioned the anti-Slav policy of Secretary of State Byrnes, who, he said, "appears to be hell-bent on making Joseph Goebbels' dream come true." Byrnes' name resulted in loud booing from the audience. Paul Robeson sang Song of the Fatherland and Hymn of the United Nations.

○ ○ ○ ○

I kept careful notes of all party activities in which I took part, including meetings of fronts such as the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee. For example, on May 10, 1942, Marraret Osborn, 237 East Sixty-First street, New York City, gave a benefit party for this Communist-front organization. About 300 people were present, with an admission of $1 per person. Games of chance, such as roulette wheel, bird cage, craps, poker and so forth, were all covered by members of the committee, to see that a percentage was donated toward the "cause." During the evening, I counted 11 United States Army officers present, one captain and 10 lieutenants. Many other service personnel were present in their United States Army uniforms. Entertainment was furnished by Leon Josephson's Cafe Society Uptown. Among the prominent guests were: Muriel Draper, Annette Rubinstein, Bella Dodd, Mrs. Regina Wilson, Moe Fishman, Mrs. Bickee, Charlotte Honig, Reverend Sprague, Mrs. Vincent Sheean, Mrs. Robert Emmett, Martha Dodd, Mrs. Robert Flaum, Dave Green, Dr. and Mrs. I. Engel Kaufman, Dr. Edward Kaufman, Doris Green and Alex Gutman.

○ ○ ○ ○

The first national convention since World War II of the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade was held at Fraternal Clubhouse, 110 West Forty-eighth street, New York City. The veterans had originally planned on holding memorial services at Madison Square Park, Twenty-third street, but a heavy rainfall prevented same. The invocation was delivered by Rev. David Nathanial Licorice; this was followed by taps. The convention opened with the band playing songs, featuring the Red army song. The chairman was Bert Jackson. . . .

Jackson read telegrams from Congressman Hugh DeLacy, Upton Sinclair, Herbert Lehman, Edward G. Robinson, Carey McWilliams, and Bartley C. Crum, praising the members of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade in their fight against fascism. He continued stating: "We have another legal representative to our convention, Vice Counsul Anatole Yakovlev, of the Soviet Union."

The chairman read greetings from Frank Kingdom, Serge Kousevitsky, and Pablo Casalos. Betty Simms sang several Spanish songs, followed by Paul Bates, who also sang Spanish songs.

Shopping

(Continued From First Page.)

and walking, one of the quietest spots in one big downtown store was the foot salon. If the crowd was footsore and weary, they skipped the mendicants.

One store superintendent would have been a prospect if he had had the time. "Just walking across the store and back was an exhausting job," he moaned—but he had the "good business" gleam in his eye.

The shoppers skipped pleasure. Movie houses reported business "much lower" than a normal Saturday.

"This is the worst week in our business," one manager said, "but we expected it."

The fabulous Viennese art collection at the National Gallery drew only 9,857 persons during the day. It has drawn as high as 35,000 in a single Saturday and as low as 7,000. The exhibit, to remain on display through January 22, has drawn 352,137 persons thus far.

Still the busiest spot in town was the District Post Office, which has handled 22,000,000 incoming letters and cards for the first 16 days of this month compared with 19,000,000 for the same period in 1948.

Outgoing parcels total 2,850,000 compared to 2,800,000 last year; incoming parcels ran 6,75,000 compared to 630,000 in 1948.

The area has poured 35,700,000 letters and cards to out-of-town relatives and acquaintances during the first 16 days of December, compared with 35,137,000 last year.

Receipts for the first 16 days total $1,251,000 compared with $1,112,000 last year. It's a record.

Dr. W. E. Park Dies; Former Official of VA

By the Associated Press

BALTIMORE, Dec. 17.—Dr. William Edward Park, 75, a former medical official with the Veterans Administration, died at Marine Hospital here yesterday after a month's illness. Death was attributed to a cerebral hemorrhage.

Dr. Park retired in 1941 as a medical supervisor with the Veterans Administration in Washington. He had charge of several veterans hospitals in the tuberculosis group.

He was a native of Horseheads, N. Y., and received his training at the Medical and Chirurgical College in Philadelphia.

Surviving, in addition to his widow, are a son, Dr. William E. Park of Baltimore, and a daughter, Mrs. Marian Deyarzer of Palatine, Ill.

Funeral services will be held here Tuesday with burial at Arlington Cemetery.

Brazil will build a new 45,000-barrel-a-day oil refinery, to cost $44,335,000, near oil storage tanks in Guanabara Bay, Rio de Janeiro reports.

Jaycees Sponsoring Contest to Select Outstanding 'Boss'

The Junior Chamber of Commerce announced yesterday it was sponsoring a contest to pick the outstanding "boss" of Washington.

The winner will be announced at a "bosses" luncheon January 10 in the Burlington Hotel, to which Jaycees will invite their immediate superiors in their jobs.

Selection will be from letters submitted by the general public. The deadline is midnight January 14.

2 Students' Bodies Found After Coast Plane Crash

By the Associated Press

REDDING, Calif., Dec. 17.—The mangled bodies of two Washington State College students were found today amid the scattered wreckage of their plane.

The demolished converted Bt-13 trainer smashed to bits in the lava rocks north of Glenburn yesterday as the pair flew home for the holidays.

They were identified as Tommy Dye, 24, Clearwater, Calif., owner of the plane, and Robert W. Finch, 22, Phoenix, Ariz.

Identification was made through papers found on the bodies. Sheriff John Balma said the wreckage plane's number was that of the ship in which the students left Pullman, Wash.

Sir Henry Beaumont, Retired Diplomat, Dies

By the Associated Press

LONDON, Dec. 17.—Sir Henry Beaumont, 82, former British Minister to Venezuela, died Thursday at his home near Southampton.

An attache in Madrid shortly after entering the foreign service in 1892, Sir Henry later became third secretary to Rio de Janeiro, and then occupied diplomatic posts in Paris, Lisbon, Athens, Constantinople and, in 1916, Caracas, where he returned as minister in 1920.

Judge Helps Prisoner In Suit to Gain Release In Time for Christmas

Chief Judge Bolitha J. Laws yesterday ordered the trial date advanced in an injunction suit in which a Lorton inmate has asked District Court to force the District Parole Board to return him to the court's jurisdiction so that he may plead for freedom.

The order was signed on behalf of William R. Deaton, 45, after a conference between Judge Laws and Attorney John Webster. The court assignment commissioner set a specific trial date.

The injunction suit invokes a law under which a prisoner may apply to the parole board to have his case referred back to the court so that it may consider reducing the prisoner's sentence.

Mr. Webster filed the suit to speed the process of getting Deaton's case out of the parole board and before the court to permit the prisoner to seek freedom in time to spend Christmas with his wife and family.

Deaton, who admittedly used drugs to ease the pain of a spinal injury, was convicted last May of a narcotics law violation—his first criminal offense. Judge Richmond B. Keech gave him a suspended sentence and sent him to a Federal rehabilitation hospital for drug addicts. Judge Keech indicated at the time his intent was not to punish, but to help Deaton.

When Deaton was released from the hospital as cured, however, the parole board ordered him to serve out his time at Lorton Reformatory. Deaton's lawyer said this action was counter to the court's intent, and filed the injunction suit.

Toys Collected at Dance

Toys brought to the toy dance held last night at the Arthur Murray Dance Studio, 1346 Connecticut avenue N.W., will be distributed as Christmas gifts to the children of Friendship House, Bill Hanson's "Doll House" and the Children's Aid Society.

The United States Navy's first submarine was propelled by a four-cylinder gasoline engine.

HERZOG'S

OPEN EVERY NIGHT
Until 8:30 p.m. From
Now Until Christmas
Nationally Famous

your gift of a casual shirt

The Weather

Today—Sunny, not so windy, highest temperature in middle 40s. Tomorrow—Mostly cloudy, warmer, occasional rain. Yesterday—High, 37; low, 28. (Details and map on Page 11-B)

Phone NA. 4200

The Washington Post

Single Copy Price 5c

Phone NA. 4200

NO. 25,851 — Entered as Second Class Matter, Postoffice, Washington, D. C. — Copyright, 1947, By The Washington Post. — ****x — WASHINGTON: THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1947 — CARRIER DELIVERY PER MONTH: Daily & Sunday $1.35 City Zone, $1.50 elsewhere; Daily Only .90 .90; Sunday Only .45 .65 — SINGLE COPY PRICE: Daily .05; Sunday (city zone) .10; Sunday (elsewhere) .15

2 Area Men Dead as Toll From Winds Mounts to 14

Aged Man Dies Bucking Gusts; Va. Soldier Killed By Falling Flagpole

Strong winds which continued unabated yesterday brought death to a 72-year-old man here and spread discomfort and ills throughout this area.

A second fatality occurred earlier when a 19-year-old (Arlington, Va.) soldier was struck and killed by a wind-toppled flagpole at Camp Lee, Va.

Washington's wind victim, Albert W. Strocker, retired Government worker and operator of a news service here, succumbed to a heart attack while fighting gusts at the rear of the White House. Dr. A. Magruder, coroner, attributed probable cause to exertions against the wind.

The Arlington youth was identified as Pfc. Harvey M. Mills, jr., of 113 S. Fenwick st., who had but one week to go before his discharge from the Army. He was attached to the station complement at Camp Lee and had been in service since May, 1945.

Relief Promised Today

The local weather bureau recorded average winds ranging from 25 to 30 miles per hour at the time of Strocker's death at 9:35 a. m., "with gusts that reached velocities of 45 miles per hour."

For today, the weatherman promises some let-up in the winds.

In other sections of Eastern and Northeastern United States, sustained winds ranging between 40 to 60 miles per hour brought low temperatures and shipping dangers.

The postwinter storm caused at least 14 deaths, curtailed all forms of transportation, crippled communications and closed many schools and factories in several Midwest and Eastern States.

The storm centered yesterday about 100 miles northwest of Quebec and, Federal forecasters in Chicago said, moved slowly northeastward. They predicted a "slow" warming up in the Midwest starting today.

As the strong winds and snow

Hope Virtually Gone For 104 Still in Mine

Associated Press WIREPHOTO

Seated beneath the clothing of their men folk, wives and mothers of trapped miners wait in the Centralia (Ill.) Coal Co.'s wash house to learn whether their miners survived the explosion

D. C. Is Unfit To Rule Self, Says Horan

Subcommittee Head Says 'Treasury Raid' Won't Solve Problem

By Robert Bruskin
Post Reporter

The District was given a piece of a Congressman's mind yesterday.

Washingtonians lack sufficient feeling of responsibility to permit

30 Men Rescued, 17 Are Known Dead In Pit Explosion

Centralia, Ill., March 26 (AP).—Rescue squads burrowed grimly through a gas-filled, explosion-wracked coal mine today, expecting to find only the bodies of 104 trapped or dead miners.

As the twenty-four hour after the mine explosion passed, relatives of the blast victims who had maintained a hopeful vigil at the mine, began showing the strain of the ordeal. Old hands at rescue work shook their heads and opined there "wasn't a chance" any more

Taft, Knutson Clash on Tax Bill Effects

Senator's Estimate Of Treasury Loss Termed Confused By Representative

House Ways and Means Chairman Harold Knutson (R., Minn.) yesterday tangled with Senate GOP Steersman Robert A. Taft (R., Ohio) over the cost of Knutson bill tax cuts.

Knutson disputed Taft's assertion that proposed 10 to 30 per cent tax slashes would cost the Treasury $5,700,000,000 in 1948 as the House prepared to pass the measure today.

After the House launched its party-line debate on the bill, Knutson said in a mimeographed statement:

"Unfortunately, the Senator is confused."

Shown the statement, Taft declined comment on Knutson's estimates that the program would reduce 1948 tax collections a total of $4,162,000,000. This was $326,000,000 higher than Knutson's original estimate that the program would cost $3,836,000,000.

Difference Explained

Knutson said the original estimate was based on "a full year's liability" which he termed the "customary basis for consideration."

While Taft did not reply, it was known that the Ohioan will move to strike out retroactive features of the Knutson bill when that measure reaches the Senate.

"I wouldn't want to commit myself on all of the details, but outside of the retroactive features I think it's a pretty good bill," Taft told reporters. "The only thing I criticized is making the reductions retroactive to January 1, 1947."

Taft, who wants the tax cuts to start July 1 instead, told newsmen Tuesday that Knutson bill reductions in the first six months of this year would have to be returned to taxpayers as refunds in 1948. The effect, he explained, would be to load the 1948 budget with the cost of 18 months of tax-cutting. Estimating refunds at $1,900,000,000, he said the total cost would run around $5,700,000,000, leaving Congress little budget margin.

"Not Accurate," Knutson Says

Marshall Warns Against Delay As Reds 'Ensnarl' Conference; Truman Asks Decision on Aid

President Hoping Greco-Turk Policy To Be Set Before March 31 Deadline

By Robert C. Albright
Post Reporter

President Truman yesterday called for soonest possible action by Congress on Greco-Turk aid as the first opposition witnesses launched their fight on the program.

Fiorello H. LaGuardia, former director general of UNRRA, capped the opposition's case with a charge that it bypassed the United Nations and would bog down in "Balkan politics."

"If we go to war, we can lick Russia in no time," LaGuardia told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. "But what are we going to do then? We can't occupy the country. This program is bad."

The Senate group questioned LaGuardia only briefly and slated another day of opposition testimony today. Most members of the committee are believed to have made up their minds to support the program, provided a number of "conditions" are spelled out in the bill.

The President's call for speed came during a White House press conference. A reporter reminded Mr. Truman of congressional leadership forecasts that it will take longer than the March 31 deadline to pass the bill. He was asked if he favored an interim advance to Greece from RFC if the deadline is passed.

The President said he sincerely hopes Congress will act as soon as possible and that stop-gap legislation will not be necessary.

"But if it doesn't get through by the deadline?" the reporter pressed.

Well, said the President, he would take that matter up when it confronts him.

Communist Makes Scene

U.S. Menaced by 'Red Fascists,' FBI Chief Hoover Tells House

By Mary Spargo
Post Reporter

FBI Chief J. Edgar Hoover warned Congress yesterday that the Communist "fifth column" here would be "a very serious menace" in the event of trouble with Russia or its satellites.

Dennis

The "Red Fascists" owe their allegiance to Russia, Hoover said, not to the United States. He added that the fifth column of "potential traitors" is far better organized than were the Nazis in occupied countries prior to their capitulation.

Hoover appeared before the House Committee on Un-American Activities shortly after Eugene Dennis, general secretary of the Communist Party in this country, had touched off a tumultuous scene by refusing to give his right name.

The burly Communist, whom Hoover later described as a "man of many aliases, with a long record, both criminal and subversive," was forcibly ejected by Capitol policemen after he had defied the committee.

The committee asked the FBI chief to give the right name of the *ruddy, 200-pound Communist*, who insisted upon being called Dennis.

Reaching over for a report, Hoover said, "Well, he has a number of names: Francis Eugene Waldron, Frank Waldron, F. E. W. Dennis, Paul Eugene Dennis, and Milton." Hoover added that it *would be hard to tell which is the* right name because "these Communists are like whirling dervishes. They change their names every time they turn around." He added that Dennis was born in Seattle, Wash., in 1905.

Robert E. Stripling, chief committee investigator, told reporters that Dennis' record includes the use of fraudulent passports and evasion of the Selective Service laws.

If diplomatic relations with Russia or her satellites were broken, Hoover told the committee, the Communist officers of some of the large unions they have captured

See REDS, Page 6, Column 1.

Lower Prices Again Urged By President

Present Situation Threatens Inflation, He Tells Business

President Truman warned again yesterday that we'll have inflation "unless prices do not come down

Crippled B-36 Lands Safely After 12 Jump

Biggest Army Plane Comes in on Little More Than Skill

Fort Worth, March 26 (AP).—Test Pilot B. A. Erickson jockeyed the world's largest land-based

Molotov Blocks U. S. Plea for Full Allied Draft Study In 4¾-Hr. Session

By Ferdinand Kuhn, Jr.
Post Reporter

Moscow, March 26.—Secretary of State Marshall's proposals for a German Peace Conference and its preliminaries got rough handling, chiefly from Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov, *in the Council of Foreign Ministers today.*

The Secretary argued strongly for all ideas he had outlined yesterday, but Molotov objected:

1. To inclusion of all 51 Allies large and small in the peace conference and in the so-called "information and consultation conference" which will precede it in the early drafting stage;

2. To inclusion of China as one of the powers issuing the invitations to the peace conference; and

3. To allowing a clause in the new German constitution, rather than signature of any particular official, to constitute the German acceptance of the final treaty.

On this last point, Molotov was supported by British Foreign Minister Ernest Bevin, who saw legal and political dangers in not having the treaty signed by a German government.

Meet Almost Five Hours

As if all this disagreement were not enough, the ministers also wrangled over other procedural matters. Their meeting consequently lasted 4¾ hours—a record for this session of the council—and achieved nothing except exhausting everyone who sat through it.

At one point, Marshall warned that the ministers were ensnarling themselves—that was the word he used—in complications not in themselves important by making the possibility of reasonable progress remote. He seemed to be thinking of the procedural issues, not of the conference as a whole

swept some sections of the East and in New England, temperatures dipped to as low as 12 above in North Dakota and Michigan.

The mercury dipped to 26 above at Nashville and Bristol, Tenn. Snow on the ground at Alpena, Mich., measured 16 inches; at Saginaw, Mich., 12 inches, and Cleveland reported eight inches.

City Hall Roof Lifted

At Geneva, N. Y., the tin roof of the city hall was lifted off by a 50-mile-an-hour wind and carried 40 feet to the to, of a garage.

Washington's victim of the winds was found stricken on E st. and the Ellipse. He was pronounced dead on arrival at Emergency Hospital. After examining the body yesterday afternoon, Dr. MacDonald declared it is "probable" that Strocker strained his heart walking against the wind.

"Walking against such winds," Dr. MacDonald said, "is harder on elderly persons than climbing stairs."

In the Camp Lee flagpole tragedy, witnesses said Mills was struck down as he was leaving an automobile near the camp's personnel office. He was killed almost instantly. Another soldier with him was uninjured.

The flagstaff, 30 feet long and 6 inches in diameter, fell first upon the automobile but was deflected to strike Mills. News of the accident, which happened Tuesday, was withheld until notification of his next of kin.

High winds here yesterday also curled up a 10 by 12 foot section of tin roof at the Northern Market, 7th and O sts. nw. Firemen of Truck Company No. 4 nailed it down to remove immediate danger.

Flower lovers need not worry about the cold snap affecting the annual cherry blossom display, park officials said. It was pointed out that not a single bud has appeared yet hence the trees are invulnerable to the cold. Actually, it was said, the cold snap helps by preventing premature blossoming.

Obituaries on this area's two storm victims are on Page 14.

Tickets on Sale for April 8th Author Luncheon

For its final Book and Author Luncheon of the season on Tuesday, April 8, in the Statler Hotel, The Post presents these four best-selling author-speakers:

Harold Lamb, author of "A Garden to the Eastward," "Genghis Khan," and "Alexander of Macedon;" Nancy Wilson Ross, author of the book club selection, "The Left Hand Is the Dreamer;" William L. Langer, author of "Our Vichy Gamble," to be published April 7, and Eric Hodgins, who wrote the hilarious "Mr. Blandings Builds His Dream House."

Tickets, at $3.00, now on sale at these book stores: Ballantyne's, Brentano's, Community, David Pearlman, Francis Scott Key, Kann's, Paul Pearlman, Pursell's, Sidney Kramer Books, Whyte's, Woodward & Lothrop. In Alexandria, Butler Mouse Trap and Colony Book Shop.

Horan (R., Wash.) charged in a "dutch uncle" dressing down of local residents.

As chairman of the District Appropriations Subcommittee, he declared that "merely pulling a Jimmy Valentine on the U. S. Treasury is not the way to solve the District's revenue problems."

He demanded that the District levy higher taxes on real estate and a sales tax to balance its budget.

He demanded a more "responsible government" for the District, but later admitted that Congress held the strings on several District departments and refused to permit their consolidation under the Commissioners.

"I hope Congress will have the courage to attack this thing even if it is fraught with patronage from one end to the other," he told the Joint Senate-House Subcommittee which is examining new revenue bills to make up the 17 million dollar budget deficit.

Horan said he favored some form of the O'Mahoney formula which bases Federal contributions on the amount of land occupied by the Federal Government.

"But I think the formula is too simple. It doesn't take in enough," he said, without elaborating.

Skimming briefly over all the ailments he had found in the District government, Horan warned that when District officials come before his Appropriations Subcommittee "I'm going to throw the gamut of responsible leadership at you."

"If there was ever a tower of babel, it is here in Washington," he said.

Sales Tax 'Unavoidable'

For instance, Horan declared the District had no control over the Washington Aqueduct, the National Guard, the Recorder of Deeds Office, the National Capital Park and Planning Commission and the National Capital Parks.

"We talk about District government and yet don't give them control over the things that make up District life. Somebody in the District government must be made absolutely responsible for these things."

Horan said he doubted that the new bill for increased effectiveness of the income tax law would "work here." In the name of justice," he added, "I don't see how you can escape the sales tax."

'Not Ready for Citizenship'

Seeking additional Federal contributions "is not the solution" for the District's woes, he added.

"We could give you 50 million dollars out of the Treasury and it would not solve anything."

As for local suffrage, Horan declared:

"Personally I would like to vote for home rule for the District but the District is not ready for citizenship. There is not enough of a feeling of responsibility on the part of the people living in the District toward their government."

Senator Harry P. Cain, also from Washington and cochairman of the joint subcommittee, listened patiently to the verbal spanking and then advised Horan that testimony at the hearings would be of value to Horan's Appropriations group.

that the trapped men were alive.

W. F. Young, vice president in charge of operations for the Centralia Coal Co., the mine owners, said 17 bodies had been found so far in the mine, 80 men had been brought out alive and that 104 others were unaccounted for.

Sixteen bodies, previously counted as known dead, were brought to the surface. Then State's Attorney Robert Crane told reporters no more bodies would be taken to the improvised garage morgue tonight, but that the search for any miners still living would be intensified.

Fred Hillmeyer, chief electrician of the mine, entered the gas-filled tunnel after the explosion and expressed the opinion there could not be any survivors.

The deadly "black damp" gas permeated the tunnels of the 540-foot-deep single level mine after an explosion at approximately 3:30 p. m. yesterday disrupted the ventilating system, the main shaft elevator and communications system.

The entire day shift of 151 men was below ground, and the night shift workers were standing near the mine tipple ready to descend. A milky-white smoke poured from the shaft, but some men entered the shaft immediately, were overcome, and had to be rescued themselves.

"Apparently, the Senator has added the reduction of liabilities for an additional six months, or the reduction in liability for the first six months of 1947," Knutson said in his statement. "However this type of computation does not present an accurate picture of the real effect . . . on fiscal year 1948 collections."

Knutson said he checked his own revised figures with congressional staff experts.

Earlier, when House Democrats chided Knutson for the conflict in House-Senate estimates, the Minnesotan shouted back:

"I can't be responsible for what they say at the other end of the Capitol."

The House meanwhile paved the way for passage of the bill today by adopting, viva voce, a closed rule barring any amendments, except one Democratic motion to recommit.

At the White House, the President declined comment, but raised the shadow of a veto by referring newsmen to his State of the Union message. In that message he said: "I cannot recommend tax reduction."

Secretary of the Treasury John Snyder intimated he would recommend a veto when he commented to reporters:

"I am very positively opposed in

See TAX, Page 8, Column 4.

he thought the aid policy would lead to war.

The President said his message to Congress spoke for itself—that the speech was very clear in hoping that the program would contribute to peace.

He told reporters Warren Austin, American delegate to the United Nations, will cover the whole Greek-Turkish situation in his speech to the U. N. Council Friday, but said he didn't want to anticipate Austin's speech.

Later, during Senate Foreign Relations Committee examination of LaGuardia, Senator Tom Connally (D., Tex.) told the witness he thought Austin would explain to the Council "we are not going to by-pass the United Nations" but will work in harmony with it.

Informed of President Truman's hope that interim legislation will not be needed, House Foreign Affairs Chairman Charles A. Eaton (R., N. J.) told newsmen:

"It is self-evident that we can't get the bill through by the last day of this month. I hope conditions will not develop that require stopgap legislation."

Committee Hears Wilson

Eaton's committee yesterday heard Edwin Wilson, United States Ambassador to Turkey, testify in closed session. Eaton said the

See POLICY, Page 2, Column 1.

The President said he hoped business men would read the handwriting on the wall and start marking down their goods, as Ford, International Harvester and others have done lately.

If they do not, Mr. Truman said, rising prices will set off a spiral of inflation, forcing new wage demands, which mean higher costs to industry, which forces prices still higher, and so on—until the top blows off.

100th Press Conference

Mr. Truman thought wage demands were going well now, pointing to the recent CIO rubber workers' contract as one that did not push prices up. The rubber industry settled upon a wage boost of 11½ cents an hour, which the four big companies said would not push prices up and would allow some cuts.

Mr. Truman told Congress on January 8 that unless business stops the price rise and labor curbs its wage demands, there was grave danger that the country will head into a recession.

Speaking to his 100th press conference since he became President, Mr. Truman yesterday said again that he had been worried about the price trend and the inflation that it may lead to. His economic advisers are working on

See TRUMAN, Page 6, Column 4.

'Capital Eating'

District Steaks All In 'Perfect Meal' Quest

Cost-No-Factor Quiz Finds Beef Home on (Kitchen) Range

By Charles J. Yarbrough, *Post Reporter*

Eating is either a rite or it's wrong.

Washington appetites, sharpened by an imaginary but still tantalizing thought of having anything in the world to eat, have ordered steak.

But they insist that it be enjoyed—not merely taken on as fuel.

The question: "If cost were no factor and you could have absolutely anything (that you wanted to eat, what would you choose for a perfect meal?" was propounded nationally by the Gallup Poll.

Sampled at random by The Post from Capitol Hill to the Gospel Mission, the answers brought forth a strictly American-type gourmet—a connoisseur if the menu includes steak, roast beef or chicken, in about that order.

Steak was a blanket order for National Press Club members and their congressional guests at the club's annual beefsteak dinner last night. They ate steak whether they liked it or not, and there was no indication they didn't like it.

It was steak and fried potatoes at the Henry J. Sartain home, 1020 Jackson st. ne. Tuesday night—and Jackson's 1000 block has been called as "American as ham and eggs."

"But the happiness that goes with eating is the main thing—the rite," said Mrs. Sartain. "That is the real enjoyment."

Disdaining soup, the Sartains would have lettuce and tomatoes and onions in vinegar, pie and tea.

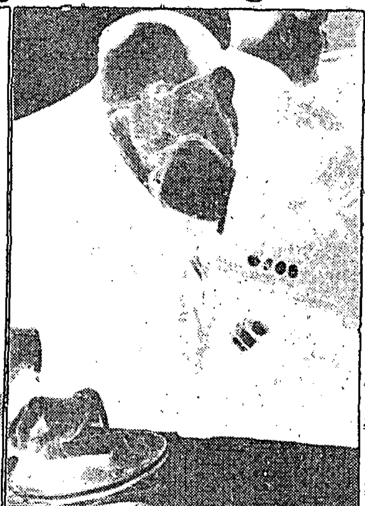
But steak at the Sartains is nothing unusual—"it's our favorite." Tuesday night's was a cube steak, "with the onions left on it just long enough to give it flavor, then take the onions off."

Another who can take soup or leave it alone, but still wants his steak is District Court Chief Justice Bolitha J. Laws. "But I'd just as soon plunge right into the steak. With it I'll have corn on the cob, tomatoes, cucumbers and onions in vinegar, lima beans, a sizzling mince pie and coffee."

Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson will take steak, as will Mme. Hassan, wife of the Egyptian Minister to the United

See FOOD, Page 8, Column 1.

SENATOR CHAPMAN REVERCOMB
West Virginian gets set for first bite



SENATOR HOMER E. CAPEHART
Indianan puts it away at the Press Club

bomber—its landing gear crippled and one of its six engines silent—to a feather-light landing tonight after an anxious six hours in the air.

Twelve of the 14 men aboard the 20-million-dollar B-36 had taken to their parachutes. Six of them were hurt.

Erickson and Gus Green, Consolidated-Vultee Aircraft Corp. operations manager, set the 139-ton ship down, while hundreds of soldiers and civilians surged out on the Fort Worth Army Airfield.

Breathless Moments

The craft moved in at better than 100 miles per hour—about 40 feet off the concrete. It settled with great deliberation. The two big wheels were down and so was the nose wheel. Then the right wing went up. The strut holding the right wing wheel straight downward had failed. There was nothing to keep that wheel from folding up in case of a sudden bump or turn.

The left wheel hit the runway. There was a little spurt of smoking rubber.

The plane rolled along, losing speed. The right wing was still high.

Slowly, the right wing came down and the right wheel touched. Now was the moment if a crash was to come. But the wheel took it. The right wing sagged now, lower than the left, but the failure was slight. The tremendous plane kept on rolling.

Pilot's Skill Praised

Roland G. Mayer, manager of the Fort Worth division of Consolidated, builders of the plane, praised the "wonderful skill" of the landing. He was in radio contact with the plane through the long hour it flew to burn up excess gasoline and drop its passengers.

The giant ship took off from the Fort Worth Army Air Field at 12:10 p. m. (CST) on a routine test flight.

The B-36, a pusher-type aircraft powered by six Pratt & Whitney 3000-horsepower engines, has a wingspread of 230 feet and a fuselage length of 163 feet.

The Army Air Forces, in giving details of the huge six-engine bomber last November, said it "could carry an atomic bomb to any inhabited region in the world and return home without refueling in the event of an enemy attack."

Today's Index

	Pages		Pages
Amusements	20, 21	Lyons, Leonard	20
Bell, Nelson B.	20	Nover, Barnet	11
Childs, Marquis	11	Obituaries	14
Columnists	10, 11	Pearson, Drew	21
Editorials, Cartoon	10	Povich, Shirley	22
Financial	18	Sports	22, 23, 24
In Congress	11	What's Going On and Where	9
Lippmann, Walter	11		
Lindsay, Malvina	10		
SECTION II—LOCAL, CLASSIFIED, WOMEN			
Ask Anne	6	Federal Diary	1
Classified	10, 11, 12, 13	Haworth, Mary	4
Clubs	7	Local News	1, 2
Comics	14, 15	Preston, Peggy	3
Crossword Puzzle	14	Radio	15
Death Notices	10	Weather	11
District Line	14	Women	3-9

when he said it.

Procedural disputes, however, can throw an entire conference timetable out of gear as the ministers discovered in London, Paris and New York last year. Therefore what happened today both at the ministers meeting and at the committee sessions was the most disturbing development since the first meeting in March.

Reds Revive Nerve War

What made it more disturbing was evidence—for the first time in this conference—that the Russians were reviving the wearing-down tactics so familiar to former Secretary of State James F. Byrnes and his advisers at the Paris Conference.

Source of the trouble was an innocent and seemingly sensible decision by the Ministers last Saturday to let the four-man coordinating committee sort agreement and disagreement from various statements on Germany made in the past fortnight.

At least the Americans and the British thought the committee's job was to sort and correlate. The Russians, however, thought otherwise, for this unhappy committee had to spend most of yesterday and today listening to long harangues from Deputy Foreign Minister Andre Vishinsky on the subject of displaced persons.

This has been a favorite subject of the Soviet polemics for so long that nobody can remember when it first arose. Vishinsky himself raised it in Paris last summer, at the United Nations Assembly in the fall, at the New York meeting of the Foreign Ministers and again the other day in the early meeting of Ministers here.

Yet today the committee wrestled

See MOSCOW, Page 4, Column 3.

Inside Stories . . .

BRITISH Privy Council blocks move to prevent execution of Jewish underground member. Page 12.

DISTRICT'S master plan for improving highway and transit systems criticized by Capital Transit Co. and NCPPC. Page B-1.

PRESS FREEDOM is endangered, Hutchins commission says. Page 3.

TAXPAYERS pay $3 for each one put into public housing here, is claim. Page 13.

FERGUSON announces opposition to Lilienthal confirmation. Page 2.

WHEAT certificates bring $1 a bushel more than when issued. Page 2.

JOINT WAR PLANS ready for any emergency, Nimitz says. Page 11.

GOVERNMENT employes demand pay for 30-minute lunch period as result of Postoffice Department order. Federal Diary. Page B-1.

ADOPTION of 2 per cent sales tax for Maryland brings mixed reaction on Capitol Hill over proposal for similar tax here. Page B-1.

REDS

From Page 1

would try to bring about a general strike to paralyze American defense.

"The mad march of Red fascism is a cause for concern in America," Hoover said. "But the deceit, the trickery and the lies of the American Communists are catching up with them. Whenever the spotlight of truth is focused upon them they cry 'red baiting.' Now that their aims and objectives are being exposed they are creating a committee for the Constitutional Rights of Communists, and are feverishly working to build up what they term a quarter-million-dollar 'defense fund' to place ads in papers, to publish pamphlets, to buy radio time.

"They know that today it is a fight to the finish and that their backs will soon be to the wall."

The FBI chief expressed "great doubt" as to the wisdom of legislation to outlaw the Communist party.

Fears Red "Martyrdom"

In answer to committee questions, Hoover said, "Within the Department of Justice the question of the desirability or undesirability of any legislation is strictly for the Attorney General to say. I do think very, very serious consideration and study should be given before anything is done. I would hate to see a group not deserving the category of martyrs made martyrs by some law which might later be declared unconstitutional."

Hoover said he believed the committee was making a more effective attack on Communism by putting the spotlight on their activities. He added that he favored "unrelenting prosecution wherever they are found to be violating our country's laws."

Earlier he told the committee that he and the FBI, like the committee itself, had been the victim of the Communist "smear brigades'" systematic campaign "of character assassination." He said it was "disillusioning" to see the support they have received from "apparently well-meaning but thoroughly-duped persons."

Among the points Hoover brought out were:

1. No "Red Fascist" belongs in Government service. The Communist leaders have ordered destruction of the Party membership cards of all Government employes and directed that organizational meetings for Government workers be discontinued. Social or union gatherings not readily identifiable as Commie meetings are still permitted.

2. The FBI has investigated 6183 cases since July 1, 1941. A total of 1906 investigated are no longer employed in the Government, while 122 cases are pending.

3. The FBI can only investigate. The agency involved has to act. Hoover cited the case of Doxey Wilkerson, active in the American Peace Mobilization. The FBI reported to the Federal Security Agency that it had information Wilkerson was a Communist. The agency cleared him.

10. Communists have made an effective drive on the motion picture industry. They are pleased not only to get a pro-Communist line in a picture but to keep an anti-Communist lesson out, the picture "Mission to Moscow," a film of former Ambassador Joseph Davies' book, is "a prostitution of historical facts."

11. Commies and their fellow travelers have infiltrated the radio business and are persistently seeking radio channels.

12. Most effective foes of the Commies can be "the real liberals and progressive who understand their devious machinations."

Worse off Than Russia in '17

13. In 1917 when the Communists overthrew the Russian government there was one Communist for every 2777 persons in Russia. In the United States today there is one Communist for every 1814 persons in this country." Communist Party membership is "limping" in this country at present, but for every Commie there are 10 fellow travelers who will do the party work. Numerical strength is no criterion.

The commotion over Eugene Dennis and his refusal to give his background to the committee came at the end of the committee's morning session.

The Communists Party's general secretary had asked to testify against legislation to outlaw his organization.

When he repeatedly and vehemently declared he would give no other name than Eugene Dennis, he was shut off, and Chairman J. Parnell Thomas (R., N. J.) directed Stripling to serve him with a subpena.

Stripling handed the vociferous Communist a subpena to appear April 9. Dennis allowed the subpena to fall to the floor.

Because he was properly notified by a congressional committee that he was to appear as a witness, Dennis can be held in contempt of Congress if he does not appear April 9.

To every question about his real name, Dennis answered that the question was "irrelevant, incompetent and immaterial."

Finally Dennis started to reply to one question: "My hair is curly gray, my eyes are blue; I am in my early 40s. . . ."

"That will be enough out of you," Thomas shouted. "We are willing to listen to you, but you've got to identify yourself."

Three Capitol policemen moved in, while spectators shouted: "Take him out! Take him out!"

Reds in California University

Other witnesses before the committee yesterday were Jack B. Tenney, chairman of the Un-American Activities Committee of the California State Legislature; Dr. Emerson Schmidt, secretary of the committee on socialism and communism of the United States Chamber of Commerce, and Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge, president general of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Tenney told of the infiltration of Communists into schools of California, including the University of California, and the Communist activities in the movie industry.

He named movie actors Edward G. Robinson, John Garfield and Charles Chaplin as giving aid to the Communists. Frank Sinatra, he said, is also sponsoring a Communist front, and recently Frederic March has again become active in Commie fronts.

The United States Chamber of Commerce opposed outlawing the Communist Party, but advocated forcing the Commies to disclose their membership, funds and activities as an agent of a foreign power.

Sinatra Denies Charge

Hollywood, March 26 (AP).—"Senator Tenney is badly advised," said Frank Sinatra here today. "I never have been associated with the American Youth for Democracy. I am not a member, have never been its sponsor and do not intend to be."

John Garfield said he "happened to go to a few" of the many parties given in Hollywood for Constantine Simonov, a Soviet writer, he said visited the film colony as the guest of the United States State Department.

Garfield called Tenney's testimony "ridiculous."

IN THE CENTER OF NEW YORK
600 ROOMS
EACH with BATH, RADIO
FROM $3.00 SINGLE
FROM $4.50 DOUBLE
FAMOUS for FINE FOOD, SPACIOUS SUNNY ROOMS, SERVICE, FRIENDLINESS and CONVENIENCE.
Hotel VICTORIA
WRITE, WIRE, PHONE FOR RESERVATIONS DEPT. G
7th AVE. at 51st ST., NEW YORK
"Where Radio City Meets Times Square"
R. J. Murphy, General Manager

HOME OF PERFECT DIAMONDS FOR 58 YEARS
Schwartz F St.

TRUMAN

From Page 1

a survey now and will give him a report soon.

Inflation Declared Here

The tone the report may have was shown by what Law Hahn, president of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, told the Associated Press in New York. He said he wholeheartedly agreed with Mr. Truman, except that the inflation already is here, and must be stopped to head off serious results.

"If prices go any higher," Hahn said, "the public will stop buying and we will have to sell goods at any price we can get for them."

The Research Institute of America has found that recent price cuts tended to strengthen the wait-and-see policy of both business and the public.

Snyder Backs Warning

A small drop in the cost of essential items in the month that ended February 15 was noted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics yesterday. Its consumers price index fell six tenths of a per cent to 152.6 points, with the period 1935-1939 taken as 100. However, the people still were paying a dollar for things that cost them only 84.8 cents a year ago.

Some of the food prices that fell off were eggs, dairy goods, meats, fish and poultry. But vegetables, coffee, fresh fruits and sugar went up. So did shoes, clothing, ice, gasoline and some services.

Secretary of the Treasury Snyder backed up Mr. Truman's warning, and added advice to labor to refrain from high wage demands. Snyder said several basic operators are thinking of cutting their prices, and that such cuts would bring lower living costs, which would take away some of the pressure for higher wages.

20 GIs Stage Brawl On D. C.-Bound Train

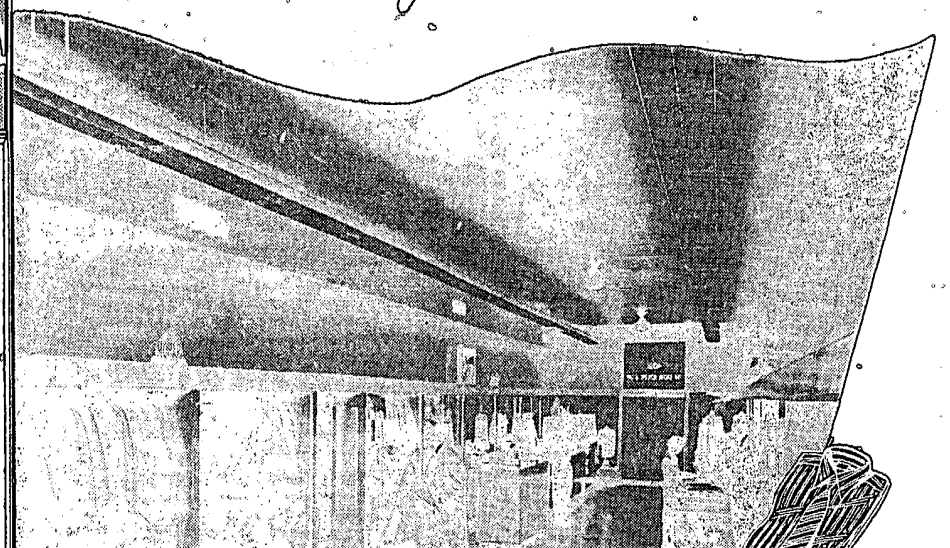
Wilmington, Del., March 26 (AP).—Twenty soldiers are in custody today after a free-for-all fight aboard a Pennsylvania Railroad passenger train bound from New York to Washington.

A railroad spokesman said the soldiers—part of a group boarding the train at Trenton for Fort Jackson, S. C.—began fighting soon after the train left Trenton.

In the HEART of DOWNTOWN
DODGE PLYMOUTH Sales-Service Parts
TORREY MOTOR COMPANY
1431 14th St. N.W. Ma. 1840
Direct Factory Dealer
Let Us Service Your Car While You Shop or Work!

For Real Analysis of the NEWS, Tune in—
ELMER DAVIS
The news man who worked shoulder to shoulder with the men who make history now brings you an authoritative analysis of the domestic and international topics in the headlines.
MONDAY thru FRIDAY
7:15 PM WMAL 630 ON YOUR DIAL

MEN'S WEAR
as you like it . . .



FSA said their inquiry "failed to show" subversive connections. Wilkerson transferred to OPA, and 24 hours after he resigned from that agency was announced as Comunist Party organizer. Later it was proved he had been a Commie all the time, Hoover said.

Won't Reveal Informants

4. The loyalty investigations of Federal workers directed by President Truman will be conducted with all due regard for the rights of individuals. The clamor that some sources are now setting up to be "confronted by their accusers" is just "so much hogwash" in Hoover's opinion. The cry is being raised to force the FBI to disclose its confidential sources of information, which would certainly jeopardize national security, and might endanger the lives of the informants. The FBI is not going to disclose such sources, Hoover said firmly.

5. The commies have established the American Youth for Democracy, to take the place of the Young Communist League. "This new front sets up youth centers ostensibly to combat juvenile delinquency. More properly these centers could be called Communist youth recruiting centers."

6. Top Communist functionaries state that in any war with Russia "the Communist Party in the United States would be with Russia" and that "we are for Russia and if need be we will die for the cause."

7. Commies are now seeking strength from foreign groups in the United States who have relatives in Russian-dominated countries.

8. Where Communists have captured labor unions it is because "too many union men and women have been outwitted, outmancuvered and outwaited by Communists."

9. The "Red Fascists" are trying to get a foothold in the AFL. Quietly they have as a goal the infiltration of 3000 Commies into AFL unions.

For HEADACHE

CAPUDINE'S
Double ACTION
BRINGS
Double SATISFACTION

Capudine acts two ways to bring quick comfort to sufferers from headache. 1st, it eases the pain. 2nd, it soothes nerves upset by the pain. Liquid Capudine acts fast—its ingredients are already dissolved—all ready to start this double-action relief. Use only as directed. 10c, 30c, 60c sizes.

FROM OUR OUTSTANDING COLLECTION
of WORLD FAMOUS WATCHES

A. GIRARD-PERREGAUX, 17 JEWELS, GOLD FILLED CASE, $45.00
B. MOVADO, 14K YELLOW GOLD CASE AND BRACELET, 17 JEWELS $175.00
C. ETERNA CALENDOGRAPH, ANTIMAGNETIC, SHOCK-PROOF, STAINLESS STEEL CASE, SWEEP SECOND HAND, GIVES DATE, DAY AND MONTH $140.00
D. LONGINES, 17 JEWELS, GOLD-FILLED CASE $71.50
Prices include Federal Tax

DIVIDED PAYMENTS

1305 F STREET ○ EXecutive 1305

CAPPY'S
5 PUPS
all found
homes . . . .
in three
days through
The Post!

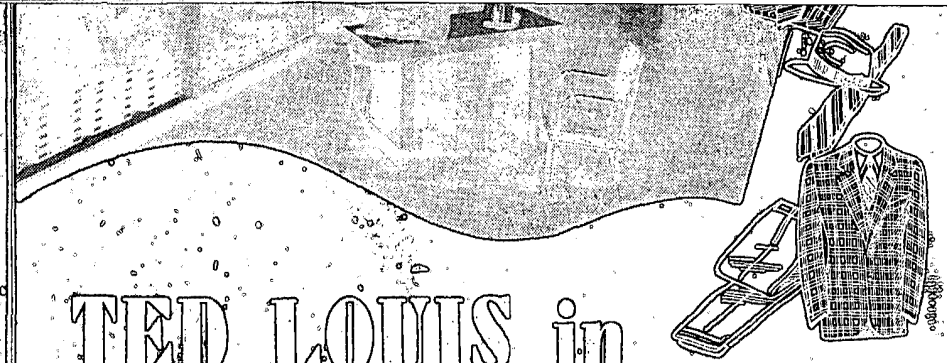
Meet Cappy, a handsome and valuable Great Pyrenees owned by Mr. and Mrs. Quentin C. Stephenson, who live at 6004 39th pl., Hyattsville. That's Mrs. Stephenson giving Cappy a lift.

Cappy and his mate Caroline make quite a houseful by themselves—so when they presented the Stephenson household with five puppies not long ago, things became a little crowded.

But Mrs. Stephenson had the answer. She advertised those puppies—one male, four females—for sale in a Washington Post classified ad. Her three-line ad first appeared on Friday. By Sunday, the third day of the insertion, ALL FIVE of the puppies had found homes. The male brought $100, the females $50 and $75. The total advertising expense: only $2.34.

Is Mrs. Stephenson sold on Post wanted power? "VERY pleased" was her comment.

Have you puppies or other pets to sell. Find new owners for them quickly, profitably, and at little cost through a Post classified ad. You can place your notice by telephone. Call NAtional 4200 and let an ad taker assist you.

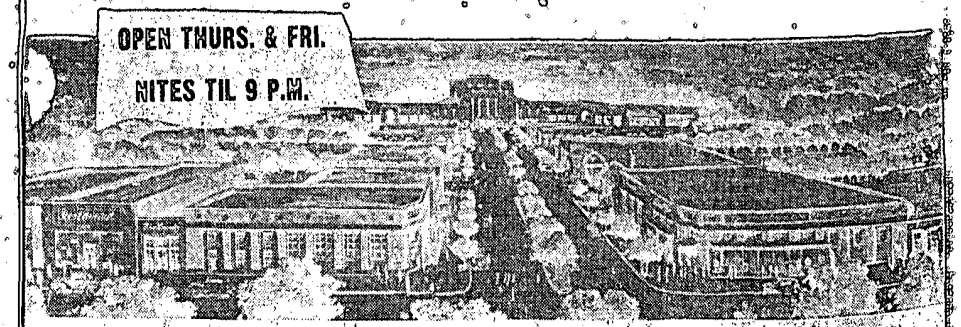


TED LOUIS in
Shirlington

In attractive new settings, men and young men are finding everything in furnishings and clothing . . . as they like them . . . at TED LOUIS. Nationally famous fine shirts . . . whites, too . . . hard-to-get shorts, pajamas . . . tasteful new neckwear in Spring-fever styles . . . comfort-free sport shirts, jackets and accessories . . . and a grand collection of new Spring suits . . . all arrayed in sparkling display for your easy comparison and selection.

You can relax when you shop in friendly Shirlington . . . it's easy to park, too. And no matter what you and your family need . . . you're sure to find it in one or more of 32 nationally famous stores including A. S. Beck Shoes, Ann Lewis, Adeline and Nugent shops for women, Ted Louis and Woodrow Stores for men, the new Jerry's Kiddie Shop, Acme and Shirlington Super Markets, F. W. Woolworth, Shirlington Theater, and many, many more.

Watch for the Opening of the New HOT SHOPPE SOON!


OPEN THURS. & FRI.
NITES TIL 9 P.M.

SHIRLINGTON, ONE OF THE NATION'S LARGEST BUSINESS CENTERS

SHIRLINGTON CORPORATION ○ JOSEPH CHERNER, PRES. HO. 5000

Shirlington Business Center is Located on the Shirley Highway 2½ Miles from Pentagon Bldg., Adjacent to Fairlington & Parkfairfax

Matter of Fact

Truman Needs a Repair Kit, Too

By Stewart Alsop

WHEN PRESIDENT TRUMAN returns from his cruise on the battleship Missouri, he will find himself somewhat in the position of a man stalking an enraged wild bull elephant while at the same time being unmercifully bitten by a swarm of mosquitoes. As President of the United States, he will be confronted with the vast issues of the world crisis. At the same time, as leader of the Democratic Party, he will be faced with the irksome but unavoidable necessity of trying to glue together some sort of solid political base for 1948.

He will not have an easy job. His nostrils will be assailed by the smell of decay in the local Democratic organizations almost everywhere.

In New York, the regular organization has been unable to recover from the terrible wounds inflicted upon it last year by Gov. Thomas E. Dewey. The left and labor groups which supported Roosevelt are splintered in every direction. In addition, the most powerful Democratic public figure in the State, former Gov. Herbert Lehman, is known to be angry at Truman. This may be in part because Truman disappointed Lehman by failing to appoint him American representative on UNESCO, after Senator Vandenberg blocked Francis Biddle for the job. At any rate, Lehman has threatened to issue a loud blast at the President for not having taken a stronger stand on the Palestine issue. Such a blast could have a disastrous effect on the already unhappy Democratic prospects in New York; so disastrous indeed that Democratic State Chairman Paul Fitzpatrick and former National Chairman Ed Flynn have been detailed to pacify and somehow silence the aging Lehman.

Strongholds Are Crumbling

IN PENNSYLVANIA the Democratic organization is split into Lawrence Montagues and Gurley Capulets. So bitter is this feud that it has induced a mutual paralysis; even traditionally Democratic York County is now in Republican hands down to the courthouse level.

Another feud is in progress in Ohio, where the regular Democratic organization is at daggers drawn with the supporters of former Gov. Frank J. Lausche. To make matters worse, Lausche threatens to run again at the first opportunity, thus splitting the party almost beyond hope of repair.

And so it goes. In Massachussetts the Democrats are threatened by the unnatural kingness of the Republicans to jailed Democratic boss James M. Curley, who is expected to repay these courtesies. In California the great Bailey-Roosevelt-Kenney row is still in full swing. Finally, over the whole scene there is the shuddering vision of a Wallace-led third party. Wallace has been repudiated by all the important labor leaders. But he still seems tempted to lead a crusade consisting largely of the woolly-minded, the lunatic fringe and the Communists. There is little doubt that even such a job lot of Wallace votes could beat Truman.

Hypnotism by Relay

THE BAD CASE of nerves which this condition of near-chaos in the party has induced in the Democratic leaders can be deduced from the fact that some of them are talking seriously of drafting Chief of Staff Dwight D. Eisenhower as Truman's running mate in 1948. The idea is that Secretary of State George C. Marshall should somehow be hypnotized into somehow hypnotizing Eisenhower into taking the No. 2 spot.

This talk has something of the wishful quality of a small child boasting that he will get a million dollars for Christmas. More immediate and practical steps will be pressed on Truman by the Democratic satraps on his return. He will be urged to make a series of important speeches, in New York, Pennsylvania, California and elsewhere. Such a tour is hopefully expected to cancel out the effects of the Dewey and Taft junkets, ease the tension within the party in these States, and raise the Truman prestige with the voters. As one of the Democratic chieftains put it, "That speech in Petropolis was okay, but how many of those Brazilians are registered voters?"

Yet, before making any other political move Truman must settle the row initiated by the impending resignation of Robert Hannegan as Democratic National Chairman. The battle rages around the energetic and outspoken figure of Gael Sullivan, Hannegan's assistant and a candidate for the succession.

A Reluctant Alternative

THE POWERFUL FACTION of anti-Sullivanites includes most of the conservative Southern Democrats plus the White House guard: Harry H. Vaughn, James K. Vardaman and John Steelman. The anti-Sullivanites, who have the President's ear, have backed Agriculture Secretary Clinton Anderson, but it now appears probable that Anderson, who has eyes dimly fixed on the vice presidential nomination, will sidestep the job if it is offered him. Another palace guard nominee has been Sam Jackson, a safe-and-sane Indiana politico, but Truman is believed to have received this suggestion coolly.

In the Sullivan corner are Hannegan, Attorney General Tom Clark, most of the Northern Democratic bosses like Paul Fitzpatrick, and all the labor leaders, whose champion in the Administration Sullivan has been. Both A. F. Whitney of the railway brotherhoods, whom Sullivan weaned away from Wallace, and the AFL's William Green, have telegraphed the President strongly urging Sullivan's appointment.

Truman's decision will be interesting. If he chooses Sullivan, it will be a reasonably reliable indication that he intends to continue the revived Democratic alliance with labor and the left. If not, it will show that he wants to mollify the powerful and increasingly restless conservative wing of the Democratic Party. For Truman, it will be no easy choice.

AN EVEN TIGHTER LITTLE ISLAND

...Grover Page, in the Louisville Courier-Journal

Leo Wolman

A Conflict of 'Laws'

THE DECISION by the recent convention of the International Typographical Union to stop making contracts with the employers of printers was the subject of wide publicity and comment. This alleged radical reversal in the historical position of organized labor was generally interpreted to be a reaction against the restrictions and burdens placed by the Taft-Hartley Act on labor unions. The ITU was credited with abandoning the benefits of the union contract and putting its members under the protection of the union's constitution and "laws" in order to save itself and members from the destructive effects of our latest Federal labor law.

The fact is that this policy is not new. It did not originate with the Taft-Hartley Act. The ITU has employed the policy from time to time, whenever it could get away with it. It has frequently shown an indisposition to bargain. On this occasion it simply used the Taft-Hartley Act to confuse the public mind.

On July 14, 1945, the National War Labor Board publicly reprimanded the executive council of the ITU. The board said: "Any purported agreement which may be negotiated in pursuance of the policy of the ITU . . . will be held in violation of public policy as embodied in the War Labor Disputes Act." The occasion for this dictum by the board was strikes at the Jersey City Journal and the Bayonne Times.

'Unilateral Determination'

THE POLICIES of the ITU, as set forth by the War Labor Board, were as follows:

(a) "The matters in dispute between the union and the publishers would not be submitted either to collective bargaining or to the board for peaceful adjustment....

(b) "The terms and conditions under which its members would work are subject to the unilateral determination of the union's executive council (through admendment of the union's laws.

(c) "Its members will not work and newspapers will not be published except under terms and conditions of employment unilaterally fixed and satisfactory to the union.

(d) "The strikes at the Jersey City Journal and the Bayonne Times would be continued and other strikes commenced unless the terms of employment fixed by the union through its 'laws' are accepted by the publishers."

This description of this union's policy is duplicated in the record of another famous case before the National Labor Relations Board. In the case of the publishing and printing companies of Nelson Poynter of St. Petersburg, Fla., the NLRB, it will be recalled, made the belated discovery that it might be impractical to hold

Mark Sullivan

'Open' Convention Can Aid Taft

AFTER the Western trip which Senator Taft has announced to begin tomorrow, he will, he says, decide whether to be a candidate for the Republican presidential nomination next year. Assuming the decision will be yes, the Republican situation will continue as it is now. Ever since the situation began to take form the picture has been the same—Senator Taft and Governor Dewey so much ahead that they are in a class apart, with half a dozen others as possibilities in case

1924 struggle so long and tense was an issue. Prohibition (together with some touch of religion; Smith, in addition to being an outstanding opponent of Prohibition, was a Catholic.)

In the present situation there is not, between Taft and Dewey, any issue of such intensity as to arouse deep emotion. Indeed, between Taft and Dewey there is hardly any recognizable issue at all, so far. Most of the minor

vention total. A large number of delegates may in the early ballots give complimentary votes to favorite sons of their States, Governors and the like. For such men as Stassen of Minnesota, Senator Vandenberg of Michigan and Governor Warren of California, this will be more than a mere compliment; the delegates from their States and some from other States will earnestly wish to see them nominated.

If, after a few ballots, it becomes apparent that neither

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

Chaplin, Hepburn New Hill Stars

By Drew Pearson

MOST folks would think that Congress had had enough of Hollywood after that Brewster-Hughes fiasco. However, another big extravaganza is being cooked up by the House Un-American Activities Committee that will outdo the Hughes probe in names and glamour, if not in headlines.

Until the curtain goes up, a publicity blackout has been ordered by Chairman Parnell Thomas of New Jersey. However, it is known that a swarm of big-name actors and actresses will be brought to Washington next month to testify on alleged communism in Hollywood. Even if the probe doesn't prove anything—which it probably won't—it will keep Congressman Thomas' name on the front pages—always helpful when one aspires to be GOP Senator from New Jersey.

Open hearings begin September 24 and will last approximately three weeks. Thomas and his investigators are mum about which movie stars and producers will appear. However, it can be revealed that those scheduled to be invited or subpenaed include:

Charles Chaplin, who filmed "The Dictator"; Katharine Hepburn, who introduced Henry Wallace to a Los Angeles rally; Adolphe Menjou, Robert Taylor, Director Lee McCarey and Hans Eisler, a Hollywood composer and brother of Gerhardt Eisler, recently convicted of contempt of Congress. Jack Warner, who produced Ambassador Joe Davies' book, "Mission to Moscow," at a time when we were wooing Russia, will also appear.

Eisler, a onetime friend of Mrs. Roosevelt, will be the first witness, according to present strategy. The fact that his brother recently figured in sensational headlines may provide a clue to his selection as leadoff man, though committee aides insist no "smear blows" will be struck.

Thomas is aware that he risks a repetition of the Hughes probe, which bubble-gummed in the faces of Senator Owen Brewster and his war investigating colleagues. To avoid this, Thomas has had two former FBI men, H. A. Smith and A. B. Leckie, working night and day collecting evidence.

One question puzzling Thomas is what role former Secretary of State Jimmy Byrnes will play in the hearings. Byrnes has been retained as a special adviser to Eric Johnston, president of the Motion Picture Producers of America.

Inside fact is that Byrnes will not appear at the hearings unless he is subpenaed, though he will give Johnston and other movie moguls off-stage advice on how to prevent the House probe from becoming a witch-hunt.

Note: Johnston privately tells friends: "If the House committee has any real evidence of Communist activity in Hollywood, let's hear about it. The motion picture industry has nothing to hide, but we don't like badgering."

Hoover Remains Hoover

CERTAIN members of the Democratic high command are now saying, "I told you so," regarding Herbert Hoover.

There has always been a division of party opinion regarding President Truman's wisdom in taking the former President into the bosom of the Administration. And now that they have read Hoover's interview in the American Magazine saying that the United States could have stayed out of World War II, they are more certain than ever that Truman was wrong.

Though Democrats appear surprised at this attack on Roosevelt's foreign policies, it is no news to certain Republicans who served with him, notably former Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson.

When Stimson tried to stop the Japs' first aggressive move in Manchuria in 1931, his main problem was with his own chief in the White House. Hoover hung back at almost every step Stimson proposed to stop Jap aggression, finally forcing Stimson to recall the American consul, Prentiss Gilbert, as an observer from the League of Nations Council meeting in Geneva.

Note—Captured Nazi documents reveal that Hitler regarded the United States as his main enemy and that we were to be his big goal after taking Europe.

The Trumans' Fighting Friends

BY STRANGE coincidence, some of the Dutch marines now fighting the Indonesian revolution in the faraway Dutch East Indies are acquaintances of Mrs. Truman, and some also met the President.

During the war the United States Marines trained 5000 young Dutchmen in the United States, and some of them were stationed for a short time in Washington. Their favorite hangout was the USO Club in the old Westminster Presbyterian Church at 18th and H sts., just a few minutes' walk from the White House. Mrs. Truman sometimes worked in the USO kitchen.

At that time, Mrs. Truman was wife of the Vice President, and around 11 p. m. Mrs. Truman used to call at the USO to escort her home. The Dutch marines who met the Vice President found him an informal, easy-going little man, who, like other American husbands, usually was kept waiting by his wife. One night he had to wait half an hour while his wife finished cleaning up the kitchen.

"When are you going to be ready, Bess?" the Vice President plaintively remarked. But he waited.

On another occasion when Bess kept him waiting, Truman played the piano for the Dutch marines.

Senatorial Fur Flies

THE secret stenographic record of the hottest senatorial word-battle in years has just leaked out of the Senate Banking Committee. It was between one of the elder members of the Senate, Tobey of New Hampshire, who does not reveal his age, and the youngest member of the Senate, rambunctious 38-year-old Joe McCarthy of Wisconsin, both Republicans.

McCarthy, himself a veteran and pretending to be a great friend of veterans, actually has voted as if he were the chief tool of the real estate lobby. The crowning act was when he blocked Tobey as chairman of the Joint Congressional Housing Committee.

Tobey had voted consistently against the real estate lobby. And in a closed-door session McCarthy refused to honor the proxies (absent votes) which other Republican Senators had given Tobey to make him chairman.

"This comes with little grace from you," remonstrated Tobey. "You, who dared to use proxies time after time in the Senate Banking Committee, sometimes when you didn't have them; and got assent afterward."

"Now, Charlie——" chided the Wisconsin youngster.

"Never mind the 'Charlie?'" snapped the elder statesman.

Merry-Go-Round

THREE admirals are now in the running for the Navy's top command when modest Admiral Chester Nimitz retires this fall. Duke Ramsey, Nimitz' chief assistant; Bill Blandy, who commanded the atomic project in the Pacific, and Lon Denfeld, commander of the Pacific Fleet—all good men. Ramsey, a member of the Green Bowlers, claims he is in poor health and wants to retire. Blandy has more political support than anyone else. Denfeld, who stuck his chin out to give reserve officers and enlisted men a fair break, is recognized as one of the ablest officers in the service.

neither Dewey nor Taft wins.

In this type of situation, sometimes one of the two leaders wins after a tense and prolonged fight. That was the case of Taft's father, William H. Taft, in his victory after a bitter struggle between him and Theodore Roosevelt for the Republican nomination in 1912.

Other times, the two leaders end by killing each other off, with the prize going to a third aspirant.

Big Issues Injected

THE classic case of two aspirants killing each other off was the Smith-McAdoo fight in the Democratic Convention of 1924. The two battled more than two weeks, an almost unprecedented time; and through 103 ballots—commonly conventions are concluded in not more than 10 or 15. After it was plain that the tug-of-war could not be won by either, the convention, tired and more or less dazed, nominated a minor contender, John W. Davis.

But the Smith-McAdoo contest is no precedent for one between Taft and Dewey. What made the for Dewey would not violently object to Taft, and vice versa.

Lack of any vital issue between Taft and Dewey means that voters will not be moved to go to the primaries in large numbers. For that matter, primaries are not held in all the States, and many primary laws leave much discretion to delegates. This points toward a convention in which a large number of the delegates will be free to do what seems to them best at the time the convention meets.

Only 3 Campaigners

TAFT and Dewey and their respective friends will seek delegates in practically all the States. Aside from these, the only one now expected to seek delegates outside his own State is former Governor Stassen of Minnesota, and his campaign will probably cover fewer States than Taft and Dewey.

If the condition develops as now seems probable, Taft and Dewey may get more or less the same number of delegates, in each case somewhere between a quarter and a third of the con- Dewey nor Taft can reach a majority, the convention will turn to that traditional beneficiary of chance, a "dark horse." This might be any of the men now widely mentioned; or, as has occasionally happened, the convention might turn to a really dark horse. Recently there has emerged a noticeable amount of mention of Gen. Dwight Eisenhower.

Taft's Advantage

WHAT seems likely is an especially striking example of what politics speaks of as "an open convention"—that is, one in which a majority of the delegates have no strong commitments, either in the formal sense or arising out of their own emotions, a convention in which delegates make their own judgments. In that kind of convention, the personalities and backgrounds of delegates are important.

The personnel of a Republican convention is much like the personnel of Republicans in Congress, especially in the House. The districts from which delegates are sent are the same as the Congressional Districts. A large number of members of Congress are likely to be delegates or to have a strong hand in the selection of them.

This condition tends to favor Taft. He is in Congress, the members know him, know his traits of mind and his work, have a sense of fraternity with him. They have followed him in battle. In roll calls on the Taft-Hartley labor bill every Republican Senator except three and every member of the House except 11 voted for the law that bears Taft's name. If the coming Republican National Convention actually were in fact composed of the Republican membership of Congress, Taft would be its choice almost surely.

Ballerina in Satin

Like a moving light, you in this wonderful rayon satin ballerina frock with the festooned, fine waisted bodice, the pirouette of skirt. Rose, blonde or Royal Blue.

$39.75

From Our French Room Collection
Second Floor

Colonels Live Life of Kings In Tokyo's Imperial Hotel

TOKYO, Sept. 6 (AP).—So many colonels are now billeted at the famed Imperial Hotel here that soldiers refer to it as "the chicken house."

"You need chicken on your collar," they say, "to get in."

This is substantially true—the Imperial is for high-ranking officers only.

WALDORF ASTORIA of the East, the Imperial was built in 1920-22. Its floating foundations and so-called "loose" construction rode out the terrible earthquake of 1923. One wing, damaged by an incendiary bomb, has been repaired.

The Imperial is a maze of hallways, parlors, and stairways. Visitors frequently get lost, especially in the basement where a winding passageway is lined with shops of all kinds.

This passageway is the only portion of the hotel not off-limits to enlisted men and they throng through it during business hours. One GI walked up to the manager of a travel bureau in the basement and said:

"You're just the guy I'm looking for. How do you get out of here?"

THE IMPERIAL has three stories, 251 rooms and accommodations for 195 guests. The high-ranking officer finds it fabulously inexpensive. Full course meals, 25 cents; rooms at low-billet rates; a bar where Scotch and soda sell for 30 cents; six-hour laundry service at one-third of what it costs in the United States; a post exchange in the lobby.

"Why should I look for a house here?" a colonel smiled over his beer (10¢). "I can live at the Imperial, all expenses paid, for $45 per month."

an employer guilty of the unfair labor practice of refusing to bargain with a union which was refusing to bargain with him.

The union in question was the ITU. The board's opinion in this case shows how the ITU changed its mind about collective bargaining and contracts.

'Laws' Swallow Contract

"BEGINNING in 1938, the respondent newspapers jointly entered into written contracts with the union. These contracts provided for . . . observance by the employers of ITU laws only to the extent that such laws were not in conflict with any terms of the contract."

On June 1, 1945, the union proposed blanket observance of ITU laws instead of the existing limited observance.

"On July 1, 1945, the union sent to the respondents a copy of its resolution . . . stating that it would sign no contract without a provision that ITU laws would govern the working conditions of the printers.

"The May, 1945, issues of the ITU official publication . . . carried a statement of its president . . . stating that the publishers have not been asked to accept them (the union's laws). The union has prescribed them. The usual form of collective bargaining has been discontinued in such cases. The more widespread becomes the policy the more widespread will collective bargaining as we have known it be in the discard."

This plain speaking ought to dispel the notion that the ITU policy has anything to do with the Taft-Hartley Act. The ITU simply doesn't like to bargain. It prefers to fix wages and working conditions by union fiat. Holding that view of labor relations, the ITU is naturally opposed to laws, like the Wagner and Taft-Hartley Acts, whose objective it is to promote collective bargaining.

$45

Stroock Shetland Sports Jackets

Everyone knows the *top calibre* fabrics turned out by America's Stroock woolen mills. Shetlands like these for instance . . . in traditionally fine patterns, with a rich, luxurious texture. One of our best makers, H. Freeman & Son, made these fine sports jackets for us . . . smartly styled, with the easy, natural fit which can only be achieved by the most *painstaking* tailoring. We believe these jackets are the *finest obtainable*, at this price, in America today.

Lewis & Thos. Saltz
1409 G Street, N. W.

Judith 'Crucified', Spy Lawyer Cries

Accuses Two

7th 'Plant' Testifies in Reds' Trial

By Bill Brinkley
Post Reporter

New York, May 13 (U.P.).—The Government called yet another (its seventh) "plant" within the Communist Party today to prove its charges that 11 top United States leaders conspired to advocate and teach revolution.

He was John Victor Blanc, Euclid, Ohio, a worker in the Park Drop Forge Co., Cleveland, Ohio, who joined the party in 1944 at the urging of Gus Hall, chairman of the Ohio Communist Party and one of the defendants. Shortly afterward, he was contracted by the FBI and reported to them regularly thereafter.

Blanc said he was a member of the United Automobile Workers (CIO), and was selected as a delegate to its international convention in Atlantic City, N. J., in 1946. Before he left for the convention, he said, he and other delegates attended a Communist meeting in Detroit, where they were instructed as to the "tactics" they were to use in Atlantic City.

Among those attending that "briefing" session, he said, were two of the trial defendants—Jacob Stachel, educational director, and Carl Winter, Michigan State party chairman. He pointed them out in court today.

During the afternoon session, Blanc complained of pain from a chronic stomach ailment and had to be helped from the stand by attendants. Judge Harold R. Medina recessed court until Monday.

Blanc was the twelfth witness called by the Government in the four-month-old trial.

William Cummings, Toledo, Ohio, Negro, who also worked in the party for the FBI, concluded his testimony under cross-examination earlier today.

In a tempestuous 12-minute speech, Defense Attorney Archibald Palmer yesterday told the District Court spy trial that Judith Coplon has been "crucified before the world" and "didn't get the chance a dog gets."

"Amazing procedure," Judge Albert L. Reeves gasped as the speech, made while the jury was dismissed from the courtroom, came clamorously to an end.

"Shakespeare said when you steal my name you steal trash. Shakespeare was wrong," the "Judith Coplon's whole family's reputation has been assassinated."

"Her father has died, her brother has lost most of his business, her mother is ill and . . ." Palmer dramatically pointed to the ghost-white Miss Coplon who sat sobbing across the room—"there she is!"

Blames Newspapers

"Some of this misery has been brought to pass because newspapers must write something," the attorney went on, "and they have tried this case in the newspapers. This girl has been crucified in the newspapers."

He wanted to know "since when don't you'r take home Government documents at night to work on them?"

This apparently referred to a statement that has been made by prosecutors that on the night of March 4, when Miss Coplon was arrested in New York, FBI agents found in herpocketbook a document that had ben "planted" on her desk that morning at the Department of Justice, where she was then employed as an analyst.

Despite Judge Reeves' extraordinary admonitions of the day before, the noisemaking between Palmer and Chief Prosecutor John M. Kelley, Jr., was about as typhonic as ever.

Objects to "Shouting"

Kelley objected repeatedly to Palmer's "shouting," and at one point added a new word that particularly infuriated the pint-high, quart-wide New York defense attorney, who about comes to the prosecutor's shoulder.

"I object both to the repetition and the shouting, and . . ." the rangy Kelley hesitated before adding in a razor-like voice, "the badgery."

"Your honor, it's interesting to me," said the defense lawyer, his voice rising like the roll of drums, "to hear Mr. Kelley of the Axis fame talk about badgering."

The reference was to Kelley's prosecution of Axis Sally, though Palmer used only the word "Axis."

"Now, gentlemen . . ." Judge Reeves said, with his familiar gesture raised during the day by Palmer in his cross-examination of FBI Agent Brewer Wilson, who trailed the pair in New York.

Palmer asked if Wilson knew whether Gubitchev was being used "to entrap this girl."

Wilson said he did not.

FBI Agent John F. Malley, who also trailed the pair in New York, followed Wilson to the stand. He was asked by Palmer if he had found out whether Gubitchev was a counterspy. Malley also said he hadn't.

The prosecution told the court that it will call Martin F. Carey, another FBI agent, to the stand when the trial resumes Monday.

VFW Charges Pentagon Bar On Poppy Sale

NYTP News Service

The Veterans of Foreign Wars disclosed yesterday that its annual pre-Memorial Day sale of "buddy poppies" in the Pentagon has been barred this year for the first time and the right granted

Atomic Scholar Draws Fire

Associated Press WIREPHOTO
HANS FREISTADT,

graduate assistant at the University of North Carolina, was named as a "professed Communist" on Capitol Hill by Representative W. Sterling Cole (R., N. Y.). Freistadt's atomic scholarship and others awarded by the Atomic Energy Commission drew sharp protest in Congress.

STORAGE
5 Modern Fireproof Storage Houses.
(Pin Clean ○ Sano Dry)
TRAINED OPERATORS
PERSONALIZED SERVICE
COMMERCIAL STORAGE
SPACE AVAILABLE
RUGS
Cleaned and Stored

Russians Tipped Off on Doolittle Raid, Ex-Spy Says

By Marshall Andrews
Post Reporter

Russian spies knew of the super-secret Doolittle raid on Tokyo 10 days before it took place in April, 1942, a Senate committee was told yesterday.

Miss Elizabeth Bentley, confessed former member of a Soviet spy ring, told the Immigration subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee *information* on the raid was furnished by William L. Ullman, who had been planted in the Air Force.

The subcommittee is considering legislation to prevent subversive aliens from entering the country under diplomatic immunity and to deport those already here.

So secret was the raid led by then Lieut. Col. James H. Doolittle that even the crews did not know where they were *going* until they were aboard the carrier from which they took off. The raid was not announced to the American people until April 21, three days after it was made. And not until exactly a year later did the Government reveal that it was launched from the carrier *Hornet*.

Before Miss Bentley took the stand, Senator Cain (R., Wash.) appeared before the subcommittee to demand that movie actor Charles Chaplin be deported and to accuse him of coming "perilously close to treason." Chaplin is a British citizen despite his long residence in this country.

Cain submitted a statement for the record which said Chaplin sent a "treasonable" message to Pablo Picasso of France last year when deportation proceedings were brought against Hans Eisler. Cain said the Chaplin message read:

"Can you head committee of French artists to protest to the American Embassy in Paris the outrageous deportation proceeding against Hans Eisler here, and simultaneously send me a copy of protest for use here. Greetings!"

Picasso, Cain said, was a "self-admitted French Communist." Hans Eisler, former Hollywood composer, is a brother of Gerhart Eisler, who fled the United States this week on a Polish ship.

During testimony which was largely a repetition of that she gave last summer before the House Un-American Activities Committee, Miss Bentley supported in detail the statement Thursday by former Soviet diplomat Karill Alexey that a first secretary of the Russian Embassy is the nerve center of spy activities and boss of the secret police in this country. She said she dealt during and after 1945 with Anatoli B. Gromov, first secretary of the Soviet Embassy here.

The State Department's diplomatic list shows Gromov was one of two first secretaries of the embassy from November, 1944, to February, 1946.

The witness said she was told by her "contact" in 1945 of a scheme to infiltrate Soviet espionage agents into the United States as displaced persons. She said she also had been told that Poles and nationals of other satellite countries were being brought in for espionage and kept in line by holding their families as hostages.

Once again Miss Bentley repeated her charge that William W. Remington, Commerce Department official, was one of "10 or 50" informants in the Government who fed information to her. Remington recently was reinstated by his department by the Loyalty Review Board after being suspended on the basis of Miss Bentley's former testimony.

Asked by the subcommittee's staff director, Richard Arens, if any of her sources of information still were on the Federal payroll, Miss Bentley said she "knew of only one." Asked who that was, she said: "William Remington."

Miss Bentley told the subcommittee she felt passage of the bill under study would go far toward undermining Soviet espionage in the United States because it would cut the Communist Party's "lifeline" with Moscow. All policy is formed in Moscow, she said, and the party is directed from there because "Russians do not trust Americans."

"It hits at the backbone of the *Communist Party in this country*," she said. "That is, the alien backbone. If you cut that lifeline you will destroy the Communist influence."

FLY AIR COACH
CALIFORNIA
EXCURSION RATE
ALSO NIGHTLY FLIGHTS
ASSOCIATED AIRLINES
1429 I.St., NW. ST. 7277

Cape St. Claire
On Chesapeake Bay
5 Miles From Annapolis, Md.
Largest Buying Crowd
EVER AT ANY MARYLAND BEACH

Why!.. *Because Cape St. Claire has one of the most beautiful long, wide, white sand beaches on the Chesapeake Bay.*

LOVELY Cape St. Claire on Chesapeake Bay offers, for the first time at pre-development prices, large, beautiful cottage sites where a cottage can nestle under shady trees, and yet have a wide outlook over sparkling blue waters. Cape St. Claire has one of the finest and safest beaches on Chesapeake Bay, which insures your kiddies strong, healthy bodies and clear active minds by providing the perfect place to obtain summer sunshine. Here the salt breezes temper the air making it cool and delightful, so that you and the kiddies can spend carefree days in fun and frolic.

Our guests are amazed when first they see Cape St. Claire with its wide, white sand beach, the sapphire blue Chesapeake, shady groves to the water's edge, great ocean ships just off shore, white winged yachts dipping and

Red F
Dema

Attorney General
as an apparent
bitter fends last
House Committee
Activities, has dem
ignation of its ch
it was learned aut
terday.

Both Clark and
John S. Wood, Dem
gia, the committee
clined to comment
the Attorney Gener
that Louis Russell

It was establis
that Clark had tol
early this week an
Russell had "leake

County to
Ober Affid

Cumberland, Md.,
The Allegany Cou
Commissioners tod
to have county emp
affidavits as required
Act. The commissi
400 certificates.

There are about
workers who must
tificates in addition
school teachers.

Wo

L

sino.

It hinted strongly that this "discrimination" stemmed from the fact that Defense Secretary Louis A. Johnson is a past national commander of the Legion.

Secretary Johnson could not be reached for comment but his personal assistant and advisor on all matters affecting veterans, Paul Griffith, branded this charge as "ridiculous."

He said that the complaint had only reached his desk late Thursday and that he had launched an immediate investigation. Griffith, himself a former national commander of the Legion, added that "no discrimination against any veterans' organization" would be tolerated in the national military establishment.

The VFW said that Martin A. Bryant, its District of Columbia department poppy committee chairman, had written the customary "routine letter" last March 25 requesting permission to sell poppies in the Pentagon on May 26, 27 and 28. It said that a reply dated April 1 has been received saying the privilege had been granted to "another organization" which the VFW identified as the American Legion.

As a result of a later letter, Griffith is "checking on the matter" and has said there would be no discrimination against any veteran organization.

VFW spokesmen pointed out that the words, "Buddy Poppy," had been copyrighted by that organization in 1922 and are registered in the Patent Office.

Rita, Prince Aly Kahn To Wed About May 27

Vallauris, France, May 13 (UP). Rita Hayworth and Prince Aly Khan will be married about May 27 by a Communist railway worker. Paul Derigon, who doubles as mayor of this Riviera town, it was reported here today.

Workmen at Aly's chateau are completing a specially built bedroom lavishly furnished in oriental style.

Judge Reeves Addresses Jury

Judge Reeves took further notice of the vituperative nature of the trial when he addressed the jury before dismissing them for the weekend.

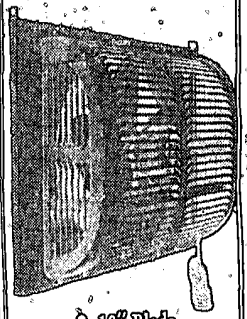
"Some clashes have occurred here," he said. "Maybe the Court has said things the court ought not to have said. But you're not to be impressed by that. It's your duty to remain impartial. You're truth seekers.

"My mother always told me that when I had a job to do I should do it well. You and I have a job to do—let's try to do it well."

As for the case itself—when the issues did come dimly through—the inference that Valentin Gubitchev, Soviet U. N. engineer arrested with Miss Coplon, may have been an American counter spy was

Curtis Brothers
Moving · Packing · Storage
1110 V St. S.E.
Call
TRinidad 8471

Special Sale This Week
APARTMENT DWELLERS
CHELSEA
WINDOW FAN



- 18" Blade
- 3 Speeds
- 2000 CFM

Fits 31"-39" Windows
Easily Installed
$49.50
Regular price $66.95
PROMPT DELIVERY
THE BOSWELL-BURKE CO.
4327 Gallatin St.
Hyattsville, Md. WA. 8400
"Year 'Round Comfort"

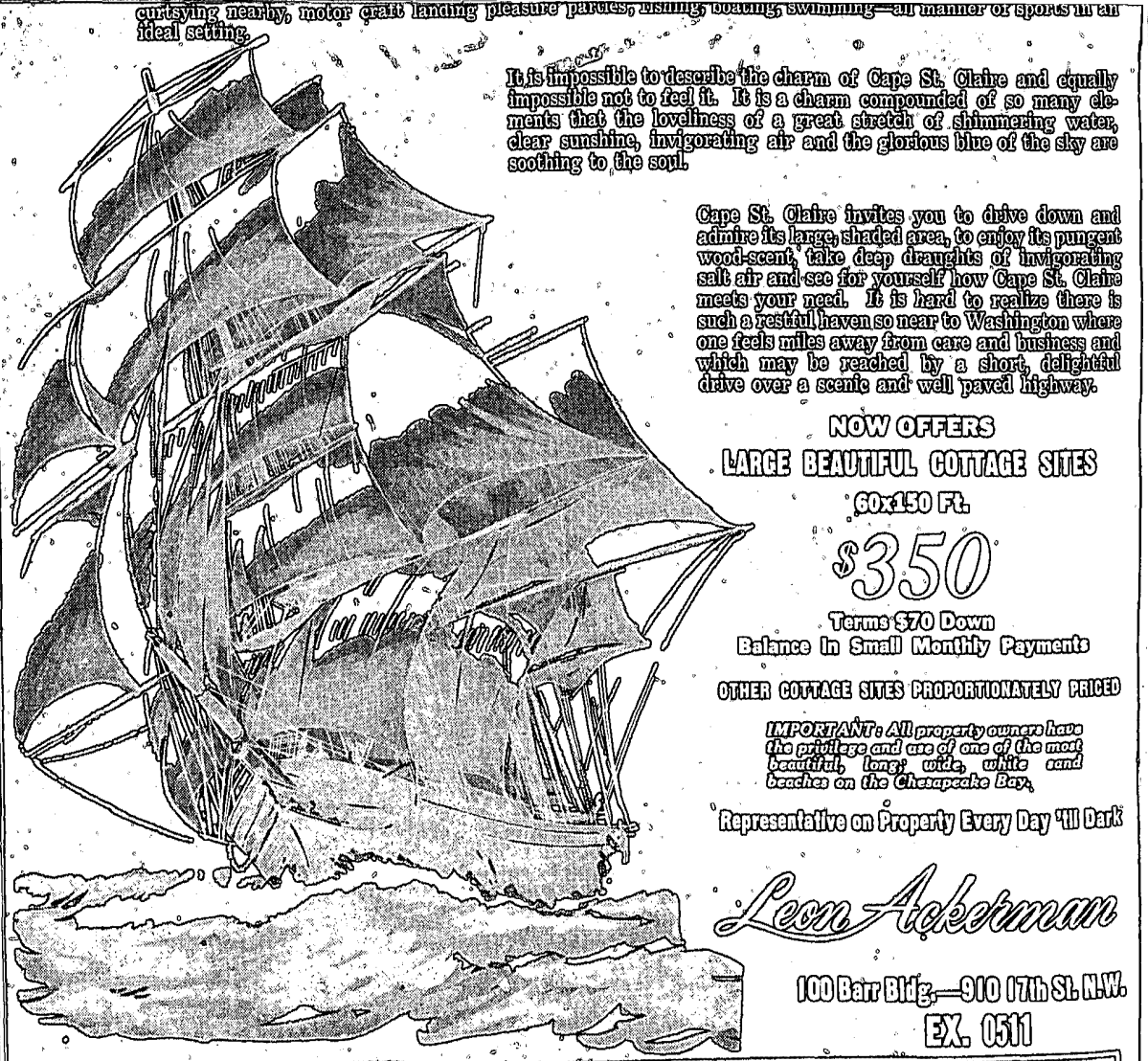
CLUB BALI
1901 14th St. N.W.
Proudly Presents

NOW Thru Thurs. Nite
PEARL "The Hands" BAILEY
Lat'Wsh. Appearance Before Extended Engagement at Diamond Horseshoe
YOU CAN'T MISS HER
NO COVER CHARGE
Reservations: DU. 7544

$8,950
F.H.A. - V.A. Approved
$56
Per Month
This large group of bungalow features:
- All brick construction
- Double Walls
- Plaster Walls
- Beautiful Bath
- Heating plants
- Tile Kitchen Interior
- Lawns, Lot Beautifully Landscaped
- Concrete Sidewalk to House
- Convenient to Schools and Shopping
- Paved Streets

RIDGEWOOD CO.
Builders
WM. B. FRANCIS
Sales
8th. 5357
Model house furnished by
OATLINS, 1324 N. Y. Ave.
Directions: Out Georgia Avenue to Walter Reed Hospital, Left on Fifth to Whittier, Right to furnished model house.

Security Storage Company
a safe depository for 58 years
1140 FIFTEENTH STREET N.W.
MOVING
Long Distance—Allied Van Lines; Local—Security Motor Vans; Overseas—Security Steel Lift Vans.
DIRECTORS
C. A. Aspinwall, President
Daniel W. Bell
George E. Hamilton, Jr.
Chauncey G. Parker
H. L. Rust, Jr.
Lloyd R. Wilson
Corcoran Thom

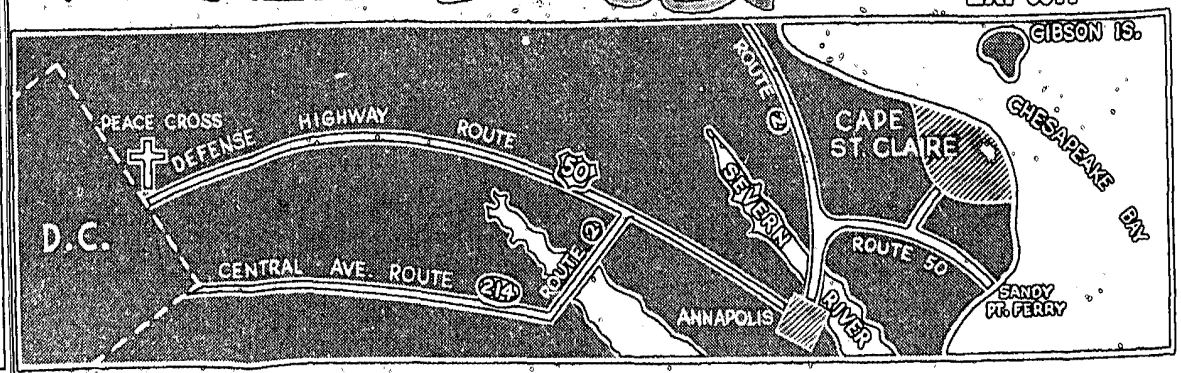


curtsying nearby, motor craft landing pleasure parties, fishing, boating, swimming—all manner of sports in an ideal setting.

It is impossible to describe the charm of Cape St. Claire and equally impossible not to feel it. It is a charm compounded of so many elements that the loveliness of a great stretch of shimmering water, clear sunshine, invigorating air and the glorious blue of the sky are soothing to the soul.

Cape St. Claire invites you to drive down and admire its large, shaded area, to enjoy its pungent wood-scent, take deep draughts of invigorating salt air and see for yourself how Cape St. Claire meets your need. It is hard to realize there is such a restful haven so near to Washington where one feels miles away from care and business and which may be reached by a short, delightful drive over a scenic and well paved highway.

NOW OFFERS
LARGE BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE SITES
60x150 Ft.
$350
Terms $70 Down
Balance In Small Monthly Payments
OTHER COTTAGE SITES PROPORTIONATELY PRICED
IMPORTANT: All property owners have the privilege and use of one of the most beautiful, long, wide, white sand beaches on the Chesapeake Bay.
Representative on Property Every Day 'Til Dark
Leon Ackerman
100 Barr Bldg.—910 17th St. N.W.
EX. 0511



Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

(1) Agency Sending Correspondence:	(2) Agency Reference:	(3) Agency Subject or Title	(4) This Fanfold No.:
FBI	100-[redacted]7090	CHAPLIN, Charles Spenc[redacted]	1033

(5) Classification of Correspondence:				(6) Date of Agency Transmittal:	(9) Copies of Transmittal Communication:	
UNCLASS.	CONFID.	SECRET	TOP SECRET		NO. RECEIVED	NO. MADE BY INS
	X			11/20/52	12/1/52	

(7) Summary:	(8) Relating INS File Nos.:	(10) Copies of Enclosures to Transmittal Communication:	
Reference to summary report of Sp. Agt. [redacted] dated 10/14/52 at Los Angeles	A-5653092 Temp.	NO. RECEIVED	NO. MADE BY INS

(11) To:	(12) To:	(13) To:
[redacted] (b)(7)(c)	DD, Los Angeles, Calif.	
Date: 12/1/52	Date: 12-4-52	Date:
For: A-5653092	For: Information and file 1600-41933	For:
From: Conf.Files	From: INV DIV, CO	From:

(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12)

(14) Disposition (*Place or places where filed and date filed*) (*If space insufficient, show "Continued," and continue on reverse, from bottom up*):

COPIES OF TRANSMITTAL COMMUNICATION:

1 cy in A-5653092 Temp at C.O. 12/4/52

COPIES OF ENCLOSURES:

Form INV-52
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE
(6-12-52)

16—66919-1

(See reverse side for instructions)

SECURITY INFORMATION CONTROL RECORD
(For Intelligence Information Received From Other Agencies)

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immigration and Naturalization Service
Los Angeles, California

RE: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN
File: 1600-41933

November 12, 1952

Sworn statement of GEORGE WILSON made before Investigator, [redacted] in the office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, 458 South Spring St., Los Angeles, California, on November 12, 1952, at 4:45 P.M.

(b)(7)(c)

PRESENT: [redacted] Examining Officer
GEORGE WILSON, Respondent

BY EXAMINING OFFICER TO WITNESS:

Q Mr. Wilson, you are advised that I am an Investigator and (Acting) Immigrant Inspector of the Immigration and Naturalization Service and as such am empowered by law to administer oaths in connection with the enforcement of the Immigration and Naturalization Laws. I desire to take a sworn statement from you at this time concerning your knowledge of one Charles Spencer Chaplin. Any statement you make should be voluntary and you are hereby warned that any such statement may be subsequently used by the Government in any proceedings as it sees fit to institute. You are further warned that any false statement knowingly made under oath constitutes the crime of perjury, the penalty for which is a fine of not more than $2,000.00 or imprisonment of not more than five (5) years or both such fine and imprisonment. Do you understand?
A I do.

Q Are you willing to make such a statement under the terms as described above?
A I am.

Q Will you stand and raise your right hand. (Witness complies) Do you swear that the statements you are about to make will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?
A I do.

Q What is your full, true and correct name?
A George Edward Hulfish Wilson.

Q When and where were you born?
A Charlottesville, Virginia, February 16, 1902.

Q What is your citizenship?
A United States.

Q Have you ever taken steps to become a citizen of any other country?
A No.

Q What has been your place of residence for the last 15 years?
A San Francisco and Los Angeles.

Q When did you move to San Francisco?
A 1934.

Q And from San Francisco when did you move to Los Angeles?
A June 1948.

Q Mr. Wilson, did there come a time when you became a member of the Communist Party?
A Yes.

Q Approximately what time?
A I joined the Party in 1940.

Q In San Francisco?
A Yes.

Q When did you terminate your membership in the Communist Party?
A In the Spring of 1945.

Q During the period of your membership in the Communist Party were you continually in San Francisco or did you make trips to Los Angeles, California?
A I came to Los Angeles frequently and traveled around the country considerably.

Q Were these trips and travels on Communist Party business?
A No, they were in connection with my work as Executive Secretary of the Harry Bridges Defense Committee.

Q In connection with your duties as the Secretary of the Harry Bridges Defense Committee did you obtain or come into any knowledge regarding one CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN?
A I did.

Q What was the extent of this knowledge or information?
A The information I received was that Chaplin was a frequent contributor -- financial contributor--to the Communist Party and a supporter of several Communist front organizations.

Q Did you obtain this information from one specific person or from many?
A I obtained the information on his financial dealings from a Bonnie Claire who at that time resided at [redacted] in Los Angeles.

(b)(6)

Q What was the particular occupation of Bonnie Claire?
A Miss Claire was employed at that time by the Council composed of Motion Picture Industry Unions.

Q Was Miss Claire known to you to be a member of the Communist Party?
A Yes, I knew her as a Communist Party member.

Q How did you know her to be a member of the Communist Party?
A She advised me that she was a member.

Q Did Miss Claire allege that she had had a personal contact with Charles Chaplin?
A Miss Claire stated that among her duties as a Communist Party member was to collect and solicit money for the Communist Party from Chaplin and that she made these calls upon him at his home.

Q Did she state that she was successful in obtaining contributions for the Communist Party from Mr. Chaplin?
(1) A Yes, she did, but did not state how much.

Q You have stated that Miss Claire identified herself to you as a member of the Communist Party. Had you any other knowledge of that fact?
A Yes, prior to meeting Miss Claire at the office of the Studio Unions and before coming to Los Angeles for that purpose I had been advised of that fact by Harry Bridges.

Q Do you have any other information which might show a sympathy on the part of Mr. Chaplin towards the Communist Party?
A I do. Bridges told me on two occasions, I believe, of coming to Los Angeles after he had been in New York and of meeting with Chaplin in Los Angeles at Chaplin's home.

Q Did he state for what reason he visited Chaplin?
A If he told me those reasons I have forgotten them but, to the best of my knowledge, the purpose of his visit was on Communist Party business.

Q Do you know of the present whereabouts and sympathies of Bonnie Claire?
A I believe that she is still living at the La Jolla Street address. To the best of my knowledge she is still a member of the Communist Party.

Q Do you have any knowledge or information to the effect that Mr. Chaplin was a member or ever had been a member of the Communist Party?
A I have none.

Q Do you recall anything further that might tend to show a sympathy on the part of Mr. Chaplin towards the Communist Party?
A I recall in the Wallace campaign for President, at that time I was no longer in the Communist Party and was residing in San Francisco, but I recall reading in the newspapers that Wallace was entertained by Chaplin; that Chaplin attended the Wallace rally in Los Angeles and was a heavy financial contributor to the Wallace campaign which was run by the Independent-Progressive Party, a front of the Communist Party.

Q Is the foregoing the extent of your knowledge concerning any association Mr. Chaplin may have had with the Communist Party?
A It is.

Q In the event that your testimony should be desired in any proceedings against Mr. Chaplin would you be willing to appear as a Government witness and give testimony consistent with that which you have given here today?

A No, I would not testify against Chaplin. I wish this information to be kept confidential by the Attorney General. My reasons for not testifying are my lack of definite knowledge concerning Chaplin, the information I have received about him is third hand; and a desire on my part to receive no publicity--personal publicity--in any deportation hearing or any other matter concerning Chaplin.

Q Is there anything further that you would care to add at this time?

A There is nothing.

Q Will you be willing to sign this statement when it has been transcribed by the Stenographer?

A Yes.

I certify the foregoing to be a true and correct transcript of the recording made of the testimony taken in the above case.

Edith Lockett

Edith Lockett, Stenographer

I have read the foregoing transcript of testimony including pages 1 to 4, inclusive, and certify that my answers are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. Further, corrections numbered / to /, inclusive, were made at my request.

_____

(Respondent)

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Los Angeles, California this __ day of _____ 1952.

[redacted] Examining Officer

(b)(7)(c)

(1) Agency Sending Correspondence:	(2) Agency Reference:	(3) Agency Subject or Title	(4) This Fanfold No.:
		[illegible] Frank Wright [redacted] Re: Chas. Spencer Chaplin	2025

(5) Classification of Correspondence: UNCLASS.	CONFID.	SECRET	TOP SECRET	(6) Date of [redacted]cy Transmittal:		(9) Copies of Transmittal Communication: NO. RECEIVED	NO. MADE BY INS
	X			12/1/52	12/3/52	2	

(7) Summary:	(8) Relating INS File Nos.:	(10) Copies of Enclosures to Transmittal Communication: NO. RECEIVED	NO. MADE BY INS
Copy of Operations Memo from American Consul, Dom. Germany-Statement made by subj. in relative to GRN CP. Activities of Chas. Spencer Chaplin	A 5653092	(1) 1	2
		(2) 1	2
		(3)	
		(4)	
		(5)	
		(6)	
		(7)	
		(8)	
		(9)	
		(10)	
		(11)	
		(12)	

(11) To:	(12) To:	(13) To:
Er [redacted] (b)(7)(c)	D.D. Los Angeles	
Date: 12/3/52	Date: 12/4/52	Date:
For: A-5653092	For: information & file 1600-41933	For:
From: Conf. Files	From: Inv Div C.O.	From:

(14) Disposition (*Place or places where filed and date filed*) (*If space insufficient, show "Continued," and continue on reverse, from bottom up*):

COPIES OF TRANSMITTAL COMMUNICATION:
1 copy in A 5653092 temp at CO 12/4/52

COPIES OF ENCLOSURES:
1 copy each in A 5653092 temp at CO 12/4/52
1 copy each in 56279/628 (John Leech file) at CO 12/4/52

Form INV-52
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE
(6-12-52)

16—66919-1

(See reverse side for instructions)

SECURITY INFORMATION CONTROL RECORD
(For Intelligence Information Received From Other Agencies)

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

1600-41933 Inv.
November 25, 1952

District Director, San Francisco, California

Acting District Director, Los Angeles, California

A-5 653 092(Temp) Inv.-A; CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

Attention: Chief, Investigation Section

Central Office by letter dated October 1, 1952 requested of the Federal Bureau of Investigation the identity of the source of the following information:

"Information was received on December 19, 1939 that Raphael Rush of [redacted] North Hollywood, California, was an international Communist, and had been placed in contact with the movie colony for the purpose of raising funds for 'A Soviet America to Come.' According to the information furnished, Chaplin was one of those who had contributed liberally."

(b)(6)

This source has now been revealed as a WILLIAM F. LeBLANCHE who, in 1941, resided in the [redacted] Street, San Francisco, California. The Federal Bureau of Investigation terms LeBlanche unreliable and statements in most instances has been discredited and inaccurate.

(b)(6)

Notwithstanding the foregoing, it is the desire of the Central Office that an effort be made to interview Le Blanche for whatever "lead" information he may offer.

DECLASSIFIED

cc--Commissioner, Washington D.C.
Attention: R.F.Farrell, Asst. Com.,Inv.Div.
Your A-5-563 092

(b)(7)(c)

Air Mail

Assoc [redacted] ent 11-1-82
Date

RECEIVED
DEC 2 1952
INVESTIGATION DIVISION

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum

(b)(7)(c)

SPECIAL

GPO 16—19964

...mp/Inv-A

TO : District Director
Baltimore, Maryland

November 13, 1952

[redacted] District ...ctor

FROM : San Francisco, California

RECEIVED NOV 17 1952 ... and Servi... Baltim...

SUBJECT: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN; File A5 653 092 and Los Angeles File 1600-41933.

Attention: Chief, Investigation Section

In connection with the above investigation, it was reported that one Vincent DOBRICH stated on one occasion: "Sure, I am a registered Communist. So is Harry Bridges. You take that guy Charlie Chaplin, he is a real guy. He is a member of the Party. Only a couple of weeks ago he gave a speech at a Communist meeting in San Francisco."

It has been determined that Vincent DOBRICH was in the U. S. Army and was stationed at Merced Army Flying School, Merced, California in 1942, during which time he was associated with an alleged Communist cell active on that base. It was reported that an 18 page transcription of what transpired at a meeting of this group, whether on the Air Base or in Los Angeles, was made by the C.I.C. Unit investigating them. It was indicated that former Special Agent [redacted] attached to the C.I.C. Unit, attended this meeting as an undercover agent. Mr. [redacted] another former C.I.C. Agent, also made a report of investigation concerning the activities of the group. During Mr. [redacted] service in the U. S. Army he used the name of [redacted]

This office has been advised that the Army files on DOBRICH and the former Special Agents [redacted] are now at Fort Holabird, Md. The file on Vincent DOBRICH is carried under dossier No. X6-038633, and that of [redacted] under dossier No. X6-099115. The dossier number of [redacted] is unknown. The files of our Confidential Informant 1300-I-103 reflect that Vincent DOBRICH was born July 4, 1905 in Yugoslavia and became a United States citizen through the naturalization of his parents. His Army Serial number was 19081940, and his last known address was shown as [redacted] Los Angeles, California. (b)(6)

DECLASSIFIED

It is requested that your office review the files on DOBRICH, [redacted] and [redacted] in an effort to locate and determine the content of the aforementioned 18 page transcription of a meeting attended by DOBRICH, and the reports submitted by the former Special Agents to ascertain whether they contain any reference to the subject. It is also desired that DOBRICH's last known address be determined.

(b)(7)(c) [redacted]

Associa... Commissioner, Enforcement

11-1-83

Date

[redacted]

Please submit your report of investigation direct to the District Director, Los Angeles, California, attention Chief, Investigations Section by Air Mail, with copies to this office and to the Commissioner, Central Office, attention Assistant Commissioner, Investigations Division.

AIR MAIL

CC: Commissioner, C. O.
Attn. Asst. Comm., Inv. Div.

District Director
Los Angeles

(b)(7)(c) [redacted]

DECLASSIFIED

[redacted]

(1) Agency Sending Correspondence:	(2) Agency Reference:	(3) Agency Subject or Title	(4) This Fanfold No.:
FBI	100-12[redacted]	CHAPLIN, Charles Spen[redacted]	

(5) Classification of Correspondence: UNCLASS.	CONFID.	SECRET	TOP SECRET	(6) Date of Agency Transmittal:	(9) Copies of Transmittal Communication: NO. RECEIVED	NO. MADE BY INS
	X			11/26/52	2	2

(7) Summary:	(8) Relating INS File Nos.:	(10) Copies of Enclosures to Transmittal Communication: NO. RECEIVED	NO. MADE BY INS
Reference to INS Memo dated 11/ 6/52 INV-COB	A-5653092 Temp.	1	1

(11) To:	(12) To:	(13) To:
Mr. [redacted]	OIC (Transmittal memo only) Washington D.C.	DD Los Angeles
Date: 12/3/52 (b)(7)(c)	Date: 12/4/52	Date: 12/4/52
For: A-5653092	For: appropriate action & return to CO file A 5653092	For: information & file 1607-41933
From: Conf. Files	From: Inv Div CO	From: Inv Div CO

(14) Disposition (*Place or places where filed and date filed*) (*If space insufficient, show "Continued," and continue on reverse, from bottom up*):

COPIES OF TRANSMITTAL COMMUNICATION:

1 copy in A 5653092 Temp at CO 12/3/52
1 copy in file relating to Art Young

COPIES OF ENCLOSURES:

1 copy in A5653092 temp at CO 12/3/52
1 copy in file relating to Art Young

Form INV-52
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE
(6-12-52)

10—00019-1

(See reverse side for instructions)

SECURITY INFORMATION CONTROL RECORD
(For Intelligence Information Received From Other Agencies)

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immigration and Naturalization Service
Los Angeles, California

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN L.A. File 1600-41933

(b)(7)(c)

Sworn statement of MARION DOURAS BROWN (Marion Davies) made in the English language to Investigators [redacted] of the Investigation Section of the Immigration Service at 1007 North Beverly Drive, Beverly Hills, California on November 17, 1952.

PRESENT:

MARION DOURAS BROWN, Witness
GREGSON BAUTZER, Attorney for Witness
[redacted] Examining Officer
[redacted] Investigator
(b)(7)(c) POLLY PARTRIDGE, Stenographer

BY EXAMINING OFFICER [redacted] TO WITNESS:

Q Miss Davies, I wish to advise you that I am an Acting Immigrant Inspector of the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service, and that as such I am authorized by law to take testimony and administer oaths in connection with the enforcement of the Immigration and Naturalization laws. At this time I desire to take a statement from you concerning the right of one CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN to enter, re-enter, reside in or pass through the United States. You are advised that any statement you make may be used by the Government either against you or Mr. Chaplin in any future proceedings, do you understand?
A Yes, but why against me? I am not any different from anybody else. Everybody knew Charlie Chaplin.

Q Are you willing to make a statement under these conditions?
A Yes, I will.

Q Will you please stand and raise your right hand. Do you solemnly swear that the statements you are about to make will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, sohelp you God?
A I do.

Q What is your full, true and correct name?
A Marion Douras Brown. (b)(6)

Q What is your address?
A [redacted]

Q Of what country are you a citizen?
A The United States.

Q When and where did you first meet Charles Spencer Chaplin?
A When I first came to California - not the first time I was out here. I met him at Mary Pickford's house when she was married to Douglas Fairbanks. She had a party.

Q Do you recall the date of this first meeting?
A I should say it was, off hand, I think around 1929, it could have been a little earlier. Around that I think.

Q As an aid to refreshing your memory, Mr. Chaplin was married to Lita Grey in 1924.
A It was a little before then, you are right. It was right before he married her, and I met him at Mary Pickford's house.

Q The information we have is that you met Mr. Chaplin prior to the time he met Lita Grey, and this marriage took place November 25, 1924.
A I t was just before he married Lita Grey.

Q Would you say that your acquaintanceship with Mr. Chaplin was more than a mere casual acquaintance?
A I would say it was just as important as Mary Pickford's or Doug Fairbank's.

Q Were you ever employed by Mr. Chaplin?
A Why should I have been, I made money of my own. I think atthat time he was working at United Artists with Doug Fairbanks and Mary Pickford and Samuel Goldwyn, because they all had a fight later on. I was no part of United Artists. I was at M.G.M.

Q Miss Davies, I am going to show you a photostatic copy of a letter which was written to Mr. Chaplin and ask you if that is your handwriting and if you did write such a letter?
A (Examines letter). I never saw this before. I think it is my handwriting, but I never saw it before. Who is Kono?

Q He was a Japanese who was Mr. Chaplin's private secretary for a number of years.
A Let's see that again. I don't think it is my handwriting. What is Ambassador, Los Angeles?
Q It is probably the Ambassador Hotel?
A I never stayed at the Ambassador Hotel. Yes, I did for two days once when I was getting my house ready. That may be apropos of the divorce case. There was Pola Negri, Mary Pickford and myself and quite a few others were brought in the divorce case. Lita Grey had a pretty good lawyer. There was Joseph Schenck, Sam Goldwyn, and Nathan Burkhan got us in Sam Goldwyn's house and said, will you put up $100,000apiece and settle the case. I didn't put up a cent and Mary Pickford didn't and Claire Windsor didn't. My lawyers then were Judge Lawler and John Francis Nyland. That was just blackmail. You could make statements, and they said, my husband was with such and such a person. That was hashed and rehashed in the newspapers. Nobody put up a cent and Charlie Chaplin had to pay for it all himself.

Q He paid $800,000.
A He had to, it was all his fault.

Q Miss Davies, we are Investigators of the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service, and we are merely attempting to develop facts which would have a bearing on Chaplin's re-entry into the United States?
A And you think from that letter that I was quite intimate with him, but that letter is not mine.

Q I just want to advise you that there are certain questions we are going to ask you.....
A Go ahead, I am not a bit embarrassed.

Q We are going to ask you questions that might be embarrassing?
A Any questions that would embarrass me, would only if I were guilty, but I am not. I am not embarrassed at those questions.

Q I now present for your inspection a photostatic copy of a letter on monogramed stationery with the initials "MD", and ask you whether or not it is your handwriting, and ask if you wrote this letter?

ATTORNEY FOR WITNESS:

I would like to know what date the letter bears?

WITNESS:

What has that to do. I will deny before I have seen it. If I have written it I will say it.

BY EXAMINING OFFICER [redacted] (b)(7)(c)

Q Perhaps your Counsel can explain to you that there are over 100 excludable charges on which a person can be excluded from the United States?
A What are they?

Q Some of them involve a person's moral character, political beliefs, or crimes that he may have committed. We feel that the questions we ask you are material to his re-entry into the United States.

BY ATTORNEY FOR WITNESS:

Just look at the letter and don't make any statements until you have had a chance to examine it. And I want to see it, particularly if it bears no date. Don't make any statement because I may want to interpose an objection to the question. I would also like kthe question repeated.

BY EXAMINING OFFICER [redacted] (b)(7)(c)

Q Do you recall having written such a letter?

BY ATTORNEY FOR WITNESS:

I will object to the question and ask the witness not to answer.

BY EXAMINING OFFICER [redacted] (b)(7)(c)

Q On what grounds do you object?

BY ATTORNEY FOR WITNESS:

Upon the ground it is incompetent, irrelevant and immaterial; that no proper foundation has been laid; that the letter has not been sufficiently identified as to the addressee; and further that the answer might incriminate or degrade the witness because of the content of the letter.

BY EXAMINING OFFICER [redacted]:

(b)(7)(c)

Mr. [redacted] as Examining Officer, I feel that the question is material and only on the basis that it might affect the re-entry or residence of Mr. Chaplin, and further that the question was also asked if this was Miss Davies' hand writing?

BY ATTORNEY FOR WITNESS:

That is why I asked the question, my objection goes as to the question as propounded. (b)(7)(c)

BY EXAMINING OFFICER [redacted] TO WITNESS:

Q Then on advice of Counsel you refuse to answer, Miss Davies?
A Yes.

Q Miss Davies, as I have explained to you before, these questions are being propounded in performance of an official Government investigation, and I want you to clearly understand that we are not attempting to ask you any questions merely to embarrass you?
A They are not embarrassing, but on those letters, that I have no answer.

BY ATTORNEY;

You just have no answer.

(b)(7)(c)

BY EXAMINING OFFICER [redacted]:

Q You are advised, Miss Davies, that this office has information that you met Mr. Chaplin in about 1924...
A I think so, as best as I can recall.

Q Have you ever visited Mr. Chaplin in his home?
A You mean recently?

Q Have you ever visited him in his home?
A Yes, three times. One time he gave a party for the Duke and Duchess of Alba, a big party. The second party was for the Duchess of ? , and the third time was for Otto Kahn, the banker. Just three times. Then I hadn't seen him for at least fifteen years, until at Cobina Wright's house, and he

was there with his wife. That is the first time I had seen him for 15 years, and the last time, some guests were here and they said let's go to Charlie Chaplin's. His wife did not come downstairs because she was enceinte. And the next time I saw him it was a party at Ciro's for the Korean war veterans, and that was the night his wife had the baby, I think.

Q Primarily these questions will involve a period from about 1924 to 1931?
A I didn't see him at that time at all. I was in Europe and at the Ranch. When did I leave motion pictures at the request of the public. People who live in Hollywood - when they give parties, celebrities are supposed to be produced. Everyone wanted Charlie Chaplin at the parties at that time. Half the time he didn't appear, so everybody knew Charlie Chaplin, probably not as intimately as you put it there, but I assure you you are wrong on that part.

Q Were you during the period 1924 to 1931 ever an overnight guest in Charlie Chaplin's home?
A I have my own home, why should I stay there. Never, unless Mary and Doug Fairbanks stayed there. When the Duke and Duchess of Alba were here Mary Pickford called and said I can't handle all of the people, can you. I don't know him that well.

Q During the period from 1924 to 1931, was Mr. Chaplin ever an overnight guest in your house?
A He came to the beach house. We used to have Saturday and Sunday guests, maybe 50 or 100 people, but they never stayed overnight.

Q As I recall you had an estate called San Simeon, was Mr. Chaplin ever an overnight guest there?
A He was there once, but he didn't stay overnight. He arrived Sunday morning and left Sunday night. He was there among many others.

Q Would you say that you were a close acquaintance of Mr. Chaplin?
A Just as Mary Pickford and Gloria Swanson.

BY INVESTIGATOR [redacted]: (b)(7)(c)

Q You would not say you were more than a close friend?
A What is a close friend. I consider most everyone in motion pictures a close friend. I am a ham. I like all of them and I hope they like me.

BY EXAMINING OFFICER [redacted]: (b)(7)(c)

Q Miss Davies, our office has information to the effect that during the period from1924 to 1931, that you, to use the common term, had an affair with Mr. Chaplin, is that correct?
A That is a lie, but how can they prove it, were they there? He never made a pass at me. During that time I was, I assure you, well chaperoned.

Q Miss Davies, I will now present for your inspection a number of telegrams which are dated, and ask you if you recall ever having sent any of these telegrams. Let the record show that Mr. Bautzer examined them first.

A Has the hermaphrodite got anything to do with these, he sent letters and telegrams - that man whose name begins with a "K". He was in it. Anybody can make up a telegram. Why should I? That was merely an acquaintance.

BY ATTORNEY FOR WITNESS:

That is enough.

BY MISS DAVIES:

That 1924 thing was all blackmail. You ought to know about that it was all blackmail. I assure you I never had an affair with Charlie Chaplin. (looking at telegrams) I have no recollection of that.

Q Miss Davies, to make certain that there is no misunderstanding and for the record, you were asked whether or not you had had an affair with Mr. Chaplin during the period 1924 to 1931?
A If you will look at the records you will find I was in Europe.

Q I will ask you the question a little more pointedly, I will ask you if you have ever had sexual intercourse with Mr. Chaplin?
A I told you. I wouldn't even know him undressed.

Q Miss Davies, did Mr. Chaplin ever refer to you by the affectionate name of Snoops?
A No; this is a scream, Snoops is funny.

Q Miss Davies, this office has information to the effect that at one time you purchased a 1928 Cadillac, total price $5,795, which was a gift from you to Mr. Chaplin?

BY ATTORNEY FOR WITNESS:

Just a minute Miss Davies.

BY MISS DAVIES:

A No, I never did.

BY ATTORNEY FOR WITNESS:

Don't answer when I interpose. The answer is already in the record so there is no reason to interpose.

A May I look, I never saw that. (Looks at photograph of Cadillac)

BY EXAMINING OFFICER PRICE:

Q Miss Davies during your acquaintance with Charles Spencer Chaplin did you ever have occasion to discuss politics with him?
A No, because there was always a party and nobody ever discusses politics at a party. It is only small groups that do that.

Q Did Mr. Chaplin ever express to you his feelings toward the Communist form of Government?
A Never.

Q Did he ever tell you that he thought the Soviet form of government was superior to our form of democracy?
A No, never.

Q Did he ever tell you that he had ever contributed any money to theCommunist Party or the Communist front organizations?
A He did not. I said I had not seen him for 15 years. No never at any time. He never once discussed politics, and if he had ever expressed an opinion like that he never would have been allowed in the house again.

Q Miss Davies, do you know of anything of your own knowledge that might assist the Government in conducting the investigation with regard to Mr. Chaplin's contemplated re-entry into the United States?
A I don't understand what you mean.

Q Do you know of any reason why Mr. Chaplin should not be permitted to re-enter the United States?
A Well, no, except for one reason because he had never become an American citizen.

Q Did he ever tell you why he didn't?
A No. That was never discussed, but the fact that he had not was one reason. He never discussed politics of any type at any time that he was at the beach house or any other time. He never expressed any communistic views. I can't help you on that score. I am telling you the truth. As to why he didn't become an American citizen, I don't know. I have heard comments. I think people pressed him too hard and he probably got antagonistic. If I had ever thought him to be a Communist I would never have asked him to my house.

Certified true and correct transcript
of the shorthand notes of this proceeding.
Polly Partridge

[redacted] Acting Immigrant Inspector
U.S.Immigration & Naturalization Service

(b)(7)(c)

[redacted] Investigator
U.S.Immigration & Naturalization Service

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immigration and Naturalization Service
Los Angeles, California

File No. 1600-41933 in the case of Charles Spencer Chaplin

Sworn statement of MRS. VIRGINIA MARTINI made before Investigator [redacted] (b)(7)(c) [redacted] at [redacted] Montecito, California on November 19, 1952. (b)(6) (b)(7)(c)

PRESENT: [redacted] Examining Officer
Mrs. Virginia Martini, Witness
(b)(7)(c) [redacted] Investigator

EXAMINING OFFICER TO WITNESS:

Q Mrs. Martini, you are advised that I am an Investigator and Acting Immigrant Inspector in the Immigration and Naturalization Service and that as such I am authorized by law to administer oaths in cases over which the Immigration and Naturalization Service has jurisdiction. At this time I desire to take a sworn statement from you. Anything which you say in this statement may be used against any person in any future deportation or criminal proceeding as the Government sees fit. Do you understand?
A Yes.

Q Will you please rise and raise your right hand. Do you swear that the statements you are about to make will be the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, so help you God?
A I do.

Q You are advised that you are now under oath. Any false statement which is made under oath constitutes the crime of perjury, the punishment for which upon conviction is a fine of not more than $2,000.00 or imprisonment for not more than five (5) years, or both such fine and imprisonment. Do you understand?
A Yes.

Q Will you please state your full, true and correct name?
A Virginia Cherrill Martini.

Q What is your present residence?
(b)(6) A [redacted] Montecito.

Q Do you have a telephone?
A Yes. The number is 9-7232.

Q Is that Santa Barbara?
A Santa Barbara, yes.

Q When and where were you born?
A In Carthage, Illinois, 1908.

Q Did you ever lose your United States citizenship?
A No, never. May I qualify. At one time I held two passports, which it was quite legal to do as I was married to an Englishman and the British never recognized my American citizenship after my marriage to a British subject.

Q When did you first come to California?
A In 1928 I believe. Yes, 1928.

Q Did you remain in California at that time for permanent residence?
A I came first on a visit and stayed two or three months and then the visit became permanent.

Q Was it at this time that you first were employed by Charles Chaplin?
A Yes.

Q Can you give the approximate date upon which you first became employed by Charles Chaplin?
A I couldn't give you the exact date but I believe it was the autumn of 1928.

Q When did you cease to be employed by him?
A About two years later. We finished the film and my job terminated with the end of the film.

Q What was the name of the film in which you played a part for Chaplin?
A City Lights.

Q During the time that you were employed by Mr. Chaplin did there ever come a time when you had any reason to suspect that Chaplin had any political beliefs of a Communistic nature?
A No, actually nobody at that time was very politically conscious and I don't remember ever discussing politics. He always had unusual ideas but they were always attributed to genius. He'd argue on any given point. If you took one side he'd take the opposite and the next day he'd start the argument again and take your side and try and put you on the other side.

Q Did Mr. Chaplin ever indicate to you why he was not at that time and had never made any effort to become a United States citizen?
A No, I think we did discuss it at various times because I believe somebody, I'm not sure it wasn't Harry Durast was being naturalized or something but he always said he was a citizen of the World.

Q Did he ever explain what he meant and what he felt by being a citizen of the World?
A No. I don't think at that time it really meant anything. I think it was a sort of catch phrase that somebody had said about him--saying that his genius belonged to the World or something, and he took it from there. I don't think frankly he was terribly politically conscious at that time.

Q You spoke of Harry Durast, I believe. Who was he and what was his connection with Charles Chaplin at that time?
A He was a French film director who had made some pictures with Charlie's stars. Whether Charlie~~s~~ actually helped finance them or not I don't remember and I don't even know if he was ever naturalized but I do remember at various times talking on about the World in general and we had so many conversations in two years of lunches that all this must necessarily be vague but I can't help it.

Q Is Mr. Durast living at present?
A I think so.

Q Is he presently residing in the United States?
A I couldn't tell you.

Q During the time that you were acquainted with ~~him~~ Chaplin did you ever reside in his home?
A No, never.

Q Did there ever come a time when you became intimately acquainted with Mr. Chaplin to the extent that you had sexual relations with Mr. Chaplin?
A No, never.

Q Do you have any knowledge whatsoever of any extra-marital relations which Charles Chaplin has had at any time with any person?
A No.

Q Will you please state for the record, Mrs. Martini, how you first happened to become acquainted with Mr. Chaplin?
A I was in California visiting. I believe it was the summer of 1928 and I went to my first prize fight with the Uncle of my former husband who was an invalid who lived at the Ambassador Hotel with his nurse and he knew Chaplin and our seats at the ring downtown in Los Angeles somewhere happened to be adjoining Mr. Chaplin's and it was there I met him. He looked very unlike his character but of course I was quite fascinated to meet a movie star and I was very conscious that he watched me a good deal during the evening and a few days later my Uncle said that we had been asked to lunch at Mr. Chaplin's beach house, on the following Sunday, where we went and I met Mr. Chaplin's manager I believe and several friends including Harry Durast who was a great friend and whose advice I believe Charlie took on a great many picture things and it seemed that Mr. Durast had seen me somewhere but didn't know my name and had told Chaplin about me and when I walked in he said that I was the girl he'd seen and Charlie said I had been considered for the part of the blind girl in City Lights

and they more or less tentatively discussed it that day but I didn't take it very serious. Sometime later, I believe it was a week or so later, Mr. Chaplin's manager called me and asked me to come to the studio, which I did, and he discussed the contract with me and at first I really wasn't terribly interested, I wasn't an actress and I had never done anything like that but, of course, I was intrigued and later on after some discussion and calling my mother back in Chicago I decided to sign the contract so I did.

Q During the time that you worked for Mr. Chaplin how frequently did you have contact with him in a social way?

A Well, practically never in a social way. I occasionally went to parties where he was at different people's houses. I mentioned Marion Davies earlier because she was a great friend of his and she was very kind to me. I was knew in California but I never went with Mr. Chaplin. However, I used to lunch-- when he was at the studio the whole company lunched with him--that is the assistant director, the cameraman and usually two or three of his friends, as the only cantoen in the studio was in Mr. Chaplin's bungalow.

Q After leaving your employment with Mr. Chaplin and eventually going to Europe when was the next occasion upon which you met him?

A I was here in 1940, in the summer for some months, and I was working for British War Relief at Mrs. Douglas Fairbanks', Jr. house at the beach. There was a discussion one day and I believe it was Mrs. William -- I know the idea came from Mrs. William Randolph Hearst, Sr., who suggested that I go to call on Charlie to ask him to give the first night of a film he was then finishing called The Great Dictator--it was premiered in New York and she said if he would give the first night for British War Relief that she would get behind it and she thought perhaps we could raise $50,000.00 for British War Relief. I phoned and asked if I might come to see him and he asked me to tea at the studio where I went and I told him what I had come for and he told me a long story that the foreign market was sharp and he was pretty hard up and that he couldn't afford to give that much to charity and I reminded him that he was British and that he hadn't been very much for charity before and that this was his opportunity to really make a big thing of it but he didn't seem to feel that way about it and in fact said no.

Q Do you have any knowledge of Mr. Chaplin's contributions to any charities or any political movements of any kind at any time?

A I don't have any knowledge. The feeling and the general discussion around the studio was that he never gave anything to anybody. His pay of his old and tried employees was very low, frightfully low. I can't criticise my own salary because I believe mine was very generous considering his usual approach to that sort of thing but I'm sure that he made practically no charitable contributions of any kind and as for his political contributions I only know what I read in the papers about the contributions to the Wallace meeting out here.

Q After having tea with Mr. Chaplin in 1940 did you upon any other occasion meet him?

A Yes, I met him and his present wife at a couple of parties, I think in 1948 when I was living in Los Angeles, but I felt so bitterly that I'm afraid I wasn't very cordial.

Q Mrs. Martini, during the time of your acquaintance with Mr. Chaplin has he ever at any time said anything which would indicate to you any ideas or attitudes which he might have concerning the whole idea of sexual relations?

A After almost two years, although Mr. Chaplin's times at the studio were unreliable, sometimes we'd work for three or four months every single day and then sometimes he wouldn't appear for a week or a month or even two or three months, so we never knew when he was coming but during almost two years of lunching in his bungalow I learned a certain amount about him because most of the luncheons were monologues on Charlie's part, the rest of us just sat and ate while Charlie talked, and sometimes he talked about himself--mostly he did--and I do remember that on being teased, I don't know quite what lead up to it but about liking young girls he talked about his childhood--he often did talk about his childhood and his hardships in England and what a terrible time he'd had and that he was always cold and hungry and appropos of his attraction for young girls it did stick in my mind that he said that he used to go and stand in the park and watch, probably rich little girls with their nannies playing or riding in carriages and always thinking how beautiful they were and that they seemed like live dolls, and I don't know perhaps it made a certain impression on his mind.

Q During the time that you were acquainted with Mr. Chaplin did he ever make any amorous advances to you?

A I think, it has been a very long time ago but, perhaps two or three times he kissed me or put his arm around me but I don't think he was very much attracted towards me as a person and I think he was quite relieved by the fact that his approaches weren't returned.

Q Do you think that the fact that you were somewhat older than some of the other women with whom he associated might -- at that time might have had some bearing upon the case?

A I think it's quite possible. Also, I was of a very independent turn of mind--I always had been-- and at that time I was very much in love with a boy in Los Angeles, and in fact I was engaged to him for two or three years and so--well, the situation simply didn't develop along those lines.

Q Do you have any knowledge concerning any sexual quirks or unusual sexual acts on the part of Mr. Chaplin?

A No, I'm afraid I don't. I can't give you any information about that.

Q Do you at this time, Mrs. Martini, have anything to say which you think would be of value in this statement or anything which you wish to say at this time for this statement?

A No, I can't say that I know anything very personally, the little I know about him was that he was a very erratic, difficult and rather tiresome employer because we never knew when he was going to appear or not and he never had any consideration for us. We appeared whether or not and I used to get rather cross about it but what I do know of his personality was more in the way of joking, teasing by his friends at lunch or reminiscences or that sort of thing. But even then at that time I don't think there was anything that I could say that was very bad against him.

Q Will you be willing to read and sign this statement when it has been transcribed by a stenographer?

A Yes I will.

Q Have you understood the questions which have been asked you today?

A Yes.

I certify the foregoing to be a true and correct transcript of the recording made of the testimony in the above case.

Wilma M. Bauer

Wilma M. Bauer, Stenographer

I have read the foregoing transcript of testimony including pages 1 to 6 inclusive, and certify that my answers are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief; further, corrections numbered ____ to _____ inclusive, were made at my request.

_____

Mrs. Virginia Martini, Witness

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Los Angeles, California, this _____ day of November 1952.

(b)(7)(c) [redacted] Investigator

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immigration and Naturalization Service
458 South Spring Street
Los Angeles 13, California

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN (b)(7)(c) File: 1600-41933-Inv.

SWORN STATEMENT of PAULINE SWANSON TOWNSEND made before Acting Immigrant Inspector [redacted] at [redacted] Malibu, California, November 13, 1952. (b)(6)

PRESENT: PAULINE SWANSON TOWNSEND, Witness
(b)(7)(c) [redacted] Investigator, Examining Officer
Investigator

EXAMINING OFFICER TO WITNESS:

Q You are advised that I am an Investigator and Acting Immigrant Inspector of the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service, and am authorized by law to administer oaths in connection with the enforcement of the immigration and nationality laws. I desire to take a statement from you at this time regarding your knowledge of one CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, an alien. Any statement you make must be voluntary, and may be used by the Government in determining the alien's eligibility for admission into the United States or his right to be and remain in the United States; or it may be used by the Government in any criminal or civil matter involving you, CHAPLIN, or anyone else. In other words, it becomes the property of the Government and may be used as the Government sees fit. Are you willing to answer questions under these conditions?
A Yes.

Q Please raise your right hand. Do you solemnly swear that the statements you are about to make will be the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, so help you God?
A I do.

Q You are also warned that any false statement made wilfully and knowingly might subject you to a fine of $2,000, or imprisonment for five years, or both. Do you understand?
A Yes.

Q What is your full, true and correct name?
A PAULINE SWANSON TOWNSEND.

Q When and where were you born, and of what country are you a citizen?
A Athens, Ohio, July 7, 1908; I am a citizen of the United States.

Q Where do you reside and what is your occupation?
(b)(6) A [redacted] Malibu, California.

Q Was there a time when you were a member of the Communist Party?
A Yes.

Q During what period of time were you a member of the Communist Party?
A Spring of 1943 until Spring of 1948.

Q What particular assignments were give you, or what particular duties did you perform in behalf of the Communist Party?
A From June to November, 1943, I was Executive Secretary of the Los Angeles Council of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship. I worked in other organizations, but I had no important role.

Q Do you know one CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN?
A I have met him.

Q Did you ever have knowledge that he was a member of the Communist Party?
A No, never.

Q In connection with your activities in behalf of and while a member of the Communist Party, did you have any contact with CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN?
A Yes.

Q Please explain approximately when and for what purpose you contacted CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN?
A In July or August, 1943, MIKHAIL KALOTOZOV, Soviet motion picture director, who was sent here as a good-will emissary to the Hollywood motion picture industry, had a conversation with me through DOROTHY CLAIRE HARRIS, who acted as Russian interpreter. This was at a cocktail party I had arranged at the Mocambo Restaurant on the Sunset Strip in Hollywood. I had invited 600 prominent people in Hollywood and about 700 or more came. CHAPLIN was one of those invited. Mr. CHAPLIN was included in the invitation. There was a reception line in which everyone was introduced to KALOTOZOV and to Dr. THOMAS L. HARRIS, Director, Los Angeles Council, National Council of American-Soviet Friendship. In this conversation during the affair, KALOTOZOV told me CHAPLIN was revered in the Soviet Union, and that after the people had been received he would like to have a talk with him. They sat at a table together and talked for awhile. I think DOROTHY HARRIS was the interpreter. Also at this party, when KALOTOZOV expressed his admiration of CHAPLIN, I thought it would please him if CHAPLIN made the introduction. So Dr. HARRIS introduced CHAPLIN and CHAPLIN made a 20-minute extemporaneous speech and finally introduced KALOTOZOV. I was embarrassed because CHAPLIN made a political speech and the party was supposed to be strictly social. I can't remember exactly what he said, but he

praised the Soviet Union and the Soviet motion picture industry. I was criticized the next day by JOHN HOWARD LAWSON and separately by MAX SILVER for the way the party was run.

Q Have you seen CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN in the company of any officials of the Soviet Union?
A Yes.

Q Please explain approximately when and under what circumstances.
A I saw him at a party in the Soviet Vice-Consulate in Los Angeles. The occasion was the 1943 anniversary of the October Revolution. The Consul was V. V. PASLOEV. Also there were several visiting Soviet military and naval dignitaries. CHAPLIN was an honored guest. His wife was there with him.

Q Have you ever heard CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN express his views regarding the form of Government of the United States? If so, what views did he express?
A No.

Q Have you ever heard CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN express his view regarding Communism? If so, what views did he express?
A No. During the Mocambo party, I was busy and didn't get to hear all his speech, but was told by others that he was going completely overboard. HELEN LEONARD was one.

Q Have you heard CHAPLIN on any occasion express an opinion favoring the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence?
A No.

Q Have you heard CHAPLIN on any occasion express an opinion opposing all organized Government?
A No.

Q What knowledge, if any, do you have of CHAPLIN'S contributions to the Communist Party? By that, I mean to any echelon of the Party, either within the United States or world-wide.
A None to the Party. But the day after the Mocambo affair, I found that I had a deficit of about $1,000, so I called a number of people for contributions. I called CHAPLIN'S home and talked to a lady secretary and identified myself and explained my problem. She agreed to tell him. The next day I received a $500 check signed by him, made payable to the Los Angeles Council, National Council of American-Soviet Friendship. Accompanying it was a social note, thanking me for inviting him to the affair, and conveying his good wishes to Dr. HARRIS.

Q What knowledge, if any, do you have of absences of CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN from the United States?
A None.

Q What knowledge, if any, do you have of possible immoral conduct on the part of CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN?

A I have no personal knowledge. I know him only in relation to his present wife and children, and he seems to be a devoted husband and father.

Q Is there anything additional you can recall, bearing on CHAPLIN'S character, attitude toward the United States, association with officials or agents of the Soviet Union, attitude toward Communism, or affiliation with the Communist movement?

A No.

Q After you have read the foregoing, I will ask you to sign this statement, swearing that the information contained therein is true and correct to the best of your knowledge and belief.

(SIGNED) PAULINE SWANSON TOWNSEND

PAULINE SWANSON TOWNSEND, Witness

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of November, 1952, at Malibu, California.

(SIGNED) [redacted]

Acting Immigrant Inspector

(b)(7)(c)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immigration and Naturalization Service
Los Angeles 13, California

File 1600-41933 November 5, 1952

RE: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN (b)(7)(c)

Sworn statement made by BERT D'ARMAND to Investigator [redacted] in the Office of the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service, 458 South Spring Street, Los Angeles, California on November 5, 1952.

PRESENT:

(b)(7)(c) [redacted] ining Officer
Investigator
BERT D'ARMAND, Witness

EXAMINING OFFICER TO WITNESS:

Q. Mr. D'Armand, you are advised that I am an Investigator and Acting Immigrant Inspector in the Immigration and Naturalization Service and that as such I am authorized by law to administer oaths and take sworn statements in cases arising under the jurisdiction of the Immigration and Naturalization Service. I desire to take a statement from you at this time. Any statement which you make must be voluntary on your part, and any statement which you make may be used against any person as the Government sees fit in any future criminal or deportation proceedings. Do you understand?
A. I do.

Q. Are you willing at this time to make a statement?
A. I am.

Q. Will you please stand and raise your right hand? Do you swear that the statement which you are about to make will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?
A. I do.

Q. You are advised, Mr. D'Armand, that you are now under oath. Any false statement which is made under oath constitutes the crime of perjury, the punishment for which upon conviction is imprisonment for not more than five years or a fine of not more than $2,000.00, or both such fine and imprisonment. Do you understand?
A. I do.

Q. Will you please state your full, true, and correct name?
A. Bert D'Armand.

Q. When and where were you born?
A. I was born in Warsaw, Poland, May 30, 1901.

Q. When did you enter the United States for permanent residence?
A. 1920, when I....

Q. Are you presently a citizen of the United States?
A. Yes, I am.

Q. When and where were you naturalized?
A. Right here.

Q. In Los Angeles?
A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you remember the date of your naturalization?
A. I'd say about June 4, 1942, but I'm not certain of the date. It is going back about ten years.

Q. Have you ever lost your United States citizenship in any manner?
A. No, I have not.

Q. Have you ever been ~~arrested~~ convicted for any crime whatsoever?
A. I have never been convicted of any crime.

Q. Never been convicted?
A. No, I have not.

Q. When did you come to Los Angeles, California to reside permanently?
A. I would say about 15 years ago. I can't give you the exact month, but the closest I can come to it would be sometime in November or December. 15 from 52 would be about 1937. That is as close as I can remember.

Q. Have you resided here since that date?
A. I have.

Q. I now present for your inspection a photograph: Is that a photograph of a person you know or have known?
A. To the best of my knowledge, yes.

Q. Of whom is this photograph a likeness?
A. I would say of Joan Barry.

Q. Will you please date and initial the photograph on the reverse side at this time?
A. (Witness complies) (Mr. D'Armand was presented with a photograph of Joan Barry.)

Q. When did you first become acquainted with Joan Barry?
A. When she was registered at the Max Reinhardt Work Shop as a student.

Q. What was the date or the approximate date of her registration at the Max Reinhardt Work Shop?
A. None of the actual records are available as to the exact date. It cannot be determined. The records were destroyed about a year or two after the work shop dissolved. I would have to look at certain notes that I have at home to determine the actual date, but if you could refresh my memory and give me an approximate time, incidents of that time, I might be able to help.

Q. We have information to the effect that Joan Barry was in attendance at the Max Reinhardt Work Shop during March and April of 1942.
A. Exactly ten years ago, or close to ten years ago.

Q. Does that in any way refresh your memory as to the approximate date?
A. I had thought it was ten years ago. I couldn't point out the exact month without the correct records, but I know she was a student, paid her tuition, and was on the rolls and entered as a student at the Max Reinhardt Work Shop at approximately that time.

Q. Could you fix the month during which she enrolled at the Max Reinhardt Work Shop?
A. Only by saying that it might be the early part of the year.

Q. Would you say that she enrolled in the Max Reinhardt Work Shop before February of 1942?
A. It could be...that was the enrollment month..generally the early part of the year was enrollment month.

Q. Would you make a positive statement to the effect that she was enrolled in the Max Reinhardt Work Shop prior to April of 1942?
A. I would say, yes. I enrolled her myself, therefore, I know she was enrolled. Whether I am wrong by a matter of days or weeks, I can't be sure of that at the moment, nor assure you without definite records, but I am aware of the fact that I registered her in since I was the director of the work shop as a student and that I am certain.

Q. Do you have records or information of any sort at your disposal which would enable you to fix the exact month of her enrollment?
A. Yes, I'm almost certain that I do have access to information that would give me that exact month if it is so required.

Q. Will you make an attempt please to avail yourself of those records or that information?
A. Yes, I shall.

Q. Do you have any memory of the date or the approximate date on which Joan Barry ceased attending the Max Reinhardt Work Shop?
A. I would say she was there two or three months. I don't..I never thought I'd have occasion to refresh my mind for such a case, but I do know that she was in attendance, that she attended classes, paid tuition, and was a student.

Q. Do you know who paid Joan Barry's tuition at the Max Reinhardt Work Shop?
A. Yes, I do.

Q. Will you please state for the record who paid the tuition?
A. Charles Chaplin.

Q. During the time of Joan Barry's attendance at the Max Reinhardt Work Shop or before or after that time, wee you personally acquainted with her?
A. Believe you asked several questions in that one phrasing..give them to me one at a time.

Q. Were you personally acquainted with Joan Barry prior to her enrollment at the Max Reinhardt Work Shop?
A. No, I was not.

Q. Were you personally acquainted with Joan Barry during the time that she attended the Max Reinhardt Work Shop?
A. I never had any personal contact away from the Work Shop itself, but at the Work Shop I was in personal contact with all of the students as well as Joan Barry.

Q. Did you maintain that contact in any way after Joan Barry ceased attending the Max Reinhardt Work Shop?
A. No, I did not.

Q. Did Joan Barry ever confide in you in any way?
A. Joan Barry did not confide in me. I acted as manager and director and had no personal contacts other than school contacts with her.

Q. Can you name any one in attendance or connected with the school in any way at that time who might have associated with Joan Barry in a more personal way and might have more personal information which she related or demonstrated in some way at that time?
A. I do know she was rather a chatterbox, but I can't at the moment remember the names of the girls back too far, but I will endeavor to get some names for you, those were registered and were in attendance at the same time that she was there.

Q. Thank you very much. Do you have a recollection at this time in what manner Joan Barry's tuition was paid at the Max Reinhardt Work Shop?
A. It was paid by check and to the best of my recollection, it was sent in from the Chaplin Studios by Chaplin's personal secretary at that time.

Q. Do you have any knowledge of who would have endorsed those checks at the Max Reinhardt Work Shop?
A. I would have endorsed the checks because I was in control of all money at the Work Shop.

Q. Did the Chaplin studios send to the Max Reinhardt Work Shop more than one person to be trained?
A. No, Joan Barry was the only person sent.

Q. Was it a common practice of motion picture studios at that time to send their actors and actresses to the Max Reinhardt Work Shop for training?
A. Practically every major studio in Hollywood had sent several young people to be trained during the course of every semester and this was the first person that had been sent by the Chaplin studios by the first person, I mean the only person.

Q. Do you recall how Joan Barry's tuition at the Max Reinhardt Work Shop was paid, by that I mean was it paid on a monthly basis or was it paid at the beginning of the enrollment or was it paid at the end of the enrollment?
A. It was paid on a monthly basis.

Q. Do you remember the amount of the tuition either in total or per month?
A. I would say it was $100.00 a month. I am searching my memory. My figures may not be exact at that time or exact now, some time has elapsed since I made the entry meaning 8, 9, or ten years, practically ten years.

Q. Do you have anything else which you wish to say at this time regarding Joan Barry's attendance at the Max Reinhardt Work Shop?
A. Only that she conducted herself in a very proper manner; meaning that all the girls there did or they were asked to leave, and that we never had any complaints about her from any source. That's about all.

Q. Are you willing to return, review and sign this statement when it has been transcribed by a stenographer?
A. Yes, I am.

I certify the foregoing to be a true and correct transcript of the recording made of the testimony taken in the above case.

Opal O. Robertson
Opal O. Robertson
Stenographer

I have read the foregoing transcript of testimony including pages 1 to 5, inclusive and certify that my answers are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief; further, corrections numbered 1 ~~to~~ only inclusive, were made at my request.

Bert D'Armand
Bert D'Armand, Witness

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Los Angeles, California this 18th day of November 1952.

[redacted] (b)(7)(c)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immigration and Naturalization Service
Los Angeles 13, California

File 1600-41933 November 18, 1952

RE: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

Sworn statement made by BERT D'ARMAND to Investigator [redacted] in the Office of the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service, 458 South Spring Street, Los Angeles, California on November 18, 1952.

(b)(7)(c)

PRESENT:

[redacted] Examining Officer
BERT D'ARMAND, Witness

EXAMINING OFFICER TO WITNESS:

Q. Mr. D'Armand, you are advised that I am an Investigator and Acting Immigrant Inspector in the Immigration and Naturalization Service and that as such I am authorized by law to administer oaths and take sworn statements in cases arising under the jurisdiction of the Immigration and Naturalization Service. I desire to take a statement from you at this time. Any statement which you make must be voluntary on your part, and any statement which you make may be used against any person as the Government sees fit in any future criminal or deportation proceedings. Do you understand?
A. Yes, I do.

Q. Are you willing at this time to make a statement?
A. Yes, I am.

Q. Will you please stand and raise your right hand. Do you swear that the statement which you are about to make will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?
A. I do.

Q. You are advised that you are now under oath. Any false statement which is made under oath constitutes the crime of perjury, the punishment for which upon conviction is imprisonment for not more than five years or a fine of not more than $2,000.00, or both such fine and imprisonment. Do you understand?
A. Yes I do.

Q. Will you please state your full, true and correct name?
A. Bert D'Armand.

Q. What is your present residence?
A. [redacted] L. A. 48, California.

(b)(6)

Q. What is your present telephone number?
A. Crestview 1-6658.

Q. Are you the same Bert D'Armand who made a statement before the Immigration and Naturalization Service on November 5, 1952?
A. Yes I am.

Q. Are you the same Bert D'Armand as that one which was employed by the Max Reinhardt Work Shop?
A. I am.

Q. Will you please state what position you held with the Max Reinhardt Work Shop?
A. I was the Managing Director of the Max Reinhardt Work Shop.

Q. I now present for your inspection the photostatic copy of a receipt dated March 18, 1942 in the amount of Sixty-Five ($65.00) Dollars on the account of tuition charges and fee for the enrollment of one, J. Berry, in the Max Reinhardt Work Shop. This receipt is signed "D'A". Do you recognize the signature as your own signature?
A. I do.

Q. Will you please initial and date the before-mentioned receipt?
A. Yes. (Witness complies).

Q. Is all of the writing in long hand which appears on this receipt written by you?
A. Yes.

Q. I now present for your inspection a letter bearing the letterhead "Max Reinhardt Work Shop - Stage, Screen and Radio" dated April 25, 1942 addressed to Charles Chaplin Film Corp., 1416 No. LaBrea, Los Angeles, Calif. The body of the letter follows: "Gentlemen: We beg to acknowledge with thanks receipt of your favor of April 24th in which you enclosed $65.00 tuition check for Joan Berry to May 23rd. (Signed) Very truly yours, B. D'Armand, Managing Director". Can you identify this letter as one written with your authority?
A. Yes.

Q. Is the signature appearing thereon your signature?
A. It is the signature of my secretary, Bernice Lyon, and was written with my permission and was signed with my permission.

Q. How can you assure yourself that Bernice Lyon signed your name to this letter?
A. Her initials "B.L." appear nextto mine in the left hand corner of the letter.

Q. Will you please initial and date this letter as having been identified by yourself today.
A. Yes. (Witness complies).

Q. After examining the two before-mentioned receipts, would you be willing to state that Joan Berry was in attendance at the Max Reinhardt Work Shop on March 18, 1942?
A. I would.

Q. To your knowledge, was there more than one person by the name of Joan Berry who attended Max Reinhardt Work Shop from the Chaplin Studios, Inc.?
A. No.

Q. Is this person, J. Berry, and Joan Berry, the same Joan Berry concerning whom you made a statement before myself on November 5, 1952?
A. She is the same.

I have read the foregoing testimony including pages 1 to 3, inclusive and certify that my answers are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief; further, corrections numbered None, inclusive, were made at my request.

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Los Angeles, California this 18th day of November, 1952.

[redacted]

(b)(7)(c)

[redacted]

[redacted]

A5 653 092(Temp.)Inv-A
November 28, 1952

District Director
Los Angeles, California

(b)(7)(c)

[redacted] District Director
San Francisco, California

RECEIVED
1952 DEC -2 PM 3 11
INVESTIGATION DIVISION

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN; Your 1600-41933 Inv.

Attention: Chief, Investigations Section

Reference is made to your communication dated November 4, 1952, wherein it was suggested that a sworn question and answer statement be taken from Mr. Mervyn RATHBORNE relative to his knowledge of the subject.

Mr. RATHBORNE was interviewed on November 26, 1952 by an officer of this Service and stated that he had no further information regarding the subject, other than what he included in his informal report dated May 3, 1950, a copy of which was forwarded to your office.

Mr. RATHBORNE is very co-operative with this office, insofar as supplying any information he may have which would be of assistance in connection with our investigations. However, he declined to make a sworn statement, inasmuch as he did not wish to become further involved and, for that reason, it would serve no useful purpose.

DECLASSIFIED

CC: Commissioner, C. O.
Attn.: Asst. Commissioner, Inv. Div.
Your A5 653 092

[redacted]
Associate Commissioner, Enforcement

11-1-83
Date

RECEIVED
DEC 2 1952
CONFIDENTIAL FILES

Coded

[redacted]

(b)(7)(c)

[redacted]

[redacted] MAIL [redacted] 3900/39225

[redacted]trict Director, Los Angeles, California November 21, 1952

(b)(7)(c)

[redacted] Chief, Investigation & Deportation Section, El Paso, Texas

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN; Your 1600/41933

A copy of your memorandum subject as above, dated November 20, 1952, has been referred to the Officer in Charge at Phoenix, Arizona who will contact Mr. [redacted] in regard to the subject.

(b)(7)(c)

Investigator [redacted] now assigned to this office, was later in charge of tele-communication censorship in El Paso and is acquainted with a number of the personnel who worked in that office. These personnel are being contacted to see if they remember any conversations between the persons mentioned in your memorandum. A follow up report will be forwarded to your office in regard to this.

Late in December, 1941 and the early part of 1942, a number of telephone conversations between Miss Goddard and Mr. Chaplin were cleared through the censorship office at San Antonio, Texas. It is not known if recordings were made of these conversations. However, if such recordings were made, it is possible that Lt. Col. [redacted] Security and Training Division, Office of the AC of S, G-2 Intelligence, Department of the Army, Pentagon, 2E-479, Washington 25, D.C., would know where these records are stored and if they are available.

DECLASSIFIED

[redacted]

(b)(7)(c)

[redacted] 11-1-83

Date

Associate Commissioner

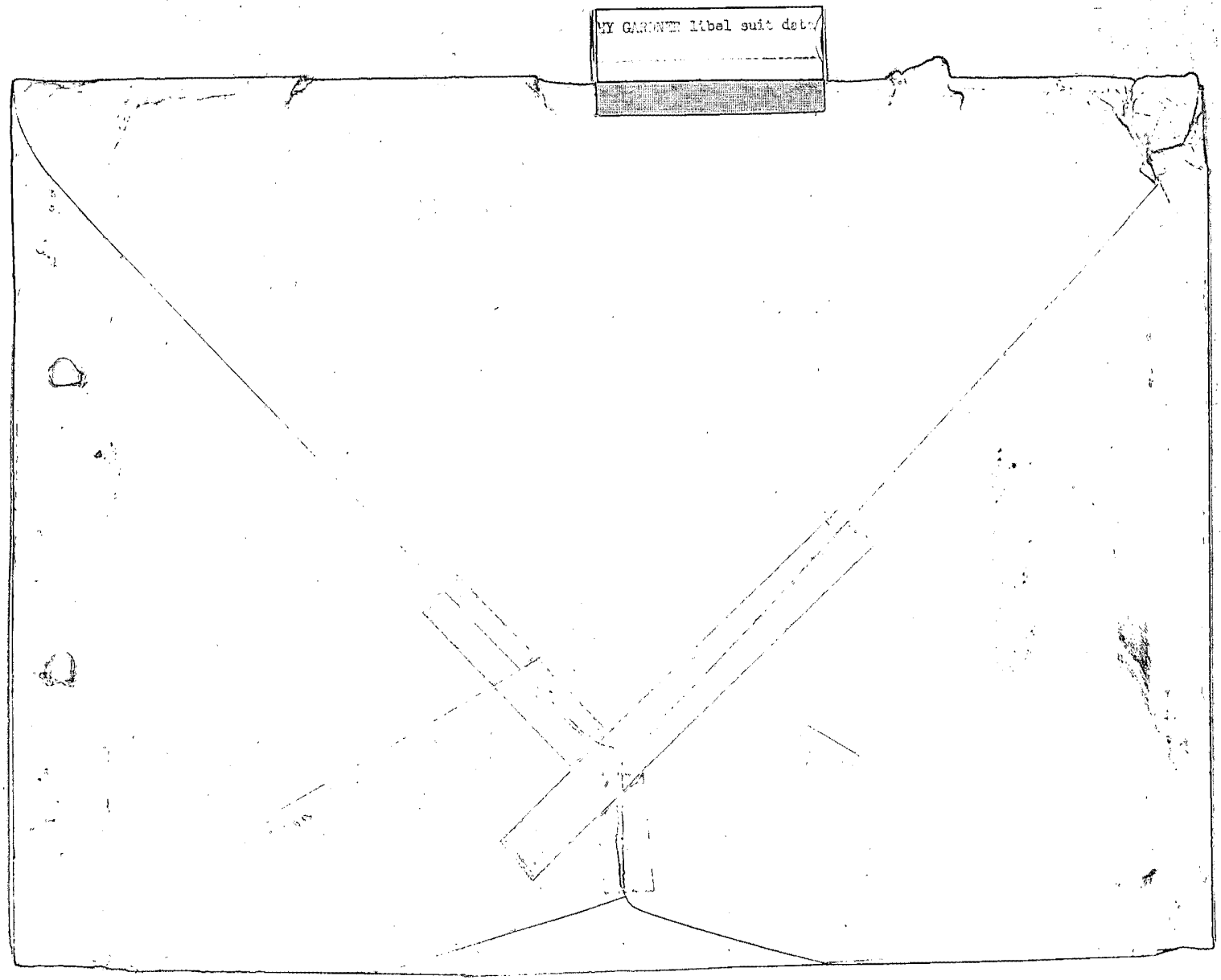
Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement


HY GARDNER libel suit data

CIVIL

Index No. 77-252 Year

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN,

Plaintiff,

-against-

NATIONAL BROADCASTING CO., INC. and HY GARDNER,

Defendants.

AMENDED COMPLAINT

SCHWARTZ & FROHLICH

Attorneys for Plaintiff

Office and Post Office Address

19 EAST 70TH STREET

Borough of Manhattan New York 21, N. Y.

To Esq.,

Attorney for

Due and Proper Service of a copy of the within is hereby admitted

Dated, New York, , 19

Attorney for

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

- -X

U.S. DISTRICT COURT
AUG 21 1952
S.D. OF N.Y.

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN,

Plaintiff,

-against-

NATIONAL BROADCASTING CO., INC.
and HY GARDNER,

Defendants.

- -X

AMENDED COMPLAINT

Civ. 77-252

The plaintiff complaining of the defendants by Schwartz & Frohlich, his attorneys, for his amended complaint, respectfully alleges:

FIRST COUNT

JURISDICTION OF THE COURT

1. This is an action brought by plaintiff for violation of his rights under the Constitution of the United States and under various Federal and State laws as follows, to wit:

(a) Title 47, U.S.C.A., Sec. 605 (48 Stat. 1103) and Sec. 501 (48 Stat. 1100);

(b) The Penal Law of the State of New York, Sec. 552-a.

(c) Civil Rights Law of the State of New York, Secs. 50 and 51 and of other relevant States.

By reason of the foregoing, Federal questions are involved. In addition to this, there is diversity of citizenship and the requisite amount as appears by the following.

2. Plaintiff is a British subject and has been for many years and still is a resident of the State of California.

3. Defendant Hy Gardner is a resident and citizen of the State of New York.

4. Defendant National Broadcasting Co., Inc. is a corporation duly organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Delaware and has a place of business within the State of New York.

5. The amount involved in this controversy is in excess of $3,000.00 exclusive of interest and costs.

THE STATUS OF THE PARTIES

6. Defendant Hy Gardner is a newspaper reporter and a column writer on the Herald Tribune, a newspaper published in the City and State of New York. In addition to those activities, defendant Gardner by a contractual arrangement with defendant National Broadcasting Co., Inc. (hereinafter for brevity sake called the "Broadcaster"), broadcasts each week from Station WNBC in New York City on Friday evening at ten o'clock under a trade name or title "Hy Gardner Calling".

7. Upon information and belief, defendant Broadcaster is engaged in the business of broadcasting news and entertainment over the air by means of dissemination of radio air waves. Sound and spoken words when uttered in the radio broadcasting studio of the Broadcaster are transformed into inaudible radio air waves by means of an electrical apparatus and thrown into the air by antennae; these air waves, in turn, are picked up by receiving sets which contain radio tubes which render the radio air waves of said sound and spoken words audible through loud speakers in such sets, thereby reproducing said sound and spoken words to a listening audience. In addition thereto, the sound and spoken words uttered in the broadcasting studio of the defendant Broadcaster are also transmitted by telephone wires to approximately 180 broadcasting stations throughout the United States comprising what is known as the "NBC Network". From each of these 180 broadcasting stations, the sound and spoken words are

again transmitted by the same process as hereinabove described through the local territory of each station, and made available to radio receiving sets in such territory. By means of this coverage of 180 stations, the defendant Broadcaster is enabled to reach an audience of approximately thirty million people on its network "hookup".

8. Upon information and belief, of the 180 broadcasting stations comprising the "NBC Network", 174 are independently owned and are affiliated with the defendant Broadcaster by contract under which said defendant pipes in its important programs daily and nightly into said broadcasting stations. Six of the said 180 stations are owned outright by defendant Broadcaster, and these are located in various key cities under the following call letters:

WNBC	New York, N. Y.
WMAQ	Chicago, Illinois
WTAM	Cleveland, Ohio
WRC	Washington, D. C.
KOA	Denver, Colorado
KNBC	San Francisco, California.

This network coverage operated by defendant Broadcaster blankets the entire United States, and provides the most far-flung method of dissemination of the spoken word that has yet been devised by mankind. Said method of chain broadcasting has terrific potentialities for injury.

9. Prior to July 4, 1952, defendant Broadcaster employed Gardner to broadcast a program of gossip and comments each week on Friday night at 10:00 P.M. on its station WNBC operated in New York City, in consideration of which it paid said Gardner monetary compensation, the exact amount being unknown to plaintiff, the same however being of substantial benefit to defendant Gardner. Said program is a sustaining program (as distinguished from a sponsored program) for which, however, defendant Broadcaster derives a benefit in holding its audience and fulfilling its obligations under its Federal Communication Commission license

and enhancing its prestige and capturing additional listeners; said weekly broadcasts by Gardner are hooked up with each of the stations on the NBC Network, and said program is heard weekly by upwards of thirty million people. The performances emanating therefrom are public performances for profit.

10. Plaintiff for upwards of thirty-eight years has been an actor in motion pictures and has achieved great international fame and renown in that field. Plaintiff also creates and writes the stories and scenarios for his motion pictures, directs the production of the pictures in every detail, and produces the same; plaintiff has thereby become known throughout the world as an artist of unique ability and tremendous appeal, and he enjoys an excellent reputation in the entertainment field. He has written, directed, acted in and produced some of the most successful motion pictures in the United States. A motion picture produced by him has a great value with potential earning powers of several million dollars from all countries of the world, and many of the motion pictures produced by plaintiff in the past are reissued from time to time and still earn large sums of money both in the United States and throughout the world. Plaintiff has a valuable property right in pictures produced by him in the past as well as those to be produced by him in the future.

11. At this time, plaintiff has completed the production of a new motion picture entitled "Limelight" written and directed by him at a cost of approximately one million dollars; and plaintiff is about to release said motion picture for general distribution in the United States and all the countries of the world, which motion picture is a valuable property right and which picture, in the ordinary course of business, will earn for plaintiff a profit of several million dollars.

12. Defendants are well aware of plaintiff's standing in the entertainment field and his unique reputation, and are well aware of the value of plaintiff's property rights in the pictures produced by him in the past as well as the picture "Limelight".

13. Plaintiff resides with his wife and family at 1085 Summit Drive, Beverly Hills, City of Los Angeles, State of California, where he has maintained his home for a great many years.

THE CONSPIRACY AND CRIMINAL ACTS THEREUNDER.

14. On or about May 26, 1952, defendant Gardner caused to be printed and circulated in the New York Herald Tribune of New York City, a daily newspaper, and in other newspapers throughout the country, the following syndicated article of and concerning the plaintiff, which were read by upwards of twenty millions of readers, to wit:

> "Charlie Chaplin's got a slight case of make-up poisoning. We expect to have his explanation on that French Commie paper's article concerning him later this week."

15. On or about June 3, 1952, defendant Gardner caused to be printed and circulated in the New York Herald Tribune of New York City and in the Long Beach Press Telegram of Long Beach, California, two daily newspapers, and in other newspapers throughout the country, the following syndicated article of and concerning the plaintiff, which were read by upwards of twenty millions of readers, to wit:

> "In a few days we'll be writing under a Hollywood date for a while, at which time it will be interesting to sit down with Charlie Chaplin and get the answer to a few puzzling questions. For example, why did he, under date of March 21, 1952 address and sign a message to the French movie in-

dustry, via the recently merged pro-commie weeklies 'Lettres Francaises', 'Tout les Arts', and 'l'Ecran Francais'? Why did Chaplin grasp this opportunity to belittle, castigate, and then predict the gradual demise of the Hollywood industry while he hailed the 'artistic courage, integrity, and rebirth of the French Cinema'? Chaplin's exact quotes and cunning comments of his pink-cheeked admirers are so devastating we'll hold off quotations until we determine face-to-face whether he'd prefer to acknowledge his words or eat them!"

16. On or about June 11, 1952, defendant Gardner caused to be printed and circulated in the New York Herald Tribune in New York City, and on or about June 16, 1952 in the Long Beach Press Telegram in Long Beach, California, two daily newspapers, and in other newspapers throughout the country, the following syndicated article of and concerning the plaintiff, which were read by upwards of twenty millions of readers, to wit:

"As far as the press is concerned, Charlie Chaplin remains hidden behind his iron curtain and still sticks with his pantomime. In a bromidic statement, the comedian sluffs off any and all of the derogatory quotes contained in an interview and a salute to the French cinema attributed to him in a French Communist newspaper. His rebuttal is a classic in generalization: 'I have given no exclusive interview' he says, 'or signed any personal statements to the press, foreign or domestic'".

17. On or about June 30, 1952, defendant Gardner caused to be printed and circulated in the New York Herald Tribune in New York City and in the Long Beach Press Telegram of Long Beach, California, two daily newspapers, and in other newspapers throughout the country, the following syndicated article of and concerning the plaintiff, which were read by upwards of twenty millions of readers, to wit:

"The column's Paris correspondent finally got a comment from an editorial assistant named Lebon at the offices of 'L'Ecran', the French crimson newspaper which recently printed a letter from Charlie Chaplin and an interview with him which he declared, in a general denial, were both bogus. Editor Lebon told our man the article was absolutely bona fide. 'If Mr. Chaplin wants to deny the interview', he added, 'that is his business.' I guess that puts the ball squarely in Chaplin's lap."

18. That said articles were inserted in the respective newspapers aforementioned in paragraphs 14, 15, 16 and 17 of this amended complaint without any cause or provocation on the part of plaintiff, and for the sole purpose of persecuting, ridiculing and defaming the plaintiff in his good name and fame and in the motion picture business in which plaintiff has been prominently associated for upwards of thirty years, and to injure him in his business relations with the public, and with the other members of said motion picture industry.

19. Upon information and belief, in or about the months of May or June, 1952 (the exact day or month being presently unknown to plaintiff), defendant National Broadcasting Co., Inc. with full knowledge of the defamatory articles that had been inserted by defendant Gardner in the New York Herald Tribune and in the Long Beach Press Telegram, as set forth herein in paragraphs 14 to 17 of this amended complaint, and in aid and furtherance of the plan of persecution which had been carried out by defendant Gardner, wrongfully and maliciously conspired with the defendant Gardner to further annoy, embarrass and humiliate the plaintiff in public and to inflict injury upon him both in his business relations with the public and with the motion picture industry and in his property rights, and in his civil and personal rights, and to bring him into disrepute. In pursuance of such conspiracy, defendants committed the following overt acts:

(a) Defendant Hy Gardner at the end of June or early in July, 1952, called up the plaintiff's home at Beverly Hills, California on the telephone from New York City, employing for that purpose the long distance telephone wires and a telephone operator in the employ of the telephone company. There was a three cornered conversation between defendant Gardner, the telephone operator and plaintiff's butler, Henry. Defendant Gardner

then and there, without disclosing the fact to plaintiff's butler, made a tape recording of said telephone conversation by using a device, contrivance, machine or apparatus designed or commonly used for wire tapping.

(b) On or about July 4, 1952, at 10:00 P. M., defendant Gardner was physically in the broadcasting studio of defendant Broadcaster WNBC in the City of New York which was then connected by telephone wires with each of the other broadcasting stations on the NBC Network throughout the country. At said time and place, defendants had in their possession said tape recording described in the next preceding paragraph, as well as a device, mechanism, machine, contrivance and apparatus commonly used for wire tapping. Defendant Broadcaster then and there permitted Gardner to use its facilities, equipment and broadcasting antennae for the purpose of broadcasting over the air a recordation of the tape conversation theretofore made by Gardner as alleged in the next preceding paragraph. Said tape conversation as well as the comments of defendant Gardner so broadcast over the air were as follows:

Gardner:	I will now have a telephone conversation with Margaret Truman, Commander of the ship United States and Chaplin.
Gardner:	I am now going to call Charlie Chaplin who two weeks ago made a statement to a French Communist paper. Chaplin issued a general denial of the fact. The editor of the paper says he gave it. Now I am going to get him on the telephone and give him another chance to deny it. Telephone operator, ask for Mr. Chaplin.
Telephone Operator:	Is Mr. Chaplin there?
Butler Henry:	No, Mr. Chaplin is away.
Gardner to Operator:	Find out where he is.
Telephone Operator:	Where is Chaplin?
Butler Henry:	On his yacht.

Gardner:	Has he ship-shore telephone?
Butler Henry:	No. It is impossible to reach him.
Gardner:	Well, I'll try next week and give him one more chance.

(c) Defendant Hy Gardner on or about July 17, 1952, again called up plaintiff's home at Beverly Hills, California on the telephone from New York City, employing for that purpose the long distance telephone wires and a telephone operator in the employ of the telephone company. He then and there talked personally with the plaintiff and without disclosing the fact to the plaintiff, made a tape recording of said telephone conversation by using a device, contrivance, machine or apparatus designed or commonly used for wire tapping.

(d) On or about July 18, 1952, at 10:00 P. M., defendant Gardner was physically in the broadcasting studio of defendant Broadcaster WNBC in the City of New York which was then connected by telephone wires with each of the other broadcasting stations on the NBC Network throughout the country. At said time and place, defendants had in their possession said tape recording described in the next preceding paragraph, as well as a device, mechanism, machine, contrivance and apparatus commonly used for wire tapping. Defendant Broadcaster then and there permitted Gardner to use its facilities, equipment and broadcasting antennae for the purpose of broadcasting over the air a recordation of the tape conversation theretofore made by Gardner as alleged in the next preceding paragraph. Said tape conversation as well as the comments of defendant Gardner so broadcast over the air were as follows:

Gardner:	Well, we were finally able to get Charlie Chaplin on the 'phone last night but it wasn't much of a conversation. Mr. Chaplin didn't permit us to ask a single question. He merely said, and I quote.

Plaintiff: You've got a big nerve. I don't want to talk with you. You'll hear from my lawyers.

Gardner: Unquote - and goodnight.

(e) Said comments and broadcast of said tape recording by defendants were wilfully and deliberately designed to and did injure, damage, annoy, harass and humiliate plaintiff and caused him mental suffering. Plaintiff, who was the subject of said telephone conversations, gave no permission to defendants to make a tape recording of the same or to publish the same, and said tape recording, use and publication by defendants was without the knowledge, consent or acquiescence of plaintiff.

(f) The statements and comments made by defendants with respect to an alleged interview or statement of Chaplin to a French Communist newspaper were false and untrue as plaintiff had never issued any statement or interview to a French Communist newspaper, all of which was well known to defendants.

(g) The acts of defendants as hereinabove alleged were wilful, deliberate and malicious, and resulted in injury and damage to plaintiff, both to his property rights and personal and civil rights; and such acts were committed by the defendants to give publicity to and to promote said defendants' broadcasts and to otherwise benefit the defendants.

(h) The acts committed by defendants as set forth in this complaint were of a criminal nature which caused the plaintiff mental suffering, and plaintiff has suffered anguish of mind, humiliation and embarrassment by reason thereof.

20. Upon information and belief, defendants have threatened to, and will, unless restrained by this court by injunctive process, continue to telephone plaintiff's home and take tape recordings of conversations with plaintiff or members of his household and re-broadcast them; and the aid of this court of

equity is necessary to prevent and restrain such threatened acts in the future; and in order to prevent a multiplicity of suits and further injury and damage as threatened by defendants, it is necessary that plaintiff have equitable as well as legal relief in this court.

21. By reason of the premises plaintiff has been damaged in the sum of $1,000,000.

SECOND COUNT

THE DEFAMATION AND LIBEL

22. Plaintiff repeats, realleges and reiterates each and every allegation contained in Paragraphs 1 to 20 inclusive, as if the same were separately alleged.

23. The tape recording and the comments as published in the broadcasting studio of the Broadcaster on or about July 4, 1952, both alone as well as when coupled with the newspaper articles hereinbefore referred to, were intended to and did convey to the listening audience of approximately thirty million people in the United States the innuendo that plaintiff was sympathetic to the Communist Party in France and to the Communist Party generally; that plaintiff was a Communist; that he favored the Communistic newspapers; that he favored Communistic motion pictures; that he disparaged the motion pictures currently produced and distributed in the United States; and that he, the plaintiff, was in favor of the violent overthrow of the Government of the United States; and that he plaintiff, was unworthy of belief and had lied when he denied giving an interview to a French Communist paper.

24. On or about July 8th, 1952, plaintiff wrote to defendants requesting a retraction, an apology, and delivery up of the said tape recording for destruction. Defendants thereupon

notified plaintiff that they refused to retract, apologize and give up said tape recording for destruction, and have continued to refuse so to do.

25. Such conduct of the defendants, by reason of the premises, was express and actual malice, both by the express statements and articles, the tape recording and publication thereof themselves as aforementioned, as well as by the refusal of the defendants to retract and apologize and deliver up for destruction said tape recording.

26. The aforesaid newspaper articles, tape recording and comments were of a highly defamatory nature and libelled the plaintiff, and exposed him to the scorn, hatred and contempt of the people in the United States, and jeopardized and injured plaintiff's professional career as a motion picture actor, director and producer, and the value of plaintiff's property rights in the pictures theretofore produced by him and in the picture "Limelight" now currently being completed by him. Plaintiff had never given an interview to any French Communistic paper either oral or in writing, signed or unsigned, and defendants were well aware that no such interview had been given, but, nevertheless and with express malice and in wilful disregard of plaintiff's rights, defendants insisted upon perpetrating the acts hereinabove set forth, with the hope and expectation that the listening public of the United States would be caused to believe that plaintiff was a Communist and a liar.

27. By reason of the premises plaintiff has been damaged in the sum of $1,000,000.

THIRD COUNT

VIOLATION OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS LAWS OF NEW YORK AND OTHER STATES.

28. Plaintiff repeats, realleges and reiterates each

and every allegation contained in Paragraphs 1 to 20 inclusive, as if the same were separately alleged.

29. Under Sections 50 and 51 of the Civil Rights law of the State of New York, one is prohibited from making any use of the name or portrait of an individual for purposes of trade and advertising without the written consent of such individual.

30. Similar statutes have been enacted and were in force at the times hereinabove mentioned in the State of Utah (revised statutes of 1933, Section 103-4-107) and in the State of Virginia (Virginia Code annotated of 1942, Section 5782).

31. Defendants did not obtain the consent in writing of the plaintiff to the use of his name for advertising purposes or for the purposes of trade in the aforesaid states of New York, Utah, and Virginia; and without any consent they made wrongful, improper and unlawful use of plaintiff's name for advertising purposes and for the purposes of trade in violation of the aforementioned statutes in said states of New York, Utah and Virginia, by publishing therein the aforesaid articles and tape recording.

32. By reason of the premises, plaintiff has been damaged in the sum of $1,000,000.

WHEREFORE, plaintiff demands judgment against the defendants as follows:

(a) That he recover damages of the defendants in the sum of $3,000,000., as general and exemplary damage.

(b) That a temporary as well as a permanent injunction issue out of this court restraining the defendants from telephoning to plaintiff at his home or elsewhere and make tape recordings of such conversations and re-broadcasting such tape recordings over the air by radio transmission, or doing any

similar acts;

(c) That the tape recording heretofore made by defendants of the aforesaid conversation or any other conversations which defendant Gardner will attempt to have with plaintiff or his servants or agents, be given up and delivered to the plaintiff for destruction;

(d) For such other and further relief as to this court may seem just and proper.

SCHWARTZ & FROHLICH
Attorneys for Plaintiff
19 East 70th Street,
New York 21, N. Y.

By [signature]
Member of the Firm

TOP

I hereby certify and return that on JUL 2 3 1952

I received the within summons and on JUL 2 4 1952

at 30 Rockefeller Plaza

I served same on the within-named defendant

National Broadcasting Co.

by delivering to and leaving a copy thereof, together with a copy of the complaint with

Mr. T. Evans Asst. General Counsel

Marshal's Fees

Travel . . . . . $ 1.80

Service . . . . $ 4.00

$ 5.80

William A. Carroll
U. S. Marshal, SDNY

BY: James Griffin
Deputy, U. S. Marshal, SDNY

I received this summons and served it together with the complaint herein as follows:

MARSHAL'S FEES

Travel ..... $ ..... United States Marshal.

Service ..... By ..... Deputy United States Marshal.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a ..... this

day of 19

[SEAL]

Note.—Affidavit required only if service is made by a person other than a United States Marshal or his Deputy.

U.S. Marshal, SDNY
Original

Case No. 24 Jl 52

24 Jl 52

TOP
BOLSEY PORTABLE MICROFILMER

State of New York, County of ss.:

being duly sworn, deposes and says: that deponent is over years of age and resides at

that deponent is attorney for
defendant herein; that deponent served the within notice of appearance on

Esq. attorney
for plaintiff in the within entitled action, on the day of 19
through the Post Office by depositing a true copy of the same properly enclosed in a post-paid wrapper, in a mail box; in a branch Post Office; in the General Post Office, regularly maintained by the Government of the United States at
directed to the said attorney for Plaintiff at No.

that being the address designated by him for that purpose upon the preceding papers in this action.

Sworn to before me this
day of 19

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF
NEW YORK

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN,

Plaintiff

against

NATIONAL BROADCASTING CO. INC.
and HY GARDNER

Defendant s

Notice of Appearance

COUDERT BROTHERS,
Attorneys for Defendant s
Office and Post Office Address
488 MADISON AVE.
NEW YORK, N.Y.

Due service of a notice, of which the within is a copy, is hereby admitted this 7th day of August 1972

Schwartz + Mallick
Plaintiff's Attorney

BOLSEY PORTABLE MICROFILMER

TOP
BOLSEY PORTABLE MICROFILMER

131—Notice of Appearance.

JULIUS BLUMBERG, INC., LAW BLANK PUBLISHERS
71 BROADWAY AND 1 RECTOR ST., NEW YORK

U.S. DISTRICT COURT
FILED
AUG 11 1952
S. D. OF N.Y.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOUR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

Plaintiff

against

NATIONAL BROADCASTING CO. INC.
and HY GARDNER

Defendants

CIVIL ACTION #77-252

Notice of Appearance and Demand

SIR:

Please Take Notice, *That the defendants* NATIONAL BROADCASTING CO. INC. and HY GARDNER

hereby appear in the above entitled action, and that COUDERT BROTHERS/ have been *retained as Attorneys for* them *therein,* ~~[illegible]~~

Dated N.Y.,N.Y. August 7th, *19* 52

Yours, &c.,

COUDERT BROTHERS
Attorneys for Defendants
Office and Post Office Address
488 MADISON AVE.
NEW YORK, N.Y.

To SCHWARTZ & FROHLICH, *Esq.,*
Plaintiff's Attorney
19 East 70th St., N.Y.,N.Y.

BOLSEY PORTABLE MICROFILMER

TAD

Sugarman, J.

M'FILMED

U.S. DISTRICT COURT FILED AUG 11 1952 S. D. OF N.Y.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, PLAINTIFF,	CIVIL ACTION #77-252
-AGAINST-	STIPULATION
NATIONAL BROADCASTING CO. INC. and HY GARDNER, DEFENDANTS.	

IT IS HEREBY STIPULATED AND AGREED by and between the attorneys for the respective parties that the defendants' time to answer or move with respect to the complaint herein, is hereby extended up to and including the 15th day of September 1952.

DATED: N.Y., N.Y. August 7th, 1952.

Schwartz & Frohlich
ATTORNEYS FOR PLAINTIFF

Cravath Brothers
ATTORNEYS FOR DEFENDANTS

SO ORDERED: 8/11/52

U. S. D. J.

HAC

J. R. Kaufman

FILED
U.S. DISTRICT COURT
S.D. OF N.Y.
SEP 10 1952 AM

M'FILMED

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

- X

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

Plaintiff

-AGAINST-

CIVIL ACTION #77-252

NATIONAL BROADCASTING CO. INC.
and HY GARDNER

STIPULATION

Defendants

- -X

Time to answer expires September 15, 1952

IT IS HEREBY STIPULATED AND AGREED by and between the attorneys for the respective parties that the defendants' time to answer or move with respect to the complaint herein. is hereby extended up to and including the 15th day of November, 1952.

Dated, New York, September 8, 1952.

Schwartz & Frankel
Attorneys for Plaintiff

Cravath Swaine
Attorneys for defendants

SO ORDERED 9/9/52

J R Kaufman
U. S. D. J.

Stac

I. R. Kaufman J

FILED
U.S. DISTRICT COURT
S. D. OF N.Y.
SEP 10 1952 AM

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - x M'FILMED

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

Plaintiff

-against-

CIVIL ACTION #77-252

NATIONAL BROADCASTING CO. INC. and HY GARDNER

STIPULATION

Defendants.

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - x

IT IS HEREBY STIPULATED AND AGREED by and between the attorneys for the respective parties that the plaintiff's pre-trial deposition, previously scheduled to be held on September 26, 1952, at 10:30 A.M. at the office of Coudert Brothers, 488 Madison Avenue, New York City, New York, is hereby scheduled to be held in accordance with the Notice of Deposition, dated August 13, 1952, at the same time and place on March 25, 1953.

Dated September 8, 1952.

Schwartz + Frohlich
Attorneys for Plaintiff

Coudert Brothers
Attorneys for Defendants

SO ORDERED 9/9/52

I R Kaufman
U. S. D. J.

CIVIL

Index No. 77-252 Year

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN,

Plaintiff,

-against-

NATIONAL BROADCASTING CO., INC. and HY GARDNER,

Defendants.

AMENDED COMPLAINT

SCHWARTZ & FROHLICH

Attorneys for Plaintiff

Office and Post Office Address

19 EAST 70TH STREET

Borough of Manhattan New York 21, N. Y.

To Esq.,

Attorney for

Due and Proper Service of a copy of the within is hereby admitted

Dated, New York, , 19

Attorney for

212

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

U.S. DISTRICT COURT FILED AUG 21 1952 S.D. OF N.Y.

- -X

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN,

Plaintiff,

-against-

NATIONAL BROADCASTING CO., INC.
and HY GARDNER,

Defendants.

- -X

AMENDED COMPLAINT

Civ. 77-252

The plaintiff complaining of the defendants by Schwartz & Frohlich, his attorneys, for his amended complaint, respectfully alleges:

FIRST COUNT

JURISDICTION OF THE COURT

1. This is an action brought by plaintiff for violation of his rights under the Constitution of the United States and under various Federal and State laws as follows, to wit:

(a) Title 47, U.S.C.A., Sec. 605 (48 Stat. 1103) and Sec. 501 (48 Stat. 1100);

(b) The Penal Law of the State of New York, Sec. 552-a.

(c) Civil Rights Law of the State of New York, Secs. 50 and 51 and of other relevant States.

By reason of the foregoing, Federal questions are involved. In addition to this, there is diversity of citizenship and the requisite amount as appears by the following.

2. Plaintiff is a British subject and has been for many years and still is a resident of the State of California.

3. Defendant Hy Gardner is a resident and citizen of the State of New York.

4. Defendant National Broadcasting Co., Inc. is a corporation duly organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Delaware and has a place of business within the State of New York.

5. The amount involved in this controversy is in excess of $3,000.00 exclusive of interest and costs.

THE STATUS OF THE PARTIES

6. Defendant Hy Gardner is a newspaper reporter and a column writer on the Herald Tribune, a newspaper published in the City and State of New York. In addition to those activities, defendant Gardner by a contractual arrangement with defendant National Broadcasting Co., Inc. (hereinafter for brevity sake called the "Broadcaster"), broadcasts each week from Station WNBC in New York City on Friday evening at ten o'clock under a trade name or title "Hy Gardner Calling".

7. Upon information and belief, defendant Broadcaster is engaged in the business of broadcasting news and entertainment over the air by means of dissemination of radio air waves. Sound and spoken words when uttered in the radio broadcasting studio of the Broadcaster are transformed into inaudible radio air waves by means of an electrical apparatus and thrown into the air by antennae; these air waves, in turn, are picked up by receiving sets which contain radio tubes which render the radio air waves of said sound and spoken words audible through loud speakers in such sets, thereby reproducing said sound and spoken words to a listening audience. In addition thereto, the sound and spoken words uttered in the broadcasting studio of the defendant Broadcaster are also transmitted by telephone wires to approximately 180 broadcasting stations throughout the United States comprising what is known as the "NBC Network". From each of these 180 broadcasting stations, the sound and spoken words are

again transmitted by the same process as hereinabove described through the local territory of each station, and made available to radio receiving sets in such territory. By means of this coverage of 180 stations, the defendant Broadcaster is enabled to reach an audience of approximately thirty million people on its network "hookup".

8. Upon information and belief, of the 180 broadcasting stations comprising the "NBC Network", 174 are independently owned and are affiliated with the defendant Broadcaster by contract under which said defendant pipes in its important programs daily and nightly into said broadcasting stations. Six of the said 180 stations are owned outright by defendant Broadcaster, and these are located in various key cities under the following call letters:

WNBC	New York, N. Y.
WMAQ	Chicago, Illinois
WTAM	Cleveland, Ohio
WRC	Washington, D. C.
KOA	Denver, Colorado
KNBC	San Francisco, California.

This network coverage operated by defendant Broadcaster blankets the entire United States, and provides the most far-flung method of dissemination of the spoken word that has yet been devised by mankind. Said method of chain broadcasting has terrific potentialities for injury.

9. Prior to July 4, 1952, defendant Broadcaster employed Gardner to broadcast a program of gossip and comments each week on Friday night at 10:00 P.M. on its station WNBC operated in New York City, in consideration of which it paid said Gardner monetary compensation, the exact amount being unknown to plaintiff, the same however being of substantial benefit to defendant Gardner. Said program is a sustaining program (as distinguished from a sponsored program) for which, however, defendant Broadcaster derives a benefit in holding its audience and fulfilling its obligations under its Federal Communication Commission license

and enhancing its prestige and capturing additional listeners; said weekly broadcasts by Gardner are hooked up with each of the stations on the NBC Network, and said program is heard weekly by upwards of thirty million people. The performances emanating therefrom are public performances for profit.

10. Plaintiff for upwards of thirty-eight years has been an actor in motion pictures and has achieved great international fame and renown in that field. Plaintiff also creates and writes the stories and scenarios for his motion pictures, directs the production of the pictures in every detail, and produces the same; plaintiff has thereby become known throughout the world as an artist of unique ability and tremendous appeal, and he enjoys an excellent reputation in the entertainment field. He has written, directed, acted in and produced some of the most successful motion pictures in the United States. A motion picture produced by him has a great value with potential earning powers of several million dollars from all countries of the world, and many of the motion pictures produced by plaintiff in the past are reissued from time to time and still earn large sums of money both in the United States and throughout the world. Plaintiff has a valuable property right in pictures produced by him in the past as well as those to be produced by him in the future.

11. At this time, plaintiff has completed the production of a new motion picture entitled "Limelight" written and directed by him at a cost of approximately one million dollars; and plaintiff is about to release said motion picture for general distribution in the United States and all the countries of the world, which motion picture is a valuable property right and which picture, in the ordinary course of business, will earn for plaintiff a profit of several million dollars.

12. Defendants are well aware of plaintiff's standing in the entertainment field and his unique reputation, and are well aware of the value of plaintiff's property rights in the pictures produced by him in the past as well as the picture "Limelight".

13. Plaintiff resides with his wife and family at 1085 Summit Drive, Beverly Hills, City of Los Angeles, State of California, where he has maintained his home for a great many years.

THE CONSPIRACY AND CRIMINAL ACTS THEREUNDER.

14. On or about May 26, 1952, defendant Gardner caused to be printed and circulated in the New York Herald Tribune of New York City, a daily newspaper, and in other newspapers throughout the country, the following syndicated article of and concerning the plaintiff, which were read by upwards of twenty millions of readers, to wit:

> "Charlie Chaplin's got a slight case of make-up poisoning. We expect to have his explanation on that French Commie paper's article concerning him later this week."

15. On or about June 3, 1952, defendant Gardner caused to be printed and circulated in the New York Herald Tribune of New York City and in the Long Beach Press Telegram of Long Beach, California, two daily newspapers, and in other newspapers throughout the country, the following syndicated article of and concerning the plaintiff, which were read by upwards of twenty millions of readers, to wit:

> "In a few days we'll be writing under a Hollywood date for a while, at which time it will be interesting to sit down with Charlie Chaplin and get the answer to a few puzzling questions. For example, why did he, under date of March 21, 1952 address and sign a message to the French movie in-

dustry, via the recently merged pro-commie weeklies 'Lettres Francaises', 'Tout les Arts', and 'l'Ecran Francais'? Why did Chaplin grasp this opportunity to belittle, castigate, and then predict the gradual demise of the Hollywood industry while he hailed the 'artistic courage, integrity, and rebirth of the French Cinema'? Chaplin's exact quotes and cunning comments of his pink-cheeked admirers are so devastating we'll hold off quotations until we determine face-to-face whether he'd prefer to acknowledge his words or eat them!"

16. On or about June 11, 1952, defendant Gardner caused to be printed and circulated in the New York Herald Tribune in New York City, and on or about June 16, 1952 in the Long Beach Press Telegram in Long Beach, California, two daily newspapers, and in other newspapers throughout the country, the following syndicated article of and concerning the plaintiff, which were read by upwards of twenty millions of readers, to wit:

"As far as the press is concerned, Charlie Chaplin remains hidden behind his iron curtain and still sticks with his pantomime. In a bromidic statement, the comedian sluffs off any and all of the derogatory quotes contained in an interview and a salute to the French cinema attributed to him in a French Communist newspaper. His rebuttal is a classic in generalization: 'I have given no exclusive interview' he says, 'or signed any personal statements to the press, foreign or domestic'".

17. On or about June 30, 1952, defendant Gardner caused to be printed and circulated in the New York Herald Tribune in New York City and in the Long Beach Press Telegram of Long Beach, California, two daily newspapers, and in other newspapers throughout the country, the following syndicated article of and concerning the plaintiff, which were read by upwards of twenty millions of readers, to wit:

"The column's Paris correspondent finally got a comment from an editorial assistant named Lebon at the offices of 'L'Ecran', the French crimson newspaper which recently printed a letter from Charlie Chaplin and an interview with him which he declared, in a general denial, were both bogus. Editor Lebon told our man the article was absolutely bona fide. 'If Mr. Chaplin wants to deny the interview', he added, 'that is his business.' I guess that puts the ball squarely in Chaplin's lap."

18. That said articles were inserted in the respective newspapers aforementioned in paragraphs 14, 15, 16 and 17 of this amended complaint without any cause or provocation on the part of plaintiff, and for the sole purpose of persecuting, ridiculing and defaming the plaintiff in his good name and fame and in the motion picture business in which plaintiff has been prominently associated for upwards of thirty years, and to injure him in his business relations with the public, and with the other members of said motion picture industry.

19. Upon information and belief, in or about the months of May or June, 1952 (the exact day or month being presently unknown to plaintiff), defendant National Broadcasting Co., Inc. with full knowledge of the defamatory articles that had been inserted by defendant Gardner in the New York Herald Tribune and in the Long Beach Press Telegram, as set forth herein in paragraphs 14 to 17 of this amended complaint, and in aid and furtherance of the plan of persecution which had been carried out by defendant Gardner, wrongfully and maliciously conspired with the defendant Gardner to further annoy, embarrass and humiliate the plaintiff in public and to inflict injury upon him both in his business relations with the public and with the motion picture industry and in his property rights, and in his civil and personal rights, and to bring him into disrepute. In pursuance of such conspiracy, defendants committed the following overt acts:

(a) Defendant Hy Gardner at the end of June or early in July, 1952, called up the plaintiff's home at Beverly Hills, California on the telephone from New York City, employing for that purpose the long distance telephone wires and a telephone operator in the employ of the telephone company. There was a three cornered conversation between defendant Gardner, the telephone operator and plaintiff's butler, Henry. Defendant Gardner

then and there, without disclosing the fact to plaintiff's butler, made a tape recording of said telephone conversation by using a device, contrivance, machine or apparatus designed or commonly used for wire tapping.

(b) On or about July 4, 1952, at 10:00 P. M., defendant Gardner was physically in the broadcasting studio of defendant Broadcaster WNBC in the City of New York which was then connected by telephone wires with each of the other broadcasting stations on the NBC Network throughout the country. At said time and place, defendants had in their possession said tape recording described in the next preceding paragraph, as well as a device, mechanism, machine, contrivance and apparatus commonly used for wire tapping. Defendant Broadcaster then and there permitted Gardner to use its facilities, equipment and broadcasting antennae for the purpose of broadcasting over the air a recordation of the tape conversation theretofore made by Gardner as alleged in the next preceding paragraph. Said tape conversation as well as the comments of defendant Gardner so broadcast over the air were as follows:

Gardner:	"I will now have a telephone conversation with Margaret Truman, Commander of the ship United States and Chaplin.
Gardner:	I am now going to call Charlie Chaplin who two weeks ago made a statement to a French Communist paper. Chaplin issued a general denial of the fact. The editor of the paper says he gave it. Now I am going to get him on the telephone and give him another chance to deny it. Telephone operator, ask for Mr. Chaplin.
Telephone Operator:	Is Mr. Chaplin there?
Butler Henry:	No, Mr. Chaplin is away.
Gardner to Operator:	Find out where he is.
Telephone Operator:	Where is Chaplin?
Butler Henry:	On his yacht.

Gardner:	Has he ship-shore telephone?
Butler Henry:	No. It is impossible to reach him.
Gardner:	Well, I'll try next week and give him one more chance.

(c) Defendant Hy Gardner on or about July 17, 1952, again called up plaintiff's home at Beverly Hills, California on the telephone from New York City, employing for that purpose the long distance telephone wires and a telephone operator in the employ of the telephone company. He then and there talked personally with the plaintiff and, without disclosing the fact to the plaintiff, made a tape recording of said telephone conversation by using a device, contrivance, machine or apparatus designed or commonly used for wire tapping.

(d) On or about July 18, 1952, at 10:00 P. M., defendant Gardner was physically in the broadcasting studio of defendant Broadcaster WNBC in the City of New York which was then connected by telephone wires with each of the other broadcasting stations on the NBC Network throughout the country. At said time and place, defendants had in their possession said tape recording described in the next preceding paragraph, as well as a device, mechanism, machine, contrivance and apparatus commonly used for wire tapping. Defendant Broadcaster then and there permitted Gardner to use its facilities, equipment and broadcasting antennae for the purpose of broadcasting over the air a recordation of the tape conversation theretofore made by Gardner as alleged in the next preceding paragraph. Said tape conversation as well as the comments of defendant Gardner so broadcast over the air were as follows:

Gardner:	Well, we were finally able to get Charlie Chaplin on the 'phone last night but it wasn't much of a conversation. Mr. Chaplin didn't permit us to ask a single question. He merely said, and I quote.

Plaintiff: You've got a big nerve. I don't want to talk with you. You'll hear from my lawyers.

Gardner: Unquote - and goodnight.

(e) Said comments and broadcast of said tape recording by defendants were wilfully and deliberately designed to and did injure, damage, annoy, harass and humiliate plaintiff and caused him mental suffering. Plaintiff, who was the subject of said telephone conversations, gave no permission to defendants to make a tape recording of the same or to publish the same, and said tape recording, use and publication by defendants was without the knowledge, consent or acquiescence of plaintiff.

(f) The statements and comments made by defendants with respect to an alleged interview or statement of Chaplin to a French Communist newspaper were false and untrue as plaintiff had never issued any statement or interview to a French Communist newspaper, all of which was well known to defendants.

(g) The acts of defendants as hereinabove alleged were wilful, deliberate and malicious, and resulted in injury and damage to plaintiff, both to his property rights and personal and civil rights; and such acts were committed by the defendants to give publicity to and to promote said defendants' broadcasts and to otherwise benefit the defendants.

(h) The acts committed by defendants as set forth in this complaint were of a criminal nature which caused the plaintiff mental suffering, and plaintiff has suffered anguish of mind, humiliation and embarrassment by reason thereof.

20. Upon information and belief, defendants have threatened to, and will, unless restrained by this court by injunctive process, continue to telephone plaintiff's home and take tape recordings of conversations with plaintiff or members of his household and re-broadcast them; and the aid of this court of

equity is necessary to prevent and restrain such threatened acts in the future; and in order to prevent a multiplicity of suits and further injury and damage as threatened by defendants, it is necessary that plaintiff have equitable as well as legal relief in this court.

21. By reason of the premises plaintiff has been damaged in the sum of $1,000,000.

SECOND COUNT

THE DEFAMATION AND LIBEL

22. Plaintiff repeats, realleges and reiterates each and every allegation contained in Paragraphs 1 to 20 inclusive, as if the same were separately alleged.

23. The tape recording and the comments as published in the broadcasting studio of the Broadcaster on or about July 4, 1952, both alone as well as when coupled with the newspaper articles hereinbefore referred to, were intended to and did convey to the listening audience of approximately thirty million people in the United States the innuendo that plaintiff was sympathetic to the Communist Party in France and to the Communist Party generally; that plaintiff was a Communist; that he favored the Communistic newspapers; that he favored Communistic motion pictures; that he disparaged the motion pictures currently produced and distributed in the United States; and that he, the plaintiff, was in favor of the violent overthrow of the Government of the United States; and that he plaintiff, was unworthy of belief and had lied when he denied giving an interview to a French Communist paper.

24. On or about July 8th, 1952, plaintiff wrote to defendants requesting a retraction, an apology, and delivery up of the said tape recording for destruction. Defendants thereupon

notified plaintiff that they refused to retract, apologize and give up said tape recording for destruction, and have continued to refuse so to do.

25. Such conduct of the defendants, by reason of the premises, was express and actual malice, both by the express statements and articles, the tape recording and publication thereof themselves as aforementioned, as well as by the refusal of the defendants to retract and apologize and deliver up for destruction said tape recording.

26. The aforesaid newspaper articles, tape recording and comments were of a highly defamatory nature and libelled the plaintiff, and exposed him to the scorn, hatred and contempt of the people in the United States, and jeopardized and injured plaintiff's professional career as a motion picture actor, director and producer, and the value of plaintiff's property rights in the pictures theretofore produced by him and in the picture "Limelight" now currently being completed by him. Plaintiff had never given an interview to any French Communistic paper either oral or in writing, signed or unsigned, and defendants were well aware that no such interview had been given, but, nevertheless and with express malice and in wilful disregard of plaintiff's rights, defendants insisted upon perpetrating the acts hereinabove set forth, with the hope and expectation that the listening public of the United States would be caused to believe that plaintiff was a Communist and a liar.

27. By reason of the premises plaintiff has been damaged in the sum of $1,000,000.

THIRD COUNT

VIOLATION OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS LAWS OF NEW YORK AND OTHER STATES.

28. Plaintiff repeats, realleges and reiterates each

and every allegation contained in Paragraphs 1 to 20 inclusive, as if the same were separately alleged.

29. Under Sections 50 and 51 of the Civil Rights law of the State of New York, one is prohibited from making any use of the name or portrait of an individual for purposes of trade and advertising without the written consent of such individual.

30. Similar statutes have been enacted and were in force at the times hereinabove mentioned in the State of Utah (revised statutes of 1933, Section 103-4-107) and in the State of Virginia (Virginia Code annotated of 1942, Section 5782).

31. Defendants did not obtain the consent in writing of the plaintiff to the use of his name for advertising purposes or for the purposes of trade in the aforesaid states of New York, Utah, and Virginia; and without any consent they made wrongful, improper and unlawful use of plaintiff's name for advertising purposes and for the purposes of trade in violation of the aforementioned statutes in said states of New York, Utah and Virginia, by publishing therein the aforesaid articles and tape recording.

32. By reason of the premises, plaintiff has been damaged in the sum of $1,000,000.

WHEREFORE, plaintiff demands judgment against the defendants as follows:

(a) That he recover damages of the defendants in the sum of $3,000,000., as general and exemplary damage.

(b) That a temporary as well as a permanent injunction issue out of this court restraining the defendants from telephoning to plaintiff at his home or elsewhere and make tape recordings of such conversations and re-broadcasting such tape recordings over the air by radio transmission, or doing any

similar acts;

(c) That the tape recording heretofore made by defendants of the aforesaid conversation or any other conversations which defendant Gardner will attempt to have with plaintiff or his servants or agents, be given up and delivered to the plaintiff for destruction;

(d) For such other and further relief as to this court may seem just and proper.

SCHWARTZ & FROHLICH
Attorneys for Plaintiff
19 East 70th Street,
New York 21, N. Y.

By [signature]
Member of the Firm

TOP

I hereby certify and return that on JUL 23 1952

I received the within summons and on JUL 24 1952

at 30 Rockefeller Plaza

I served same on the within-named defendant

National Broadcasting Co

by delivering to and leaving a copy thereof, together with a

copy of the complaint with

Mr T. Evin Asst Genl Counsel

Marshal's Fees

Travel . . . . . $ 1.80

Service . . . . $ 4.00

$ 5.80

William A. Carroll
U. S. Marshal, SDNY

BY: James Griffin
Deputy, U. S. Marshal, SDNY

I received this summons and served it together with the complaint herein as follows:

Note—Affidavit required only if service is made by a person other than a United States Marshal or his Deputy.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a ... this

day of 19

[SEAL]

MARSHAL'S FEES

Travel ..... $ ..... United States Marshal.

Service ..... By ..... Deputy United States Marshal.

U.S. Marshal, SDNY
Original

Case No. 24 21-52

I hereby certify and return that on JUL 2 3 1952

I received the within summons and on JUL 2 4 1952

at 9 West 57 st

I served same on the within-named defendant

Hy Gardner

by delivering to and leaving a copy thereof, together with a copy of the complaint with him

Marshal's Fees

Travel . . . . . $ . . . . .

Service . . . . $ . . . . .

$ . . . . .

William A. Carroll
U. S. Marshal, SDNY

BY: James Griffin
Deputy, U. S. Marshal, SDNY

MARSHAL'S FEES

Travel ____ $ _____

Service _____

_____

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a _____ this _____ day of _____ 19 _____

[SEAL]

Note.—Affidavit required only if service is made by a person other than a United States Marshal or his Deputy.

U. S. Marshal, SDNY
Original

Case No. 24 81-52

SUMMONS IN A CIVIL ACTION

D. C. Form No. 45 Rev. (4-49)

United States District Court

FOR THE

Southern District of New York

~~DIVISION~~

CIVIL ACTION FILE NO. 77-252

U.S. DISTRICT COURT FILED JUL 28 1952 S. D. OF N. Y.

Charles Spencer Chaplin

Plaintiff

v.

National Broadcasting Co. Inc. and Hy Gardner

Defendant

SUMMONS

To the above named Defendant :

You are hereby summoned and required to serve upon

Schwartz & Frohlich

plaintiff's attorney , whose address

19 East 70th St New City

an answer to the complaint which herewith served upon you, within 20 days after service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of service. If you fail to do so, judgment by default will be taken against you for the relief demanded in the complaint.

WILLIAM V. CONNELL,

Clerk of Court.

Eugene Lieber

Deputy Clerk.

Date: July 23, 1952

[Seal of Court]

Note.—This summons is issued pursuant to Rule 4 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

TOP

BOLSEY PORTABLE MICROFILMER

State of New York, County of ss.:

being duly sworn, deposes and says: that deponent is over years of age and resides at

that deponent is attorney for
defendant herein; that deponent served the within notice of appearance on

Esq. attorney
for plaintiff in the within entitled action, on the day of 19
through the Post Office by depositing a true copy of the same properly enclosed in a post-paid wrapper, in a mail box; in a branch Post Office; in the General Post Office, regularly maintained by the Government of the United States at
directed to the said attorney for Plaintiff at No.

that being the address designated by him for that purpose upon the preceding papers in this action.

Sworn to before me this
day of 19

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF
NEW YORK

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN,

Plaintiff

against

NATIONAL BROADCASTING CO. INC.
and HY GARDNER

Defendant s

Notice of Appearance

COUDERT BROTHERS,
Attorneys for Defendant s
Office and Post Office Address
488 MADISON AVE.
NEW YORK, N.Y.

Due service of a notice, of which the within is a copy, is hereby admitted this 7th day of August 1972

Schwartz + Mullin
Plaintiff's Attorney

BOLSEY PORTABLE MICROFILMER

TOP
BOLSEY PORTABLE MICROFILMER

131—Notice of Appearance.

JULIUS BLUMBERG, INC., LAW BLANK PUBLISHERS
71 BROADWAY AND 1 RECTOR ST., NEW YORK

U.S. DISTRICT COURT
FILED
AUG 11 1952
S. D. OF N. Y.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOUR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN
Plaintiff

against

NATIONAL BROADCASTING CO. INC.
and HY GARDNER
Defendants

CIVIL ACTION #77-252

Notice of Appearance and Demand

SIR:

Please Take Notice, *That the defendants* NATIONAL BROADCASTING CO. INC. and HY GARDNER

hereby appear in the above entitled action, and that COUDERT BROTHERS/ have been *retained as Attorneys for* them *therein.*

Dated N.Y.,N.Y. August 7th, *19* 52

Yours, &c.,

COUDERT BROTHERS
Attorneys for Defendants
Office and Post Office Address
488 MADISON AVE.
NEW YORK, N.Y.

To SCHWARTZ & FROHLICH, *Esq.,*
Plaintiff's Attorney
19 East 70th St., N.Y.,N.Y.

BOLSEY PORTABLE MICROFILMER

TAD

Sugarman, J.

M'FILMED

U.S. DISTRICT COURT FILED AUG 11 1952 S. D. OF N. Y.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, PLAINTIFF, -AGAINST- NATIONAL BROADCASTING CO. INC. and HY GARDNER, DEFENDANTS.	CIVILACTION #77-252 STIPULATION

IT IS HEREBY STIPULATED AND AGREED by and between the attorneys for the respective parties that the defendants' time to answer or move with respect to the complaint herein, is hereby extended up to and including the 15th day of September 1952.

DATED: N.Y., N.Y. August 7th, 1952.

Schwartz & Frohlich
ATTORNEYS FOR PLAINTIFF

Cordell Hobbs
ATTORNEYS FOR DEFENDANTS

SO ORDERED: 8/11/52

U. S. D. J.

HAC

D. R. Kaufman

FILED
U.S. DISTRICT COURT
S.D. OF N.Y.
SEP 10 1952 AM

M'FILMED

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

- X

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

Plaintiff

-AGAINST-

NATIONAL BROADCASTING CO. INC.
and HY GARDNER

Defendants

- -X

CIVIL ACTION #77-252

STIPULATION

Time to answer expires September 15, 1952

IT IS HEREBY STIPULATED AND AGREED by and between the attorneys for the respective parties that the defendants' time to answer or move with respect to the complaint herein. is hereby extended up to and including the 15th day of November, 1952.

Dated, New York, September 8, 1952.

Schwartz & Frankel
Attorneys for Plaintiff

Cravath, Swaine & Moore
Attorneys for defendants

SO ORDERED 9/9/52

D R Kaufman
U. S. D. J.

TOP

I. R. Kaufman

FILED
U.S. DISTRICT COURT
S. D. OF N. Y.
SEP 10 1952 AM

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

- x M'FILMED

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

Plaintiff

-against-

CIVIL ACTION #77-252

NATIONAL BROADCASTING CO. INC.
and HY GARDNER

STIPULATION

Defendants.

- -X

IT IS HEREBY STIPULATED AND AGREED by and between the attorneys for the respective parties that the plaintiff's pre-trial deposition, previously scheduled to be held on September 26, 1952, at 10:30 A.M. at the office of Coudert Brothers, 488 Madison Avenue, New York City, New York, is hereby scheduled to be held in accordance with the Notice of Deposition, dated August 13, 1952, at the same time and place on March 25, 1953.

Dated September 8, 1952.

Schwartz + Wulfich
Attorneys for Plaintiff

Coudert Brothers
Attorneys for Defendants

SO ORDERED 9/9/52

I. R. Kaufman
U. S. D. J.

Hac

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

[redacted]

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

1600-41933-Inv.

TO : Commissioner, Washington 25, D. C. DATE: November 18, 1952

FROM : District Director, Los Angeles, California

SUBJECT: Your A5 653 092; CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

Attention: Assistant Commissioner, Investigations Division

Inasmuch as CHAPLIN'S association with Soviet officials and the high esteem in which he has been held by the Soviet press may be one of the bases for questioning if and when CHAPLIN applies for readmission to the United States, it is suggested that cooperative former officials of the Soviet regime be interviewed for such information as they may have concerning (1) occasions when CHAPLIN has been seen in the Soviet Union (he has been reported by one source as having visited that country in 1934); (2) occasions when CHAPLIN'S name has come up in official discussions of the Soviet Union or the Russian Communist Party; or (3) occasions when CHAPLIN has been known to have sent to that country expressions of admiration for the Soviet regime or the World Communist Movement.

One person it is suggested be contacted is VICTOR KRAVCHENKO who deserted the employ of the Soviet Embassy in Washington about February, 1942, and whose whereabouts, being an alien, is known to the Central Office.

RECEIVED 1952 NOV 24 PM 2:02 INVESTIGATION DIVISION

[redacted]

(b)(7)(c)

DECLASSIFIED

[redacted]

[redacted] 11-1-52

Ass[redacted], Enforcement Date

(b)(7)(c)

[redacted] 11-24-52 Alien. For. Source requested to furnish info.

RECEIVED NOV 24 1952 SUBVERSIVE ALIEN BRANCH

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

[redacted]

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Farrell

DATE: December 1, 1952

FROM : Mr [redacted]

SUBJECT: CHARLES CHAPLIN

DECLASSIFIED

(b)(7)(c)

At a conference with the Attorney General on Friday afternoon, November 28, Mr. [redacted] discussed the Charles Chaplin case, among other matters. The Attorney General asked that a memorandum be prepared for him in which will be set out the various lines of inquiry be pursued at this time and to be used in the event of Mr. Chaplin's application for readmission to the United States, together with summaries of the available information applicable to each. In preparing such memorandum, please refer to the Attorney General's request for it made at the conference above referred to.

(b)(7)(c)

Attachment

(b)(7)(c)

Mr. [redacted]

12/1/52

Attached with [redacted] he says L.A. has nothing to add to reports of 11/4 & 11/5 sent to C.O. if [illegible] in case [illegible]

RECEIVED DEC 1 [illegible]

[redacted]

Associate [illegible] Enforcement

Date

[redacted]

In re: CHARLES CHAPLIN - A brief summary of the more important evidence against him.

R.J.J.

A. Commission of crimes involving moral turpitude

1. Adultery

(b)(6)

Chaplin was married to Paulette Goddard from 1936 or 1937 to June 1942. During that time, as evidenced by his testimony in the Paternity and Mann Act trial instituted against him, the statements of Joan Berry and nurse [redacted] he had sexual relations with Joan Berry. A Miss Lauretta McGarland also admitted that she had had sexual relations with Chaplin during that time.

2. Conspiracy to procure an abortion

Miss Berry had three abortions resulting from her relations with Chaplin. She can testify to Chaplin's connections with the arrangements which led to such abortions. These facts can be corroborated to some extent by nurses [redacted]

3. Contributing to the delinquency of a minor (b)(6)

Lillita Louise Grey, Chaplin's first wife, can testify that she had sexual intercourse with Chaplin prior to their marriage and while she was still under 16 years of age.

4. Statutory rape

The facts are the same as those mentioned with regard to contributing to the delinquency of a minor.

B. Connection with subversive organizations

1. Industrial Workers of the World

One, Robert Arden, can testify he was told by Chaplin that he had made contributions to the IWW. William Ward Kimple, an undercover operator in that organization, was told about 1925 or 1926 that Chaplin had donated funds for IWW members who were political prisoners.

2. Membership in the Communist Party

Paul Crouch, former member of the Central Committee, Communist Party, USA, can testify that a number of officials of the party informed him that Chaplin was a member of the Communist Party. Maurice Malkin can testify that during the period of his membership in the Communist Party (1919 to 1937), but particularly during the early 1930's Chaplin was discussed in closed Party circles as one to whom the Communists could give every aid and support and that it was Malkin's opinion that Chaplin was very, very close to the American Communist Party even if he were not a card-carrying member.

[redacted]

3. Contributions to the Communist Movement

One Gerith Von Ulm, who wrote a biography of Chaplin, claims that Chaplin's butler showed her a check for $100,000. and told her it was one of Chaplin's occasional contributions to the Communist Party. The butler has denied any knowledge of such check or contribution. One Martin Berkeley can testify that he was told by John Howard Lawson, Communist Party functionary for Hollywood, that Chaplin was not contributing as regularly as he had been and that it was his impression that these contributions or collections were for the Communist Party.

William Ward Kimple can testify that when he was in the Los Angeles County Communist Party from 1928 to 1939 he was told by one Nora Hellgren, the local Communist Party contact with Moscow and other international points, that Chaplin was sympathetic to the Communist movement and always good for a financial touch in any money drive conducted by the Party. Kimple can also testify that about 1937 he furnished transportation to his now deceased wife and to one James Thorme, then organizational secretary for the Los Angeles County Communist Party to call at Chaplin's residenceto secure funds, but that Chaplin was not at home; and that about 1938 he participated in a Communist Party meeting to organize groups to visit known donors and that on one of the lists Chaplin's name appeared.

Paul Crouch also recalled that at a plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party in New York in May 1939, V. J. Jerome, on authority of the Central Committee gave Crouch a list of 300 financial contributors to the Central Committee from Hollywood which included the name and address of Charles Chaplin. Crouch further stated that about 1936 at Communist Party Headquarters in Chattanooga, Tennessee one Ted Wellman alias Sid Benson, told of his work as special assistant to V. J. Jerome, of his work with John Howard Lawson, of frequent trips to Hollywood and of the large contributions made by Chaplin. Wellman was then Tennessee district organizer of the CP.

4. Communist Literature

Catherine Hunter, who was Chaplin's secretary and press representative, between 1934 and approximately 1948 can testify that she saw the publication "New Masses" in Chaplin's collection of reading matter during almost the entire period of her employment. She also can testify that Chaplin's library included "Karl Marx's book".

5. Pro-Communist Statements

Catherine Hunter, Rupert Hughes, Max Eastman, and Joan Berry can testify as to the pro-Communist statements which Chaplin made from time to time such as praising the government of Russia, his upholding of Communism,

the advocacy of radical ideas, etc.

6. Attitude towards second front during World War II

Edward Chaney, who was Chaplin's butler approximately from early 1942 to late June 1943, Max Silver, who was organizational secretary, Los Angeles County Communist Party, between 1938 and 1945, Joan Berry, his former Paramour, Robert Arden, a radio commentator, all can testify concerning his advocacy of the second front during World War II, which advocacy was then in accordance with the Communist Party line.

7. Membership in Communist Front Organizations

In a sworn statement made on April 17, 1948 Chaplin admitted belonging to the National Council of American Soviet Friendship, an organization appearing on the Attorney General's list.

8. Contributions to Communist Front organizations

Max Eastman can testify that Chaplin donated one thousand dollars toward the support of "The Liberator" which was a Socialist magazine and defended the Bolshevik regime in Russia. Maurice Malkin can testify that the meetings of the leading fraction of Communist Party membership in the International Labor Defense Chaplin was mentioned as one who would be contacted by a Communist Party contact man in California and to his knowledge that Chaplin donated to this cause every once in a while. Malkin can also recall a donation of $500 to the Mooney-Scottsboro Defense Committee during 1931 and 1932 and that at Communist Party meetings it was mentioned that Chaplin had donated to other front organizations such as Friends of the Soviet Union and the American League against War and Fascism. He also donated specifically to Mr. Edward Carter's "Russian War Relief".

9. Association with officials of the Soviet Union

Robert Arden, Edward Chaney, Richard J. Collins, a former member of the Communist Party in Hollywood between 1930 and 1937, Catherine Hunter, Edward G. Robinson, and Joan Berry can testify as to Chaplin's association with such persons as Major P. Barayev, Military Attache of the Soviet Embassy in Washington; Kondratiev, the Soviet Vice Consul in Los Angeles; Madam Litvinov, wife of the Soviet diplomat; Mr. and Mrs. Kalatozov, visiting Soviet officials, etc.

10. Association with known or suspected Communists

Richard J. Collins, who was a Communist Party member in Hollywood between 1937 and 1947, Catherine Hunter, Martin Berkeley, who was a Communist Party member within the motion picture industry between January 1937 and approximately 1943, Paul Crouch, Max Eastman, Robert Arden can testify as to Chaplin's association with such Communists as John Howard Lawson, Hans Eisler, Clifford Odets, Harry Bridges, etc.

In re: CHARLES CHAPLIN - A brief summary of the more important evidence against him.

A. Commission of crimes involving moral turpitude

1. Adultery

Chaplin was married to Paulette Goddard from 1936 or 1937 to June 1942. During that time, as evidenced by his testimony in the Paternity and Mann Act trial instituted against him, the statements of Joan Berry and nurse Evelyn Jeanette Jones, he had sexual relations with Joan Berry. A Miss Lauretta McGarland also admitted that she had had sexual relations with Chaplin during that time.

2. Conspiracy to procure an abortion

Miss Berry had three abortions resulting from her relations with Chaplin. She can testify to Chaplin's connections with the arrangements which led to such abortions. These facts can be corroborated to some extent by nurses Evelyn Jones and June Buys Wilson.

3. Contributing to the delinquency of a minor

Lillita Louise Croy, Chaplin's first wife, can testify that she had sexual intercourse with Chaplin prior to their marriage and while she was still under 16 years of age.

4. Statutory rape

The facts are the same as those mentioned with regard to contributing to the delinquency of a minor.

B. Connection with subversive organizations

1. Industrial Workers of the World

One, Robert Arden, can testify he was told by Chaplin that he had made contributions to the IWW. William Ward Kimple, an undercover operator in that organization, was told about 1925 or 1926 that Chaplin had donated funds for IWW members who were political prisoners.

prepared by Hoover from L.A. summary

2. Membership in the Communist Party

Paul Crouch, former member of the Central Committee, Communist Party, USA, can testify that a number of officials of the party informed him that Chaplin was a member of the Communist Party. Maurice Malkin can testify that during the period of his membership in the Communist Party (1919 to 1937), but particularly during the early 1930's Chaplin was discussed in closed Party circles as one to whom the Communists could give every aid and support and that it was Malkin's opinion that Chaplin was very, very close to the American Communist Party even if he were not a card-carrying member.

3. Contributions to the Communist Movement

One Gerith Von Ulm, who wrote a biography of Chaplin, claims that Chaplin's butler showed her a check for $100,000. and told her it was one of Chaplin's occasional contributions to the Communist Party. The butler has denied any knowledge of such check or contribution. One Martin Berkeley can testify that he was told by John Howard Lawson, Communist Party functionary for Hollywood, that Chaplin was not contributing as regularly as he had been and that it was his impression that these contributions or collections were for the Communist Party.

William Ward Kimple can testify that when he was in the Los Angeles County Communist Party from 1928 to 1939 he was told by one Nora Hellgren, the local Communist Party contact with Moscow and other international points, that Chaplin was sympathetic to the Communist movement and always good for a financial touch in any money drive conducted by the Party. Kimple can also testify that about 1937 he furnished transportation to his now deceased wife and to one James Thorne, then organizational secretary for the Los Angeles County Communist Party to call at Chaplin's residenceto secure funds, but that Chaplin was not at home; and that about 1938 he participated in a Communist Party meeting to organize groups to visit known donors and that on one of the lists Chaplin's name appeared.

Paul Crouch also recalled that at a plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party in New York in May 1939, V. J. Jerome, on authority of the Central Committee gave Crouch a list of 300 financial contributors to the Central Committee from Hollywood which included the name and address of Charles Chaplin. Crouch further stated that about 1936 at Communist Party Headquarters in Chattanooga, Tennessee one Ted Wellman alias Sid Benson, told of his work as special assistant to V. J. Jerome, of his work with John Howard Lawson, of frequent trips to Hollywood and of the large contributions made by Chaplin. Wellman was then Tennessee district organizer of the CP.

4. Communist Literature

Catherine Hunter, who was Chaplin's secretary and press representative, between 1934 and approximately 1948 can testify that she saw the publication "New Masses" in Chaplin's collection of reading matter during almost the entire period of her employment. She also can testify that Chaplin's library included "Karl Marx's book".

5. Pro-Communist Statements

Catherine Hunter, Rupert Hughes, Max Eastman, and Joan Berry can testify as to the pro-Communist statements which Chaplin made from time to time such as praising the government of Russia, his upholding of Communism,

the advocacy of radical ideas, etc.

6. Attitude towards second front during World War II

Edward Chaney, who was Chaplin's butler approximately from early 1942 to late June 1943, Max Silver, who was organizational secretary, Los Angeles County Communist Party, between 1938 and 1945, Joan Berry, his former Paramour, Robert Arden, a radio commentator, all can testify concerning his advocacy of the second front during World War II, which advocacy was then in accordance with the Communist Party line.

7. Membership in Communist Front Organizations

In a sworn statement made on April 17, 1948 Chaplin admitted belonging to the National Council of American Soviet Friendship, an organization appearing on the Attorney General's list.

8. Contributions to Communist Front organizations

Max Eastman can testify that Chaplin donated one thousand dollars toward the support of "The Liberator" which was a Socialist magazine and defended the Bolshevik regime in Russia. Maurice Malkin can testify that the meetings of the leading fraction of Communist Party membership in the International Labor Defense Chaplin was mentioned as one who would be contacted by a Communist Party contact man in California and to his knowledge that Chaplin donated to this cause every once in a while. Malkin can also recall a donation of $500 to the Mooney-Scottsboro Defense Committee during 1931 and 1932 and that at Communist Party meetings it was mentioned that Chaplin had donated to other front organizations such as Friends of the Soviet Union and the American League against War and Fascism. He also donated specifically to Mr. Edward Carter's "Russian War Relief".

9. Association with officials of the Soviet Union

Robert Arden, Edward Chaney, Richard J. Collins, a former member of the Communist Party in Hollywood between 1930 and 1937, Catherine Hunter, Edward G. Robinson, and Joan Berry can testify as to Chaplin's association with such persons as Major P. Barayev, Military Attache of the Soviet Embassy in Washington; Kondratiev, the Soviet Vice Consul in Los Angeles; Madam Litvinov, wife of the Soviet diplomat; Mr. and Mrs. Kalatozov, visiting Soviet officials, etc.

10. Association with known or suspected Communists

Richard J. Collins, who was a Communist Party member in Hollywood between 1937 and 1947, Catherine Hunter, Martin Berkeley, who was a Communist Party member within the motion picture industry between January 1937 and approximately 1943, Paul Crouch, Max Eastman, Robert Arden can testify as to Chaplin's association with such Communists as John Howard Lawson, Hans Eisler, Clifford Odets, Harry Bridges, etc.

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

(1) Agency Sending Correspondence:	(2) Agency Reference:	(3) Agency Subject or Title	(4) This Fanfold No.:
[illegible]	100-[illegible]-90	CHAPLIN, Charles Spencer	1947

(5) Classification of Correspondence: UNCLASS.	CONFID.	SECRET	TOP SECRET	(6) Date of Agency Transmittal:	(b)(7)(c)	(9) Copies of Transmittal Communication: NO. RECEIVED	NO. MADE BY INS
	X			11/26/52	12/1/52	2	

(7) Summary:

Two(2) Copies of the report of Agt. [redacted] [redacted] at SanFrancisco, dated 11/12/52

(8) Relating INS File Nos.: A-5653092

(10) Copies of Enclosures to Transmittal Communication:

	NO. RECEIVED	NO. MADE BY INS
(1)	2	
(2)		
(3)		
(4)		
(5)		
(6)		
(7)		
(8)		
(9)		
(10)		
(11)		
(12)		

(11) To:	(12) To:	(13) To:
(b)(7)(c) Mr. [redacted]	District Director Los Angeles, Cal.	
Date: 12/1/52	Date: 12/2/52	Date:
For: A-5653092	For: information and file 1600-41933	For:
From: Conf.Files	From: Investigations Div. Central Office	From:

(14) Disposition (*Place or places where filed and date filed*) (*If space insufficient, show "Continued," and continue on reverse, from bottom up*):

COPIES OF TRANSMITTAL COMMUNICATION:

1 copy in A-5653092 (temp) at C.O. 12/2/52

COPIES OF ENCLOSURES:

1 copy in A-5653092 (temp) at C.O. 12/2/52

Form INV-52
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE
(6-12-52)

16—66919-1

(*See reverse side for instructions*)

SECURITY INFORMATION CONTROL RECORD
(*For Intelligence Information Received From Other Agencies*)

(1) Agency Sending Correspondence:	(2) Agency Reference:	(3) Agency Subject or Title	(4) This Fanfold No.:
FBI	100-1[illegible]90	CHAPLIN, Charles Spenc[illegible]	1906-A

(5) Classification of Correspondence:				(6) Date of Agency Transmittal:	(9) Copies of Transmittal Communication:	
UNCLASS.	CONFID.	SECRET	TOP SECRET		NO. RECEIVED	NO. MADE BY INS
	X			11/19/52	2	2

(7) Summary:	(8) Relating INS File Nos.:	(10) Copies of Enclosures to Transmittal Communication:	
Reports concerning Tordieht Kono, & Max Eastman	A-5653092 (Chaplin) A-3950389 (Kono)	NO. RECEIVED	NO. MADE BY INS
		(1) 1	1
		(2) 1	2
		(3)	
		(4)	
		(5)	
		(6)	
		(7)	
		(8)	
		(9)	
		(10)	
		(11)	
		(12)	

(11) To:	(12) To:	(13) To:
Mr. [redacted]	District Director Los Angeles, Cal.	
Date: 12/1/52	Date: 12/2/52	Date:
For: A-5653092 A-3950389	For: information and loaned files A-5653092 (Chaplin);A3950389(Kono)	For:
From: Conf.files	From: Investigations Div. Central Office	From:

(14) Disposition (*Place or places where filed and date filed*) (*If space insufficient, show "Continued," and continue on reverse, from bottom up*):

COPIES OF TRANSMITTAL COMMUNICATION:

2 copies in A-5653092 (temp) at C.O. 12/2/52
1 copy in witness file for Max Eastman

COPIES OF ENCLOSURES:

1 cy encl #1 in A-5653092 T at C.O.

1 copy of Encl #2 to [redacted] (b)(7)(c) for witness file on Max Eastman 12/1/52
see fanfold 1906-C

1 copy encl #2 in A-5653092 Temp at C.O. 12/2/52

Form INV-52
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE
(6-12-52)

16—06919-1

(See reverse side for instructions)

SECURITY INFORMATION CONTROL RECORD
(For Intelligence Information Received From Other Agencies)

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

(1) Agency Sending Correspondence:	(2) Agency Reference:	(3) Agency Subject or Title	(4) This Fanfold No.:
FBI	100-12[illegible]90	KONO, Toraichi	1035-2

(5) Classification of Correspondence: UNCLASS.	CONFID.	SECRET	TOP SECRET	(6) Date of Agency Transmittal:	(9) Copies of Transmittal Communication: NO. RECEIVED	NO. MADE BY INS
	X			11/19/52	1	2

(7) Summary: Chauffeur for Charles Chaplin

(b)(7)(c)

(8) Relating INS File Nos.: A-5653092 (Chaplin) A-3950389 (Kono)

(10) Copies of Enclosures to Transmittal Communication:

	NO. RECEIVED	NO. MADE BY INS
(1)	1	
(2)		
(3)		
(4)		
(5)		
(6)		
(7)		
(8)		
(9)		
(10)		
(11)		
(12)		

(11) To:	(12) To:	(13) To:
Mr. [redacted]	District Director, Los Angeles, Cal.	
Date: 12/1/52	Date: 12/2/52	Date:
For:	For: Information and inclusion in loaned A-3950389 Investigations Div.	For:
From: Conf.Files	From: Central Office	From:

(14) Disposition (*Place or places where filed and date filed*) (*If space insufficient, show "Continued," and continue on reverse, from bottom up*):

COPIES OF TRANSMITTAL COMMUNICATION:

COPIES OF ENCLOSURES:

Form INV-52
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE
(6-12-52)

16—66919-1

(See reverse side for instructions)

SECURITY INFORMATION CONTROL RECORD
(For Intelligence Information Received From Other Agencies)

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

G-25
(Rev. 12-28-50)

ROUTE SLIP

(Fold here)

(b)(7)(c) Date 11 - 28 - 52

To Miss [redacted]

Room No. 2-1105

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

REMARKS

Please return attached to Mr. [redacted] for insertion in file A-5653092. (b)(7)(c)

(Fold for return)

From [redacted] (b)(7)(c)

Division INV. DIV.

Room No. 2-1125 267

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

A565309

SUE HOFFMAN

Realtor

219 Morley Avenue
NOGALES, ARIZONA

SERVICE
INTEGRITY
RESPONSIBILITY

Member
Arizona Association of Realtors
Nat'l Ass'n of Real Estate Boards

November 15, 1952

DEPT. OF JUSTICE
NOV 21 1952
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

Immigration Department of the U.S.
Washington, D. C.

INVESTIGATION DIVISION
1952 NOV 24 PM 2:08
RECEIVED

Gentlemen: (Please pass this letter to the Division that is investigating Charles Chaplin)

I understand the past life of Charles Chaplin in the United States is being investigated for moral turpitude. In the winter of 1932-1933 I was employed at the El Mirado Hotel in Palm Springs, California. Mr. Chaplin and Paulette Goddard were traveling around together. The record of that hotel will show that he brought Miss Goddard to that hotel, occupying (I believe) a bungalow. She was at that time 16 years old, or so it was claimed. This was several years before they were married.

An investigation by you of these records will give you the facts, as I may be wrong about the figures.

May we ask, further, under what sort of permit or passport Mr. Chaplin has been allowed to remain in the United States, without having to return to England every few years and at least get it renewed? We read constantly of cases where young husbands and wives are separated because one of them has overstayed his visa or permit, or whatever it is, which I believe are usually for six months or a year or two. But Mr. Chaplin has stayed on some sort of visa or visitor's permit for about FORTY YEARS. Why such discrimination?

A reply will be appreciated.

Very truly yours,

Sue Hoffman

RECEIVED NOV 24 1952 CONFIDENTIAL FILES
RECEIVED NOV 24 1952 SUBVERSIVE ALIEN BRANCH

This same situation applies to Harry Bridges. WHY?

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

[redacted]

file

A-5653092 T Inv;EJH

The Attorney General

December 2,1952.

Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization

Charles Spencer Chaplin

There is attached for your signature a request addressed to Hon. John W. Snyder, The Secretary of the Treasury, Washington 25, D. C., for his authorization to permit inspection by this Service of the personal income tax returns and relating records and documents of Charles Spencer Chaplin, in connection with an investigation being conducted by this Service.

This Service has recently been in touch with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and pursuant to his advice, has observed the requirements of 26 CFR 458.33 and Executive Order 8320 of August 28, 1939 in seeking the authorization of the Secretary of the Treasury for the inspection of the subject's personal income tax returns and related records and documents.

It is suggested that the attached communication be classified "Confidential" in order to preserve the confidential status of this investigation.

DECLASSIFIED [redacted] 11-1-88 Date

(b)(7)(c)

EJH:zvd

Sent to Dept. (Deputy) by messenger 12-2-52

[redacted]

Best Reproducible Copy Available

A-5653092 Inv.
I&NS
ARM:RFF:GZ:EJH:zvd

[redacted]

December 5, 1952

My dear Mr. Secretary:

Your authorization is respectfully requested in the following particular pursuant to Section 450.33, Title 26, Code of Federal Regulations, and Executive Order 8320 of August 28, 1939, pertinent to an investigation of Charles Spencer Chaplin which is being conducted by the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

It is desired that there be made available for the inspection of the Immigration and Naturalization Service in the above connection the personal income tax returns, together with all relating records and documents, of Charles Spencer Chaplin, a resident of Hollywood, California. The purpose of this inspection is to determine what evidence may be available concerning contributions by the subject to the Communist Party or so-called Communist front groups or affiliated organizations. It is intended that this inspection embrace all available income tax returns made by the subject from the earliest date to the present time.

In further explanation of the nature of the inspection requested, it is believed that this subject's personal income tax return for the year 1942 reports a contribution in the amount of $1250 to the Russian War Relief Association. It is also proposed, if possible, to verify from the subject's personal income tax returns, and related records and reports, the identity of a payee of a $100,000 check believed to have been delivered by the subject to one J. L. Brown for the Communist Party in or about the year 1935.

It is further requested that your authorization herein extend to the issuance of such permissible copies of returns, documents and records as may be specified. The inspection of these income tax returns and related records in behalf of the Immigration and Naturalization Service will be made by Ernest J. Hover, Operations Advisor and Acting Investigator of the Investigations Division, Immigration and Naturalization Service.

[redacted]

Ass[redacted] Enforcement

11-1-82
Date

(b)(7)(c)

Attorney General

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
DEC 5 1952
SIGNED AND FORWARDED

Honorable John W. Snyder
Secretary of the Treasury [redacted]
Washington 25, D. C.

DECLASSIFIED

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

CONFIDENTIAL

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

A-5653092 T Inv;EJH

TO : Liaison Report

DATE: November 26, 1952

(b)(7)(c)

FROM [redacted] Acting Investigator
Investigations Division, Central Office

SUBJECT: Charles Spencer Chaplin

With reference to an inspection of the personal income tax returns of the subject in the Bureau of Internal Revenue I obtained on November 24, 1952, in the afternoon, an interview with Mr. W. O. Westbrook, room 3313 (telephone 165/2115), Office of the Assistant Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Inspections.

Mr. Westbrook referred me to the applicable, statutory, and regulatory provisions relating to obtaining the authorization of the Secretary of the Treasury for the inspection of personal income tax returns. He stated that after the authorization is granted the arrangements for inspection, with the guidance and assistance of an agent of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, would be handled by the Assistant Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Operations.

The nature of our interest in this connection was outlined to Mr. Westbrook, who was not too hopeful that affirmative evidence would be forthcoming. However, he will be available for any further assistance that this office may require in the above connection.

I found Mr. Westbrook most helpful and cooperative. When the authorization of the Secretary of the Treasury is received, I suggest we make further contact with Mr. Westbrook. [redacted] (b)(7)(c)

DECLASSIFIED

[redacted]

Ass[redacted], Enforcement

11-1-83

Date

CONFIDENTIAL

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

ROUTE SLIP

(Fold here)

Date 12/5/52

To [redacted] (b)(7)(c)

Room No.

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

REMARKS

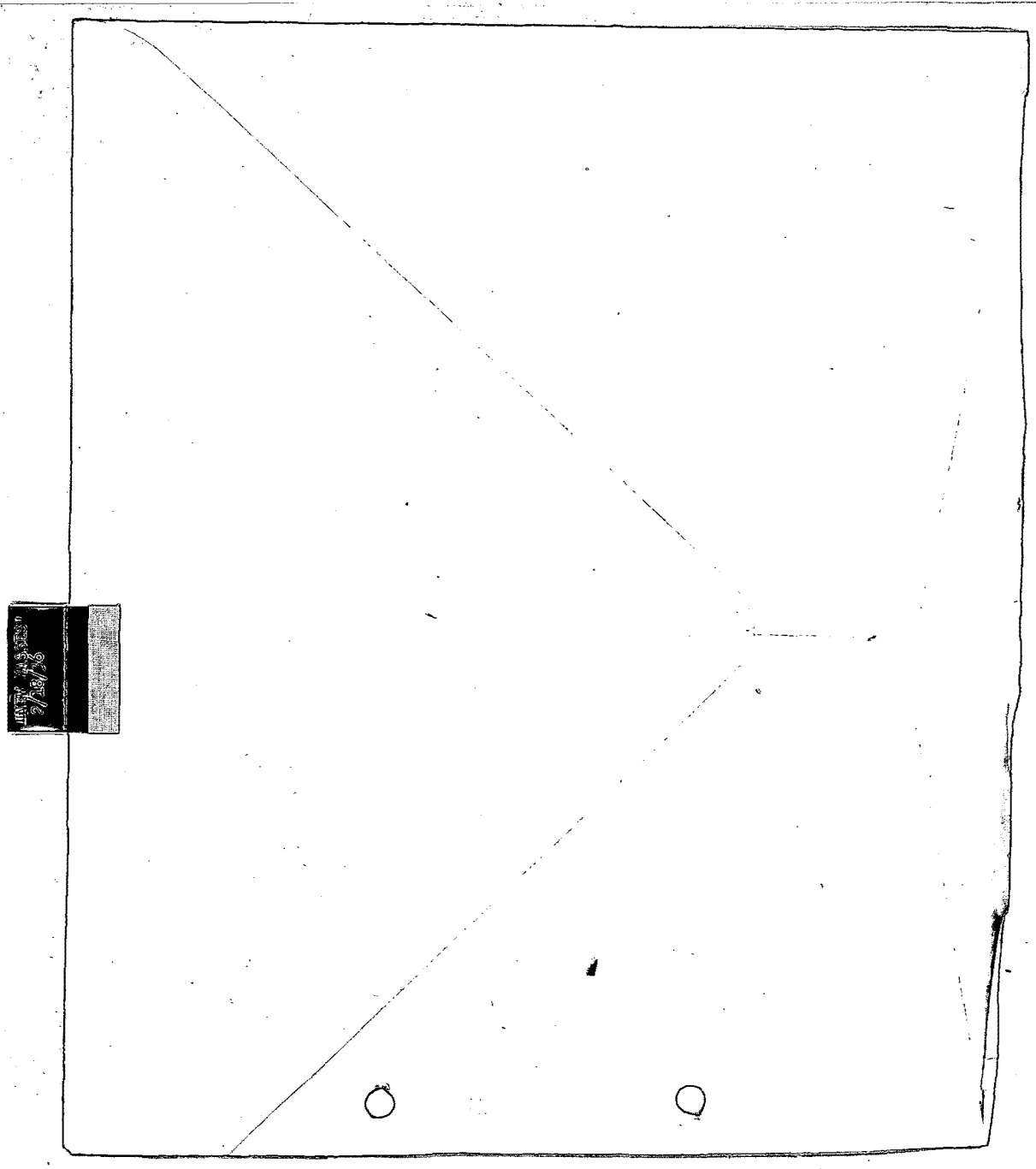
Please return attached file copy of correspondenc after mail is signed to Mr. [redacted] for attachment to Chaplin file, A-5653092. (b)(7)(c)

(for return)

From [redacted] (b)(7)(c)

Division ..... Room No. .....

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement



York Municipal Art Gallery. At the open session of the Congress on the evening of February 14 at Town Hall, Joe Jones will describe the battles which already have been fought over critical, realistic works of art, how such works have been greeted with the sledge-hammer blows of the vigilantes and how workers have rushed to defend murals picturing their struggles. The Negro artist, Aaron Douglas will show the linkage between the brutal exploitation of the Negroes in this country and its reflection in American art; he will explain why the struggles of the Negro people call for the support of progressive artists. Of unusual immediate interest should be Heywood Broun's discussion of the means whereby the intellectual can collaborate with organized workers of all categories in the collective fight against reaction.

THE Congress should prove particularly fruitful from the viewpoint of creative art as well. During the closed sessions there will be analysis and evaluation of the influence of the social basis of art production upon the outlook of the artist himself; of the reconsideration by many artists of their esthetic position in their effort to make their work an effective weapon against reaction; of the creative forms now being developed by artists whose work is in the actual process of re-orientation. From the Congress should emerge not only a clarification of the main issues now facing the artist in his capacity as a worker, but a concrete program for creating a permanent national organization in alliance with the workers' movement which is, of course, the main bulwark against fascism. THE NEW MASSES extends the hand of fraternity to the delegates of the Congress.

Fingerprinting Workers

"ONCE an employe is registered with us, it would be impossible for him to be employed by you again for dishonesty or unsatisfactory service as he would be immediately checked up by our records," says the Scientific Identification Bureau of New York in a letter to hotel employers, recommending its service. For, says the Bureau, we will photograph and fingerprint your employes and it won't cost you a penny. (The employe however pays 50 cents for this privilege.) "What this means to you we need hardly point out," the Bureau continues; and indeed it could not speak a truer word, for this scheme is perhaps the most efficient instrument for blacklisting militant workers that has ever been offered. It costs the employer nothing, it may cost the militant unionized hotel worker his job. And if anyone is skeptical about the dogmatism of our last statement he has only to examine the famous blacklisting methods used all over the country to "weed out" militant unionists. Representatives of the hotel and restaurant unions have protested to the State Labor Department against this fingerprinting system, but without success, for the State Labor Department avows that fingerprinting will be used only in cases of individuals accused of misdemeanors. It would be naive to imagine that picketing would be excluded from this legal category under the "right" circumstances. This reply by the State Labor Department goes suspiciously well with the suggestion in Governor Lehman's annual message that people accused of misdemeanors be fingerprinted by the police. It proves once again the necessity for tireless vigilance over the activities of employers in league with governmental machinery whose practices and suggestions coincide so surprisingly well when it is a matter of undermining labor.

Jersey Judges the Home

"DO YOU believe in the Immaculate Conception?" Robert D. Grossman, Advisory Master of Chancery Court in Newark, New Jersey, asked Mrs. Mabel Eaton. "I don't believe in telling fairy tales to children about the stork," she answered. The court decided that her children must be taken from her. She was "thoroughly imbued with Communistic, atheistic and I.W.W. doctrines," according to the Advisory Master, "even though she does not hold formal membership in these organizations." Mrs. Eaton had, it is true, read *The Communist Manifesto* and attended lectures at the Rand School. It is certainly highly complimentary to Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels that a simple reading of their pamphlet can "thoroughly imbue" one with Communist doctrines, but we fear it is a little less than the compliment the Rand School would wish for itself.

AS a matter of record Mrs. Eaton is now regarded as a Communist and an atheist. "I'd like to know why that's any reason a judge should take her own children from her, anyway?" asks one neighbor. THE NEW MASSES too, would like to know and we are sure that millions of other men and women demand the correct answer to that question. The American Civil Liberties Union has offered support and assistance in fighting this viciously stupid decison through every court in the land.

New Masses

VOL. XVIII, No. 8 CONTENTS FEB. 18, 1936

Editorial Content..... 3
Bills to Fight and Support..... 6
The Tilting Balance.....John Strachey 8
Pekin's General Strike.....Carl Haessler 9
Portrait of a Bachelor Broker
John Vincent Healy 10
In the Polish Cemetery....John L. Spivak 11
Little Orphan Annie, Fascist
Ralph McKinley 14
Elmer Rice Answers Raskob..... 15
The U. S. Army Finds an Angel
Seymour Waldman 16
True Bilt Clothing Shop....Arthur Pense 18
Money for Art.....Ralph Pearson 19
The Artists' Congress..... 20
Correspondence 21
Review and Comment
Papa Partisan and Mother Anvil
Michael Gold 22
California Battleground
Walter Ralston 23
Huey and His Hooey.....A. B. Magil 24
The Students Teach Themselves
Joseph Cohen 25
The Theater.....Stanley Burnshaw 27
Art
William Gropper.....Louis Lozowick 28
Chaplin in "Modern Times"
Robert Forsythe 29
Between Ourselves 30
Drawing by
Russell T. Limbach, William Gropper, Vincent Van Gogh, Mitchell Siporin.

Editor: MICHAEL GOLD; *Associate Editors:* GRANVILLE HICKS, JOSHUA KUNITZ, RUSSELL T. LIMBACH, LOREN MILLER, BRUCE MINTON.

WILLIAM BROWDER, *Business Manager* WILLIAM RANDORF, *Circulation Manager*

Published weekly by WEEKLY MASSES CO., INC., at 31 East 27th Street, New York City. Copyright, 1936, NEW MASSES, INC., Reg. U. S. Patent Office. Drawings and text may not be printed without permission. Entered as second-class matter, June 24, 1926, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879. Single copies 15 cents. Subscription $4.50 a year in U. S. and Colonies and Mexico. Six months $2.50; three months $1.25; Foreign $5.50 a year; six months $3; three months $1.50. Subscribers are notified that no change in address can be effected in less than two weeks. THE NEW MASSES welcomes the work of new writers in prose and verse, and of artists. Manuscripts and drawings must be accompanied by return postage. THE NEW MASSES pays for contributions. 173

Chaplin in "Modern Times"

ROBERT FORSYTHE

IF you have had fears, prepare to shed them; Charlie Chaplin is on the side of the angels. After years of rumors, charges and counter-charges, reports of censorship and hints of disaster, his new film, *Modern Times,* had its world premiere (gala) last week at the Rivoli Theatre, with the riot squad outside quelling the curious mob and with the usual fabulous first-night Broadway audience gazing with some doubt at a figure which didn't seem to be quite the old Charlie. For the first time an American film was daring to challenge the superiority of an industrial civilization based upon the creed of men who sit at flat-topped desks and press buttons demanding more speed from tortured employes. There were cops beating demonstrators and shooting down the unemployed (specifically the father of the waif who is later picked up by Chaplin), there is a belt line which operates at such a pace that men go insane, there is a heart-breaking scene of the helpless couple trying to squeeze out happiness in a little home of their own (a shack in a Hooverville colony). It is the story of a pathetic little man trying bravely to hold up his end in this mad world.

Chaplin's methods are too kindly for great satire but by the very implication of the facts with which he deals, he has created a biting commentary upon our civilization. He has made high humor out of material which is fundamentally tragic. If it were used for bad purposes, if it were made to cover up the hideousness of life and to excuse it, it would be the usual Hollywood product. But the hilarity is never an opiate. When the little man picks up a red flag which has dropped from the rear of a truck and finds himself at the head of a workers' demonstration, it is an uproarious moment, but it is followed by the truth—the cops doing their daily dozen on the heads of the marchers. In the entire film, there is only one moment where he seems to slip. After he meets the girl and gets out of jail for the third time, he hears that the factory is starting up again. What he wants most in the world is a home, where he and his girl can settle down and be happy. It is the same factory where he has previously gone berserk on the assembly line. From the radical point of view, the classic ending would have been Chaplin once again on the belt line, eager to do his best and finding anew that what a man had to look forward to in that hell-hole was servitude and final collapse. Instead of this there is a very funny scene where Charlie and Chester Conklin get mixed up in the machinery in attempting to get it ready for production. Just when they have it ready, a man comes along and orders them out on strike. At this point I was worried. "Uh-huh," I said to myself. "Here it comes. The usual stuff about the irresponsible workers, the bums who won't work when they have a chance." But what follows is a scene of the strikers being beaten up by the police and Charlie back again at his life of struggle. Except for that one sequence the film is strictly honest and right. It is never for a moment twisted about to make a point which will negate everything that has gone before.

If I make it seem ponderous and social rather than hilarious, it is because I came away stunned at the thought that such a film had been made and was being distributed. It's what we have dreamt about and never really expected to see. What luck that the only man in the world able to do it should be doing it! Chaplin has done the entire thing himself, from the financing to the final artistic product. He wrote it, acted in it, directed it, cut it, wrote the music for it and is seeing that it is sold to the distributors who have been frantic to get it. It is not a social document, it is not a revolutionary tract, it is one of the funniest of all Chaplin films, but it is certainly no comfort to the enemy. If they like it, it will be because they are content to overlook the significance of it for the sake of the humor.

And humorous it is. Chaplin has never had a more belly-shaking scene than the one where he is being fed by the automatic machine, with the corn-on-the-cob attachment going daft. The Hooverville hut is a miracle of ruin. When he opens the door, he is brained by a loose beam; when he leans against another door, he finds himself half-drowned in the creek; when he takes up a broom, the roof, which it has been supporting, falls in. He comes dashing out of the dog house for his morning dip and alights in two inches of water in a ditch.

Religion comes off a trifle scorched in the scene where the minister's wife, suffering from gas on the stomach, comes to visit the prisoners in jail. There are hundreds of little characteristic bits which build up the picture of Mr. Common Man faced by life. To the gratification of the world, Chaplin brings back his old roller-skating act, teeter-

JOHN L. SPIVAK

will make his first public appearance

upon returning to America on

MARCH 1, 1936 — MECCA TEMPLE

under the auspices of

NEW MASSES FORUM

ing crabily on the edge of the rotunda in the department store where he is spending the night (one night only) as a watchman. He gives the waif (splendidly played by Paulette Goddard) *her first good meal in* months and a night's rest in a bed in the furniture department. His desire to get away from the cruel world is so strong that he deliberately gets himself arrested, stoking up with two full meals in a cafeteria and then rapping on the window for the attention of a policeman when he nears the cashier's desk.

From the standpoint of humor, however, the picture is not a steady roar. The reason for it is simple: You can't be jocular about such things as starvation and unemployment. Even the people who are least affected by the misery of others are not comfortable when they see it. They are not moved by it; they resent it. "What do you want to bring up a lot of things like that for?" That Chaplin has been able to present a comic statement of serious matters without perverting the problem into a joke is all the more to his credit. It is a triumph not only of his art but of his heart. What his political views are, I don't know and don't care. He has the feelings of an honest man and that is enough. There are plenty of people in Hollywood with honest feelings but with the distributive machinery in the hands of the most reactionary forces in the country, there is no possibility of honesty in films dealing with current ideas. It is this fact which makes *Modern Times* such an epoch-making event from our point of view. As I say, only Chaplin could have done it. Except for the one scene I have mentioned, he has never sacrificed the strict line of the story for a laugh. That is so rare as to be practically unknown in films. *Modern Times* itself is rare. To anyone who has studied the set-up, financial and ideological, of Hollywood, *Modern Times* is not so much a fine motion picture as an historical event.

SCOTTSBORO DEFENSE BALL
FRIDAY, February 21
10 P. M. to 4 A. M.
75c in advance
$1 at door
at the
Savoy Ballroom
140 St. & Lenox Ave.
in
HARLEM
Battle of Swing Music!
Trocking Contest!
Giant "Jam" Session
Nat'l Com. Defense Political Prisoners
R. 534, 156 5th Avenue. WAtkins 9-0420
Endorsed by: Scottsboro Defense Committee

TYPEWRITERS
Including FOREIGN LANGUAGES
Rentals latest models, immediate delivery, special rates.
TYTELL TYPEWRITER CO., 206 B'way, N.Y. CO 7-9655

PAUL CROSBIE
INSURANCE
26 Years Experience Frequent Savings
135 WILLIAM STREET BEekman 3-5262

Between Ourselves

STUART DAVIS, secretary of the American Artists' Congress, will open the Friday evening meeting at Town Hall with an outline of the events leading up to the Congress. The complete program of this open session includes the following: Paul Manship, on the threat of fascism to the established artists; Rockwell Kent, "What Is Worth Fighting For?"; Joe Jones, "Suppression of American Art"; Heywood Broun, "Suppression in Letters"; Margaret Bourke-White, "The Position of the Artist in the Soviet Union"; Aaron Douglas, "The Negro in American Culture"; George Biddle, "Nazi Olympics Art Show." Peter Blume will speak on "The Artist Must Choose." (Admission, 35 cents to $1.10.)

The closed sessions will be held at the New School for Social Research. On Saturday morning Jerome Klein, Meyer Schapiro and Lynd Ward will discuss problems and methods of group action. The afternoon session will be devoted to "Problems of the American Artist"; the Sunday morning session to "Economic Problems of the American Artist." Plans for a permanent organization will be discussed at the final session on Sunday afternoon.

Readers desiring to enter our current Cartoon Title Contest should watch the column of contest news which appears every week in our full-page advertisement in THE NEW MASSES. By following the directions given they will be able to avoid making mistakes in sending their entries.

Another meeting of physicians has been called by THE NEW MASSES for Thursday, February 13, at 8:30 P. M. in Room 608 at Steinway Hall (111 West 57th Street, New York City). The program and organization committee, named at the last meeting, will make its report.

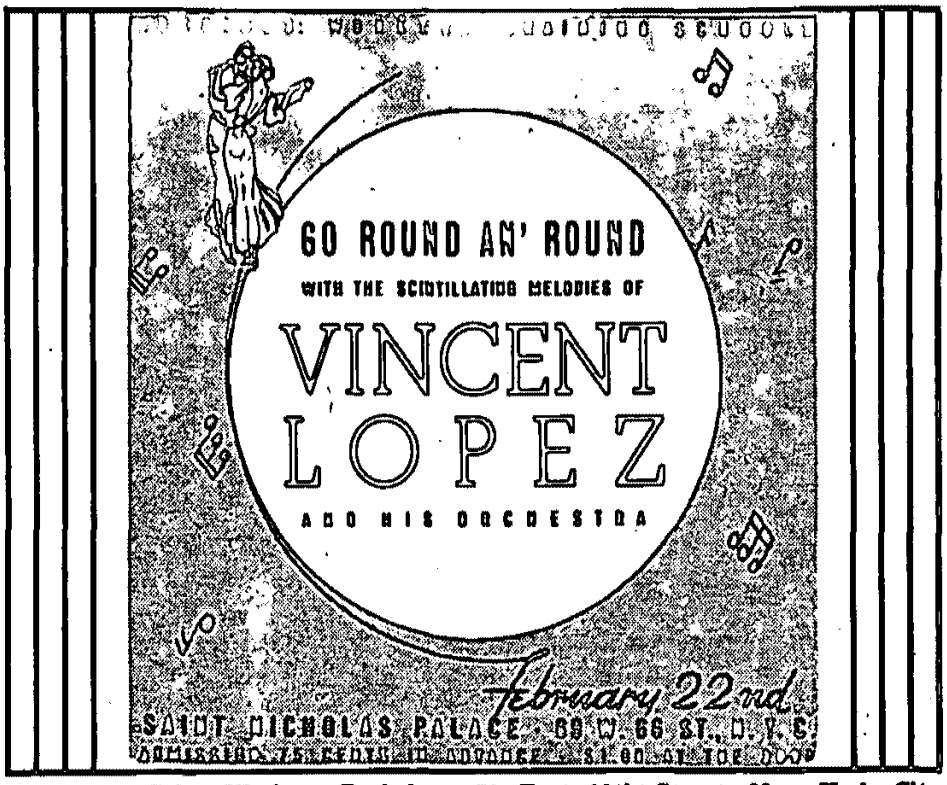
T. Maxwell and Sophie Anzel have back copies of THE NEW MASSES which are available to organizations or individuals interested.

The Theater Union Sunday Night program (February 16 at the Civic Repertory Theater) includes a new play by John Wexley: *Running Dogs*, on the subject of the Red Army in China. Among the other numbers on an interesting program for the benefit of the Theater Union's $15,000 drive are *A Letter to the President* and a number of *Satires in Song*, by Paul Peters and George Sklar with music by Jerome Moross.

Seymour Waldman's article in this issue is the first of three analyses on the war danger now facing the American people. The second article will appear in an early issue.

DENOGRAPH COMPANY
OFFERS BY NEW OFFSET PROCESS
Bulletins, letterheads, pamphlets, books, etc. No charge setting up and typing bulletins. Call for a representative. Strictly union shop.
799 Broadway, Room 202, ST 9-0524

Prominent Negro Artists Entertain in an Exotic Review



Tickets on Sale: Workers Bookshop, 50 East 13th Street, New York City

Ted Tinsley Says

BARGAIN DAY

General Electric nows joins other corporations which play little games with people in their advertisements. General Electric plays "true or false" with a series of questions designed to support the theme that G. E. is producing "more goods for more people at less cost."

The ad asks whether it is true or false that a 60-watt electric bulb which cost 15 cents in 1940 now costs 14 cents plus tax. It is true, says G.E., without explaining why it should be easier to shell out tax money than any other kind of money.

We also learn that an 8-cubic-foot refrigerator costs $12.30 less than it did 13 years ago.

As you read on you feel richer and richer and richer.

• • •

In no time at all you become convinced that everybody is crazy except General Electric. Why, things are cheap today, dirt cheap! If we're strapped at the end of the week, it's only because we're out of money. If we could only control our extravagance and stop spending money on foolish baubles such as food, we'd have no troubles at all!

The ad goes on to suggest that we snicker at "pessimists" who tell us that "everybody's jacking prices up," or that "things aren't as good as they used to be."

Unfortunately, the ad also remarks that G.E. delivers a lot for the money even "when the cost of most things is almost double."

You see, you old pessimist you, it's only "most things" that cost almost double what they used to cost. Don't you dare come around with your sour puss and complain merely on the basis of most things! What kind of attitude is that?

• • •

After leading off with questions that indicate a lowering of General Electric prices, we suddenly read, "Of course some of our prices at General Electric are up, as well as down." Why, of course. An electric bulb, a fluorescent lamp, and an arc-welding set are cheaper. But "a popular model electric range is up $75.45 in 13 years. . . ."

This shouldn't bother you at all. It all works out. On every 60-watt electric bulb you buy, you save one cent over 1940 prices—if you don't figure the tax. Even though the electric range is up in price, have you ever considered that the savings you will achieve on 7,545 60-watt electric bulbs will make up the difference? Things even out in the end, and if you find you are unable to use 60-watt bulbs at a fast enough rate to effect these savings, General Electric will gladly send a man around to smash them for you.

Anyway, it's nice to know that an arc-welding set is cheaper. No home is really a home without an arc-welding set.

• • •

Hurry with your contributions to this column for the support of the Daily Worker and The Worker. The papers need the money desperately!

Maurice Becker, Artist, Writes on Rosenberg Case

Editor, Feature Section:

Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, parents, lovers of peace, must not perish on Jan. 12 in the American style crematory of the instigators of 'Operation Meatgrinders.' From the shocking rantings of the judge Irving Kaufman and the lack of any corroborating evidence against them, it is clear that the Rosenbergs are the victims of today's hysteria in a frameup of the cold war grown hot. Protests from the world over affirm this view.

Sing Sing and Korea and Kojedo—the tie that links these widely separated death traps runs through the three-fingers of racketeer-chief Brown (who has blessed the Rosenberg prosecutor Saypol, now a judge, U. S. Attorney Lane and various corrupt figures in high places) to the gloves of the generals at the Pentagon.

We must bombard President Truman with demands for the commutation of the Rosenberg's death sentence! Though millions have died needlessly in this blood-soaked era, let us assure that our humanity be not numbered among the casualties.

Yours for Operation Sanity!

MAURICE BECKER.

Large Audience Attracted at Forum on Chaplin's 'Limelight'

An audience of nearly 300 heard David Platt's talk on Charles Chaplin at the Jefferson School Sunday night.

The speaker traced the growth of Chaplin's art from 1916 to 1952, pointing out the impact of labor's struggles after world war one on his work.

He said that as his satires became sharper, the attacks against him became stronger, beginning in 1917 when he made "The Immigrant," a democratic film that showed hunger in the midst of plenty in a country at war supposedly for a good cause, and culminating in Attorney General McGranery's attempt to drive him out of the country.

The speaker said Chaplin was being persecuted not on grounds of "immorality" — "that's funny coming from one of the most corrupt and immoral governments in the history of our country"—but because of his desire for peace and belief in the co-existence of diffrent political systems and because he once said this about the Communists: "They are ordinary people like ourselves. They love beauty. They love life. They are mothers who take great pride in their son's education. They want to see them as scientists, artists, who can help create a finer world. They are not a wild people. They don't eat their young."

He is being persecuted, Platt said because he refused to lump Stalin with Hitler in his anti-fascist film "Great Dictator" and because his new film "Limelight" is not a warmongering film by a film designed to create beauty, good feeling, kindness, generosity and tolerance.

The speaker quoted from a letter sent to him by Howard Selsam, director of Jefferson School praising Chaplin's materialist philosophy which he (Selsam) said, was presented in "Limelight" with "intense human warmth and love for people and with consummate artistry.

"Even though the film says nothing about the political issues of today," said Selsam, "even though the characters bear little relation to workingclass (though they have known and suffered grinding poverty) his call is clear and poignant: Life not death! Peace not war!"

• • •

Platt agreed wholeheartedly with Selsam's tribute. He said he had received other letters from people who insist that "Limelight" represents a retreat for Chaplin, a betrayal of his principles.

Some of these letters, Platt said, give the impression that Chaplin has used his great gifts to spread hatred and war.

"But he hasn't done that at all," said the speaker, "although the enemy would dearly love to tie his genius to their war chariot."

What Chaplin has given us, the speaker continued, is a film that inspires love of life, more human fellowship, more democracy, individuality, honest human relationships and peace.

"These things are no longer given to us by the bourgeoisie, driving ahead to war and fascism," he said. "They must be fought for, as Chaplin is fighting for them."

Of course, Platt added, "Chaplin has been considerably restrained in his genius by the tremendous intellectual assault against him which has forced him to limit his drama to the trials and tribulations of two people.

"But shall we blame the artist for that?" he asked. "Should not the blame rest on the witchhunters who have compelled Chaplin to bend a little under their vicious attacks?"

Chaplin has bent with the wind, but he has not budged from his position, the speaker said, declaring that "Limelight" says the things the artist has always been saying in defense of human rights, but in an oblique, instead of his usual direct manner.

In France and in England, the speaker pointed out, "Limelight" is getting a tremendous welcome from the entire labor and progressive movement. They see the film as a "great humanist contribution—a film around which the fight for the preservation of democratic art can be waged."

Chaplin's film, he said, represents the best of democratic art.

There was overwhelming support from the audience for this point of view.

A SCENE from 'World Festival of Song and Dance,' thrilling Soviet film of the 1952 Berlin Youth Festival now in its second week at the Stanley. On the same bill is "The Whale Hunt," a full-length documentary shot in the Antarctic.

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

Three Volunteer Scouts

WHEN ROY CAMPANELLA'S barnstorming team played a team of Negro League All Stars in Memphis last month, the players were so impressed by the fine hurling of 22 year old Marshall Bridges of the Memphis Red Sox that three of them promptly recommended him to their big league clubs. Monte Irvin dropped a note to the Giants about Bridges, Joe Black tipped off Brooklyn, and Harry Simpson let Cleveland in on the prospect. Either Irvin acted first or the Giants went highest. Anyhow Bridges, bought for a reported $10,000, has been assigned right up to the Giants' Minneapolis farm in the Triple A American Association.

•

Pre-vuing Three College Quints

"HIGH SCHOOL basketball player" wants our pre-season opinion of the local basketball teams which he "will see over television in the Garden." Here is a capsule comment on three of them, NYU, St. Johns and Seton Hall, subject to rapid and drastic revision after a look at them in actual competition:

NYU—The team lost Bunt, Brasco and Seaman. They won't miss the latter particularly, with two strong big men in senior Capt. Mark Solomon, whose ruggedness and scoring eye make him a very, "big" 6-4, and Boris Nachamkin, the 6-6 youngster from Jefferson High who seems much improved over his soph form. They can play an alternating pivot. Nachamkin is a good corner man, fast for his size and a nice outside shot. He may come very fast as a high scorer this year.

Moving to the fore as the team "quarterback" will be 5-10 junior Ralph Naimoli, very fast, smart, and aggressive. Rounding out the first five as of now are Hal Weitz, who has one of the best set shots I've ever seen and lacks only speed afoot to be great, and Ted Elsberg, another Erasmus product, good shot and driver with close-in scoring knack. This pair runs around 6-1: Two good reserves are 6-4 Doherty, a junior who is developing well, and Tony De Luca, a six foot soph who looked like a potential great star as a freshman last year. Over-all, the team, with Nachamkin a key figure, could improve on last year's record of 19-8, but doesn't seem offhand like a topline championship outfit. If it doesn't try to fastbreak all the time, but develops a pattern to use its talents, it could surprise. But that's quite an "if" since it's no secret that when it comes to team pattern the NYU players have to coach themselves.

SETON HALL has the top big man of them all in 6-11 Walt Dukes. This Negro star from Rochester is no gangling "freak" just getting by on height, but a real all round athlete (track star too) good enough for the pros right now. With him as a star, Seton Hall rates right up as tourney timber before a ball is tossed up. As for the rest, Richie Regan, 6-2, is a very fine floorman and if Mickey Hannon, a 6-2 scoring phenom from Adams High in Queens who has been out with bum knees for two years, is really ready to go as reported, the club doesn't need too much more.

ST. JOHNS lost a powerful trio in Zawoluk, McMahon and McGilvray. On hand for new coach Dusty DeStafano is some pretty good potential, however, with a couple of last year's newcomers developing. Jim Davis, 6-6, smooth corner man, is back and improved. so: Solly Walker, 6-3 of Boys High, no longer bothered by a leg injury, is really exploiting his great speed, drive and defensive ability. Senior Frank Cianconteri, 5-10, a good shot and floorman, will quarterback. In the pivot will be veterans Don Dunn, 6-7 and Jim Walsh, a tremendous 6-5. The extent to which these two come along means a lot. Dick Duckett, a fancy six foot driver, will start, and Phil Sagona, a six foot soph who showed a lot of potential as a freshman may break in. This could be a better ball club than one might think given the loss of the "big three."

•

It Was Jackie at Second 3-1

AS YOU MAY recall, a picked committee of 24 scribes voting a National League All-Star team for UP gave second base to Red Schoendienst over Jackie Robinson, a pick examined here at the time in some detail. Later, "Sporting News" announced its big league Allstar team as picked for it by ALL the members of the Baseball Writers. Robinson, of course, was the second baseman. Now here is the voting. Robinson—141. Schoendienst—43.

•

Opinions of Dotty and Emery . . .

Dear Les:

Ha, ha, our Giants won and the great Browns lost today. Now which is the consistent team? Perhaps neither of them can be as consistent as expected, for the other teams in the NFL (except for Dallas) have gotten themselves a bunch of good new rookies.

Look at the league standings, as of today: a four-way tie in the West, and a three-way tie in the East. Benners at last got a chance to show his stuff today, and made good, and you and we and many others predicted that he should. It will be no great surprise to us if he replaces Conerly as first-string QB for the Giants. After all, Conerly is in the fifth year of his five-year contract.

You made a couple of errors of fact in a couple of your columns this week. One of them was partially corrected.

You noted that the Philly Eagles broke the jimcrow color line, after someone corrected you, but the Eagles have two Negro backs, not one. Ralph Goldston, formerly of Youngstown U., who scored those two touchdowns that were the margin of victory in the Eagles "upset" of the Browns today, was the first Negro signed by the Eagles.

In writing about the Knicks, you said that the McGuire brothers are from Brooklyn. To our knowledge, they come from Rockaway, and they operate a bar-hotel on Beach 108th St. in Rockaway. Speaking of New Yorkers, how about Ray Lumpp, that very capable sub for the Knicks' guards, be they Zaslofsky, Dick McGuire or Braun? Ray went to Newtown H. S. in Elmhurst, Queens, and then to NYU. Do you really think that Al McGuire is a "rousing fireball," as you wrote? His play is not always so "fireballish." At times, he looks quite clumsy and foolish.

How about Nat Holman? He surely deserves a chance to clear himself, and he certainly can't be the main one responsible for city's professionalized basketeers, but what was he doing vacationing over in Franco's fascist Spain. . . .

vacationing over in Franco's fascist Spain.—DOTTY and EMERY.

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

(1) Agency Sending Correspondence:	(2) Agency Reference:	(3) Agency Subject or Title	(4) This Fanfold No.:
Dept. of Army [illegible]	dhj/oag/56419/gch	CHAPLIN, Charles Spencer [redacted]	2402 [illegible]

(5) Classification of Correspondence: UNCLASS.	CONFID.	SECRET	TOP SECRET	(6) Date of [redacted]ncy Transmittal:		(9) Copies of Transmittal Communication: NO. RECEIVED	NO. MADE BY INS
	X			12/4/52	12/12/52	2	1

(7) Summary:	(8) Relating INS File Nos.:	(10) Copies of Enclosures to Transmittal Communication: NO. RECEIVED	NO. MADE BY INS
Summary of Info. Re: to Charles Spencer Chaplin (b)(7)(c)	A-5653092	(1)	
		(2)	
		(3)	
		(4)	
		(5)	
		(6)	
		(7)	
		(8)	
		(9)	
		(10)	
		(11)	
		(12)	

(11) To:	(12) To:	(13) To:
Mr [redacted]	District Dir ector Los Ang elesm Cal.	District Director San Francisco, Cal.
Date: 12/12/52	Date: 12/12/52	Date: 12/12/52
For: [illegible] A-5653092	For: information and files 1600-41933 and loaned A-56 53092	For: information - your A-5653092 T, 11/13/52 to DD, Baltimore, Md.
From: Conf Files	From: Investigations Div. Central Office	From: Investigations Div. Central Office

(14) Disposition (*Place or places where filed and date filed*) (*If space insufficient, show "Continued," and continue on reverse, from bottom up*):

COPIES OF TRANSMITTAL COMMUNICATION:

1 copy in Inv. Div. record at C.O. 12/12/52

COPIES OF ENCLOSURES: (b)(7)(c)

[redacted] as report of this review of G-2 records

Form INV-52
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE
(6-12-52)

16—66919-1

(See reverse side for instructions)

SECURITY INFORMATION CONTROL RECORD
(For Intelligence Information Received From Other Agencies)

297

Referred to another gov't agency

[redacted]

1600-41933 Inv
December 12, 1952

District Director, New York, N.Y.

District Director, Los Angeles, California

0300-427798; CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

Attention: Chief, Investigation Section

Central Office in memorandum dated December 2, 1952 furnished copy of Federal Bureau of Investigation report dated November 12, 1952 containing detailed information concerning the background of Max Eastman, and the nature of the publication, "The Liberator" to which Eastman has testified that Chaplin donated $1000.00. Copy of this Federal Bureau of Investigation report is attached.

It is requested that Mr. Eastman be re-interviewed in order to clearly establish the exact circumstances under which the money was donated, and also to establish whether Eastman's conversations with Chaplin circa 1920-1922 covered any indication of Chaplin's actual Communist Party membership.

Since this is the only copy of the aforementioned Federal Bureau of Investigation report available to this office, it is requested that it be returned together with report of your re-interview.

AIR MAIL
In duplicate
Encl:

DECLASSIFIED

cc--CO(1) Atten: Asst.Comm.Inv.Div.
Your A-5 653 092

(b)(7)(c)

[redacted]

Associate Commissioner, Enforcement

11-7-83
Date

RECEIVED
DEC 18 1952
CONFIDENTIAL FILES

RECEIVED
DEC 18 1952
INVESTIGATION DIVISION

[redacted]

[redacted]

1600-41933 Inv
December 11, 1952

Officer in Charge, El Centro, California

District Director, Los Angeles, California

Your file number unknown; CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

Information has been received that CHAPLIN and PAULETTE GODDARD occupied a bungalow apartment at the El Mirador Hotel, Palm Springs, California, sometime during the winter of 1932 -1933, and the Central Office has directed that the hotel records be examined and copies of any material therein relating to Chaplin be secured.

Please conduct appropriate investigation, and furnish this office three photostatic copies of any existing hotel registration signed by Chaplin during the period, or showing his residence there with GODDARD. Before photostating, the original should be initialed and dated by the hotel manager, so that there will be no legal difficulties if it should later become necessary to introduce these records in evidence.

In duplicate
cc--C.O. Atten: Asst. Com.Inv.div.
Your A 5 563 092

DECLASSIFIED

[redacted]

(b)(7)(c)

[redacted]

Associate Commissioner, Enforcement

11-1-82
Date

RECEIVED
DEC 17 1952
CONFIDENTIAL FILES

[redacted]

1600-41933 Inv.
December 10, 1952

Officer in Charge, Portland, Oregon

District Director, Los Angeles, California

Your 1209-7814; November 6, 1952; CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

The Central Office has suggested that JOHN LEECHbe re-interviewed regarding that part of his statement of June 22, 1950, wherein he testified to a meeting he had STANLEY LAWRENCE arrange between JACK JOHNSTON of the Communist Party Central Committee and CHAPLIN, to be held in the home of FRANK TUTTLE during the winter of 1935-1936.

Tuttle has made a sworn statement denying any contact with Johnston, or any meeting in his home at which Chaplin was present. This statement also refutes testimony given by Leech regarding the "party line" content of Chaplin's motion picture, "Modern Times".

A copy of Tuttle's statement dated October 31, 1952 is transmitted herewith for your guidance during the interview with Leech; if Leech can recall additional details, a new statement should be taken from him and furnished this office in triplicate, with the return of the enclosure.

AIRMAIL
In duplicate
Encl:

cc--C.O.,Att: Asst.Comm.Inv.Div.
Your A 5 693 092

(b)(7)(c)

[redacted]

Associate Commissioner, Enforcement

11-1-80
Date

[redacted]

1600-41933 Inv.
December 10, 1952

E. DeWitt Marshall, Attache ,
United States Embassy, Mexico City, D.F.

District Director, Los Angeles, California

Your 2016/501: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

(b)(6) [redacted] former military attache at the United States Embassy, Mexico City, has been suggested as possibly having information or evidence of value in this case, particularly regarding visits Chaplin may have made to Mexico or other Central or South American countries surreptitiously, regarding the identities of any of Chaplin's paramours, in or out of the United States, and regarding Chaplin's membership in, affiliation with or financial support of the Communist movement.

(b)(6)

The latest information available to this office is that [redacted] is married to a Mexican alien, [redacted] that he has Mexican children; and that he is now residing at Mexico City, possibly at [redacted] Mexico D.F., Mexico, which was his address in 1948.

(b)(6)

Please interview [redacted] for any assistance he may render in our investigation.

(b)(6)

In dup.
Air Mail
cc--CO, Atten: Asst. Com. Inv. Div.
Your A 5 653 092

DECLASSIFIED

(b)(7)(c)

[redacted]
Associate Commissioner, Enforcement

11-1-80
Date

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

(1) Agency Sending Correspondence:	(2) Agency Reference:	(3) Agency Subject or Title	(4) This Fanfold No.:
FBI	100-12[redacted]0	CHAPLIN, Charles Sep[redacted]	2103

(5) Classification of Correspondence: UNCLASS.	CONFID.	SECRET	TOP SECRET	(6) Date of Agency Transmittal:	(9) Copies of Transmittal Communication: NO. RECEIVED	NO. MADE BY INS
	X			12/9/52	2	

(7) Summary:

Re; to INS memo dated 10/23/52 INV-GGB

(b)(7)(c)

(8) Relating INS File Nos.:

A-56[redacted]53092

(10) Copies of Enclosures to Transmittal Communication:

NO. RECEIVED	NO. MADE BY INS
(1)	
(2)	
(3)	
(4)	
(5)	
(6)	
(7)	
(8)	
(9)	
(10)	
(11)	
(12)	

(11) To:	(12) To:	(13) To:
Mr. [redacted]	District Director Los Angeles, Cal.	
Date: 12/12/52	Date: 12/12/52	Date:
For: A-5653092	For: Information - files 1600-41933 and loaned A-5653092	For:
From: Conf.Files	From: Investigations Div. Central Office	From:

(14) Disposition (*Place or places where filed and date filed*) (*If space insufficient, show "Continued," and continue on reverse, from bottom up*):

COPIES OF TRANSMITTAL COMMUNICATION:

1 copy in Inv. Div. record at C.O. 12/12/52

COPIES OF ENCLOSURES:

Form INV-52
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE
(6-12-52)

10—68919-1

(See reverse side for instructions)

SECURITY INFORMATION CONTROL RECORD
(For Intelligence Information Received From Other Agencies)

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

January 29, 1953

MEMORANDUM FOR FILE

Re: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN
A-5653092

On December 10, 1952, eleven copies of the memorandum to the Attorney General were prepared for the Commissioner's signature, with distribution as follows:

(1) Two copies - Attorney General
(2) One copy - Commissioner
(3) One copy - Deputy Commissioner
(4) One copy - Assistant Commissioner, Investigations Division
(5) One copy - Chief, Subversive Alien Branch
(6) One copy - LOG, held by undersigned
(7) One copy - Investigations Division Record
(8) One copy - District Director, Los Angeles
(9) One copy - District Director, New York
(10) One copy - Extra

The copies for the Attorney General, Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner, Branch Chief, undersign's log, and file, were distributed on December 10. It is believed that copies for the Attorney General were personally handed to him on December 11. Colonel Habberton returned his copy to Mr. Farrell on December 11, and the copy is now being retained in Mr. Farrell's office. One copy each were sent to Los Angeles and New York on December 12.

When the Attorney General requested further memorandum regarding the Chaplin case on January 12, 1953, it was decided that there were no significant developments which had occurred subsequent to the report of December 10 and for that reason, the Attorney General was furnished a copy of the memorandum of December 10. For this purpose the copy originally furnished to Mr. Farrell was utilized, first page being retyped because of the rubber stamp endorsement to Mr. Farrell.

(b)(7)(c)

The Investigations Division Record now contains copy originally designated for Mr. [redacted] copy originally designated for Mr. [redacted] LOG and spare copy, in addition to the file copy.

(b)(7)(c)

[redacted]
Investigator

CGB:emp

1600-41933 Inv.
December 4, 1952

District Director, New York, N.Y.

District Director, Los Angeles, California

0300-427793; CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

Attention: Chief, Investigation Section (b)(7)(c)

There is attached copy of report of Investigator [redacted] dated this date covering interview with EDWARD CHANEY.

You will note on page 2 of the report the information given by Chaney differs considerably from that furnished by GUNTHER REINHARDT as reported in your report of November 21, 1952. It is suggested that Reinhardt be questioned closely for clarification, particularly as regards his interviewing Chaplin in a dressing room at Carnegie Hall.

It will also be noted that Chaney refers to a "Waldo Frank testimonial dinner" in New York, early in December 1942. This may be identical with the dinner reportedly held at the Hotel Pennsylvania, December 3, 1942 in connection with Russian War Relief. Please obtain further details regarding these dinners in order that it will be available as a basis for questioning the alien, if and when, he applies for re-admission.

If it is possible from information given by Chaney, please determine the identity and obtain a photograph of the "tall, enormously big" man who may have been a Daily Worker correspondent to interview Chaplin about October 16, 1942.

cc--C.O. Inv.Div.
Your A 5 565 092
Attention is invited to the further details set forth on page 3 of Investigator's report regarding the connection between Chaplin and William C. Bullitt whom we have already suggested should be interviewed (memorandum of November 3, 1952) either through the Ambassador to Japan or through the Central Office after Bullitt's return to the United States. Since preparation of the attached report, it has been learned from Chaney that Bullitt was asking Chaplin if he would consider an invitation, if offered , to go to Russia for the purpose of making a picture there. Chaplin's answer was unknown to Chaney.

Carded

(b)(7)(c) [redacted]

RECEIVED DEC 9 1952 INVESTIGATION DIVISION

9510

Form ADM-550
(Rev. 10-1-51)

REQUISITION FOR DUPLICATING

(Prepare in Quadruplicate)

FOR SERVICES AND SUPPLIES SECTION

Requisition No.: 3170

Date Submitted: ~~DEC 9, 1952~~ 32

Attachments:

1. ORIGINATING OFFICE:

Date: Dec 9, 1952

Priority Processing Approved: _____ *Assistant Commissioner*

Division: Investigation Branch ~~Section~~: Subversive Alien Approved: _____ *Section Chief*

2. FORM NO., TITLE, OR OTHER IDENTIFICATION OF WORK: *(Attachments will be returned to Originating Office)*

A-5653092 CSC case ("Mew Masses" 2-1-44 "Art Young, His Life and Times)

Number of Copies Required: 3 Number of Pages: 32 Size of Work: _____ X _____

Print on [ ] one side [ ] both sides of paper.

3. FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION CALL:

Name: [redacted] (b)(7)(c) Phone Ext.: 343 Room: 2-1121

4. PROCESS DESIRED: *(Check appropriate boxes -- If "Special Instructions" specify in Item 5)*

Special Instructions [ ]

A - PREPARATION		B - SUGGESTED METHOD		C - TYPE OF PAPER		D - OTHER OPERATIONS	
Vari-Type	[ ]	Mimeograph	[ ]	Bond	[ ]	Assemble	[x]
Stencil	[ ]	Multilith	[ ]	Letterhead	[ ]	Staple	[x]
Stenafax	[ ]	Photostat	[ ]	Memorandum	[ ]	Drill	[ ]
Multilith	[ ]	Duo-Photo	[ ]	Mimeograph	[ ]	Facsimile Signature	[ ]
		Photo-Print	[ ]				
		Quickest Method	[ ]	Color: _____			

5. REMARKS OR SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS:

3 copies photo-offset PRIORITY

6. DISPOSITION: *(If no box is checked - Plate, Negative, Stencil, etc., will be destroyed)*

A - Destroy [ ] B - Return [x] C - Hold for [ ] months

(Do not check unless there is a definite justification for retention in Item 5)

7. DISTRIBUTION:

A - SERVICE WIDE
(Check appropriate box or boxes)

Same as for --

Administrative Manual	[ ]
Laws and Regulations	[ ]
Operations Instructions	[ ]
Immigration Manual	[ ]
Naturalization Manual	[ ]
Personnel Memo	[ ]
Telegraphic Code	[ ]

B - CENTRAL OFFICE

Division Heads	[ ]
Oper. Advrs., Chief Exrs. & Insprs.	[ ]
Section Chiefs	[ ]
All Employees	[ ]
Central Office Memo	[ ]
Return all Copies to Originating Office	[x]
Balance to Stock Room	[ ]

C - DISTRICT OFFICES
(Insert Quantity)

Each District Office [ ]

St. Albans	[ ]	Chicago	[ ]
Boston	[ ]	Kansas City	[ ]
New York	[ ]	Seattle	[ ]
Philadelphia	[ ]	San Francisco	[ ]
Baltimore	[ ]	San Antonio	[ ]
Miami	[ ]	El Paso	[ ]
Buffalo	[ ]	Los Angeles	[ ]
Detroit	[ ]	Honolulu	[ ]

D - Distribute according to Attached List [ ]

1 copy to Mone for Library 12/10/52 [illegible]

[redacted]

(b)(7)(c)

Associate Commissioner, Enforcement — Date

A 5 653 092
December 4, 1952

District Director, Los Angeles, California

(b)(7)(c) [redacted] Officer in Charge, Nogales, Arizona

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN; Your 1600/41933

Attached are original and two copies of statement taken today from Mrs. Sue Hoffman Clark alias Mrs. Franklin T. Clark at Tubac, Arizona.

Also attached, for your information, are copies of the letter which Mrs. Clark wrote to this Service.

Encs.

DECLASSIFIED

CC - CENTRAL OFFICE: ATTENTION: Raymond F. Farrell,
Assistant Commissioner, Investigations Division

With one carbon copy of statement

[redacted] (b)(7)(c)

(b)(7)(c) [redacted]

RECEIVED DEC 9 1952 SUBVERSIVE ALIEN BRANCH

RECEIVED DEC 9 1952 INVESTIGATION DIVISION

CONF[redacted]

A-5653092 INV

The Attorney General

Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization

CHARLES SPENCER CHA[redacted]

DECLASSIFIED

During our conference of November 28th you requested that a memorandum be prepared covering the various lines of inquiry being pursued at this time with respect to the admissibility of the subject, the results of which are to be used in the event he reapplies for admission to the United States. The instant memorandum sets forth the possible grounds for Chaplin's exclusion which may be at issue, the lines of inquiry being pursued to develop these grounds and a summary of the currently available information applicable to each.

Chaplin may be excludable under the following provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act:

Section 212(a)(9)
Section 212(a)(27)
Section 212(a)(28)(C)(i) or (v)
~~Section 212~~(a)(28)(F)(i)
Section 212(a)(29)(C)

I. Section 212(a)(9) substantially provides for the exclusion of aliens who admit having committed acts which constitute the essential elements of a crime involving moral turpitude. It appears pertinent to develop evidence that Chaplin may have committed one or more of the following crimes which, as defined by California statute, may involve moral turpitude:

Adultery in California during 1941-1942

Conspiracies to commit abortions in California during 1941-1942

Contributing to the delinquency of a minor, in California during 1924

Statutory rape, in California during 1924

The evidence thus developed is intended as a basis for questioning Chaplin with a view to securing his admission or denial of commission of each essential element of each individual crime. In the event Chaplin denies the commission of the elements of one of these crimes,

RECEIVED
DEC 11 1952
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER

File copy for
Ass't Comm.
S.A.B.
Gen Br.
S&S Br.
Deputy Commr.

(b)(7)(c) [redacted]

Associate Commissioner, Enforcement — Date 11-1-52

A-5653092

DECLASSIFIED

the evidence adduced may be presented to a grand jury with a request for an indictment for perjury on the ground that the questions are material to his admissibility. A subsequent successful prosecution, completed while Chaplin's application for admission was still pending (he having been paroled into the United States for trial) may render him liable to exclusion under that portion of Section 212(a)(9) which deals with aliens who have been convicted of a crime involving moral turpitude, i.e. perjury.

It should be noted that if Chaplin applies for readmission prior to December 24, 1952 his exclusion cannot be based upon his admission of the elements of any of these crimes since the Act of February 5, 1917 provides for the exclusion of aliens who admit the commission of a crime involving moral turpitude prior to entry.

The appendix hereto contains definitions of these crimes together with pertinent citations from the California Penal Code.

A(1) The lines of inquiry being pursued with respect to Chaplin's possible commission of adultery in California during 1941-1942 are: the securing of testimony of women who cohabited with Chaplin during periods when he was married to his several spouses, and the securing of such corroborative evidence as may be available.

(2) Evidence which is currently available with respect to this crime consists of:

(a) In connection with an earlier application for a reentry permit Chaplin made, but declined to sign, a sworn statement before an officer of this Service on April 17, 1948. Chaplin then testified that he married Paulette Goddard in 1936 or 1937 in China and was divorced by her in June 1942. Miss Goddard, when interviewed by an officer of this Service on October 17, 1952, stated that she married Chaplin in Canton, China in 1936 and divorced him in Juarez, Mexico in 1942 (certified copy of the divorce decree has been secured which reflects that the divorce was granted June 4, 1942). Miss Goddard subsequently claimed that documents purporting to constitute a marital agreement and which were signed and countersigned by Chaplin and herself are currently in the possession of Lloyd Wright, Chaplin's

A-5653092

attorney in Los Angeles (Wright when interviewed by an officer of this Service denied that the document is in his possession. He declined to state whether he had ever seen any documentary evidence of the marriage in question). The possibility exists that there was no legally recognizable marriage and that the divorce was secured solely to remove any conceivable impediment to any future marital contracts by either or both parties.

(b) During the course of Chaplin's trial for violation of the White Slave Traffic Act and again in the paternity action instituted by Joan Berry, Chaplin admitted in his testimony that he had sexual relations with Miss Berry. He also admitted, during the White Slave Traffic Act trial, that Miss Berry stayed overnight at his home sporadically. (Transcript of the testimony in both of these actions against Chaplin has been made available to the Los Angeles office of this Service). Chaplin's testimony in these instances fixes the time of his sexual relations with Miss Berry as having occurred during the period which his testimony before this Service establishes was during his marriage to Miss Goddard.

(c) Miss Berry nee Mary Louise Gribble, now Mrs. Mary Louise Seck, made a statement before officers of this Service on September 30, 1952, which she has consistently refused to sign. In her statement she admitted having sexual relations with Chaplin during 1941 and 1942.

(b)(6) One [redacted] made a sworn statement before officers of this Service, which she subsequently signed, in which she testified that Chaplin admitted to her, in January 1942, that he had had sexual intercourse with Miss Berry (inferentially, during a period several months prior to the Jones conversation).

(d) Miss Berry's statement also reflects that she stayed overnight at Chaplin's home on numerous occasions, one occasion being of four or five days' duration, subsequent to an abortion. Miss Jones' statement reflects that she accompanied Miss Berry to Chaplin's home, in Chaplin's car in January 1942, after an abortion, that the Berry woman was put to bed in a bedroom adjoining Chaplin's, and that Berry exhibited her wardrobe which was in the bedroom adjoining Chaplin's.

DECLASSIFIED

(c) A Lauretta McFarland made a sworn statement before officers of this Service on October 24, 1952, which she later signed. She admitted having had sexual relations with Chaplin at his home on two different occasions between February and May 1942.

B(1) The lines of inquiry being pursued with respect to Chaplin's possible participation in conspiracies to commit abortions in California during 1941-1942 are:

The testimony of the principals and accessories to three alleged abortions and corroboration thereof.

(2) Evidence which is currently available with respect to these crimes consists of:

DECLASSIFIED

(a) First Abortion - 19[redacted]

(1) Miss Berry's statement to officers of this Service (above referred to) reflects that an abortion was performed on her about September 1941 by a Dr. A. M. Tweedie (investigation discloses that he died in February 1952) after she became pregnant as a result of her sexual relations with Chaplin. She testified that she, Chaplin and a Thomas Wells Durant, alias Tim Durant, a confidante of Chaplin's, discussed her pregnancy and arrived at an agreement that an abortion was for her "own good." Arrangements were put in Durant's hands and he was handed an envelope with the money by Chaplin. All three then went to Dr. Tweedie's office in one of Chaplin's chauffeur driven cars. On arrival at the doctor's office, Chaplin was told by Dr. Tweedie that he need not worry. After the abortion was performed Berry was given a bed in an alcove and the next day was driven to her apartment by Chaplin's chauffeur.

(b)(6)

(2) [redacted] statement to Service officers reflects that she was night nurse for Dr. Tweedie from July 28, 1941 to February 14, 1942 and first met Miss Berry as one of his abortion patients in September 1941 and that Berry remained in Tweedie's office for one night.

A-5653092

DECLASSIFIED

(b)(6)

(3) [redacted] made statements to officers of this Service on October 2 and 24, 1952, both of which were later signed. She testified that she was employed as a nurse and receptionist by Dr. Tweedie from 1933 to October 1942 and first met Miss Berry late in 1941 at Dr. Tweedie's office at which time she recorded Berry's family history (investigation discloses that Dr. Tweedie's records were destroyed prior to his death). Miss Wilson gave Berry an appointment for an abortion. When Berry kept the appointment she was accompanied by a man who Wilson later identified as "Tim" Durant and who used Tweedie's office telephone. Wilson testified that an abortion was performed by Dr. Tweedie on Berry in her presence and in the presence of a [redacted] that Berry was packed with gauze and remained in Tweedie's office for seven or eight days during which time "Tim" Durant visited her.

(b)(6)

(4) [redacted] made a statement before an officer of this Service on October 15, 1952 which she later signed. She testified that she was employed by Dr. Tweedie from January 1941 to June 1941 as a receptionist and that in April 1941 a curettment type abortion was performed on Berry by Dr. Tweedie. Mrs. [redacted] did not assist, but did remain with Berry as night nurse after the operation. She testified that June Wilson assisted Dr. Tweedie.

(b)(6)

(b) Second Abortion - January 1942

(1) Miss Berry also testified that about two months after the first abortion she again became pregnant and that when she informed Chaplin of her condition and that he "went to" Durant who made arrangements for a second abortion. Chaplin instructed her to go to the same doctor (Tweedie) and Durant drove her to Tweedie's office. After the abortion was performed a nurse from Tweedie's office accompanied Berry to Chaplin's home, to which they were driven by Chaplin's chauffeur. Chaplin greeted her affectionately on arrival, remarking in effect "so help me, this will never happen again." Berry was put to bed in her room, adjoining Chaplin's, but heard the nurse and Chaplin laughing and came to the stair landing where she saw them talking.

DECLASSIFIED

A-5653092 (b)(6)

(2) [redacted] testified before Service officers that a short time after the first abortion Berry returned to Dr. Tweedie's office, she believes, in a chauffeur driven auto, that a curettment type abortion was performed upon Berry by Dr. Tweedie with [redacted] in attendance. [redacted] later told [redacted] that Berry went "home" against Tweedie's instructions and that [redacted] had accompanied her.

(3) [redacted] also testified to Service officers that about three or four months after her first meeting with Berry, she again met Berry in Tweedie's office when [redacted] came on duty as a night nurse and found Berry a pre-abortion patient. Abortion was performed following morning in presence of [redacted] Berry remained as post-operative patient for about two days, during which time [redacted] cared for her on the night shift. [redacted] thereafter accompanied Berry to Chaplin's home (in chauffeur driven car) on instructions of Dr. Tweedie. They were admitted to Chaplin's living room by a butler. Chaplin introduced himself, asked "how is she?" [redacted] took Berry to a bedroom and Chaplin went to adjoining bedroom. After Berry was in bed Chaplin came in, asked if Berry was going to be a good girl and kissed her goodnight. Chaplin and [redacted] then went downstairs and Chaplin talked of his plans for Berry's career. In this conversation, which lasted about forty-five minutes, Chaplin asserted that others had also had sex relations with Berry and that Berry wouldn't behave. [redacted] was driven to her own home by Chaplin's chauffeur.

(4) Karujiro Wada, Chaplin's chauffeur from 1932 to January 1942, made a statement to officers of this Service on October 7, 1952. He testified that just before he left Chaplin's employ, "possibly January 1942" he picked up Miss Berry and a nurse and drove them to Chaplin's home. Later the same evening he drove the nurse to an unrecalled destination.

(5) In his testimony during his trial for violation of the White Slave Traffic Act Chaplin alleged that in January 1942, after Miss Berry had been away for a while, he received a telephone call from her, that he sent his chauffeur to pick her up, that she came

(b)(6)

to his home accompanied by a nurse, that Berry said she had had an operation, that he embraced Berry, that Berry was put to bed in his home, and that he had a conversation with the nurse in his living room.

(c) Third Abortion - 1942

(1) Miss Berry's statement also reflects that about four or five months after the second abortion she again became pregnant, discussed her condition with Chaplin, who said "Well, call "Tim" (Durant) again." Durant came to Chaplin's house and the situation was discussed. Chaplin gave Durant the abortionist's fee ($150) and Durant drove Berry to an unknown doctor's office on Wiltshire Boulevard, waited while the abortion was performed. Berry did not see the fee paid to the doctor. After abortion Durant drove Berry to her apartment where Chaplin telephoned her later that night.

(2) No corroborative evidence has been adduced regarding the third alleged abortion.

(d) Statements of other principals with respect to (a), (b) and (c) above:

(1) Edward Charles Chaney, Chaplin's butler from April 1942 to the date of his marriage to Oona O'Neil, was interviewed under oath by Service officers on October 9, 1952. Chaney has no personal knowledge of Chaplin's part in any conspiracy to commit an abortion but he can testify that Miss Berry told him of the abortions and that he mentioned her conversation to Durant, who remarked "we have nothing to worry about, it was paid in cash."

(2) Durant was interviewed under oath by Service officers on October 3, 1952, at which time he was accompanied by a representative of Chaplin's Los Angeles attorneys. He categorically denied that Berry was pregnant; that he suggested to Chaplin that he knew a doctor who performed abortions; that he drove Berry to a Dr. Immerman's; that he arranged with Dr. Tweedie to perform an abortion on Berry; that he drove Berry to Dr. Tweedie's office or paid Tweedie any money; that Chaplin furnished him money for such a purpose, etc.

A-5653092

DECLASSIFIED

(3) In his statement made before an officer of this Service in 1948 Chaplin denied that he had ever conspired with anyone to commit the crime of abortion or that he had ever committed adultery.

(c) Other Factors

It should be pointed out that Miss Berry is now married and may be a reluctant witness. She consistently refused to sign the statement she gave Service officers on September 30, 1952 and on October 28, 1952, upon advice of her attorney, F. M. Snider, she again declined to sign it. It should be mentioned that Snider has been identified as a Communist Party member by one David Aaron in Congressional hearings on subversive activity. In addition, she is characterized by the District Enforcement Officer of this Service at Los Angeles as an "unstable, erratic, emotional witness." The Los Angeles District Director concurs that she will not be a good witness.

C. Evidence with respect to Chaplin's possible commission of the below listed crimes has been secured:

Contributing to the delinquency of a minor in California, (1924)

Statutory rape, in California, 1924

This evidence consists solely of the signed statement of Chaplin's second wife Lillita Louise Grey made under oath before Service officers on October 20, 1952.

(1) She testified that she and Chaplin had sexual intercourse on numerous occasions at his Beverley Hills home during a time interval in excess of six months (but less than a year) prior to her marriage to Chaplin.

(2) Miss Grey was born April 15, 1908 in Hollywood and their marriage occurred November 25, 1924 in Mexico.

(3) Miss Grey also testified that she was with child by Chaplin prior to their marriage and that their son Charles Spencer Chaplin, Jr. was born June 28, 1925.

(4) In his statement of April 17, 1928 Chaplin admitted paternity of Charles Spencer Chaplin, Jr.

A-5653092

(5) Other Factors:

Miss Grey suffered a nervous breakdown in 1936 and has since taken a number of shock treatments. This may render the accuracy of her testimony open to question.

II. Section 212(a)(27) substantially provides for the exclusion of aliens who the Attorney General has reason to believe seek to enter the United States ... incidentally to engage in activities which would be prejudicial to the public interest.

Section 212(a)(28)(C)(i) or (v) substantially provide for the exclusion of aliens who are members or affiliated with the Communist Party of the United States or any section, branch, affiliate, or subdivision of such Party.

Section 212(a)(28)(F)(i) substantially provides for the exclusion of aliens who are members of or affiliated with any organization that advocates or teaches the overthrow by force, violence, or other unconstitutional means of the Government of the United States.

Section 212(a)(29)(C) substantially provides for the exclusion of aliens who the Attorney General has reasonable ground to believe probably would, after entry, join, affiliate with, or participate in the activities of any organization which is registered or required to be registered under Section 7 of the Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950.

Section 235(c) would apply if Chaplin appears to the examining immigration officer to be excludable and substantially provides that no further inquiry be conducted until after the case has been reported to the Attorney General and further inquiry directed.

Section 235 of the Regulations which was published in the Federal Register of November 6, 1952 provides that the Commissioner, in the exercise of his discretion, may deny any hearing and order the alien excluded and deported if he "concludes that such inadmissibility is based on information of a confidential nature the disclosure of which would be prejudicial to the public interest, safety or security."

A. The scope of the inquiry with regard to Chaplin's subversive activities or affiliations includes:

DECLASSIFIED

(1) Investigation to secure documentary evidence of, or testimony regarding, Chaplin's financial and/or cultural contributions to the Communist Party, its affiliates and fronts.

(2) Investigation to secure testimony of persons competent to testify as to Chaplin's actual Communist Party membership.

(3) Investigation to determine whether Chaplin's activities in the recent past will warrant a conclusion that he would, after reentry, participate in the activities of an organization required to be registered under the Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950.

B. Evidence which is currently available with respect to Chaplin's possible subversive activity and/or affiliation with Communist Party and/or its fronts consists of:

(1) Financial contributions to the Industrial Workers of the World

(a) Rudolph Kligler, alias Robert Arden, made a statement before an officer of this Service on October 6, 1952. He testified that during his past frequent discussions with Chaplin that Chaplin had said,

> "that back in the days of the IWW he had made contributions and had been essential in helping to spirit some of the people involved out of the United States."

(b) William Ward Kimple, former Los Angeles Police Officer who was assigned to join the Communist Party and secure evidence of its activity, made a sworn statement before officers of this Service on October 7, 1952. Kimple was a member of the Industrial Workers of the World from 1925 to 1928. He testified that he heard official reports in IWW meetings "two or three times" that Chaplin had donated funds for political prisoners of the IWW in amounts of $50 and $100. This was during the period 1925 to 1926 and one of the reports was made by an Archie Sinclair, an active, national leader of the Industrial Workers of the World.

(2) Financial contributions to the Communist Party

A-5653092

(a) Gerith von Ulm, author of the book "Charlie Chaplin, King of Tragedy", (which purports to be a biography of Chaplin), made a statement under oath before Service officers on October 10, 1952. She testified that she was given access to certain of Chaplin's private papers by one Toraichi Kono who was chauffeur and confidential secretary to Chaplin from 1915 to 1934 and that Kono exhibited to her Chaplin's check in the sum of $100,000, payable to one J. R. Brown, who was described by Kono as a Communist Party functionary. (Kono, when first interviewed was unable to recall the document, but is being reinterviewed and confronted with Miss Von Ulm).

(b) A memorandum has been prepared for your signature which requests the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to permit this Service to peruse Chaplin's income tax returns, since it has been ascertained that four $100,000 checks were written by Chaplin's film company during the middle 1930's and it is possible that Chaplin listed this large amount as a donation or other expense item.

(c) Paul Crouch, former Communist Party functionary now employed as a consultant by this Service, made a sworn statement before officers of this Service on October 2, 1952. Crouch testified that at a district buro meeting at Communist Party headquarters in San Francisco in July 1941 a discussion of the difficulties encountered regarding raising $30,000 Los Angeles quota brought forth a proposal by Pettus Perry that permission be sought from the Central Committee to contact Chaplin and other members-at-large which was promptly vetoed by William Schneiderman.

(d) After numerous consecutive discussion at a plenum of the Central Committee held at Communist Party headquarters in New York in May 1939, Crouch was given a list of 300 regular Party contributors, among whom were listed Charles Chaplin. List was given by V. J. Jerome with instructions to use Jerome's name, and, in contacting Chaplin, to use the utmost caution and discretion. List was to be used in securing financial contributions to "New South" of which Crouch was editor. Crouch never contacted Chaplin because of the outbreak of war in

DECLASSIFIED

DECLASSIFIED

(d) Europe and the discontinuance of publication of "New South." Crouch first learned of the existence of such a list through conversations with George Pershing, a Party functionary, who was then acting as National Field Secretary of the Spanish Relief Committee, and who had been successful in raising funds for that Committee through use of the list. Pershing exhibited the list to Crouch at Communist Party headquartors in Birmingham, Alabama. Pershing's list also listed Chaplin.

(e) In conversations with Ted Wellman, alias Sid Benson, at Communist Party headquarters in Chattanooga, Tennessee about 1936, Wellman commented on the way the Party was functioning in Hollywood and said that Chaplin and Clifford Odelts were particularly heavy contributors to the Party. Wellman had previously worked with John Howard Lawson and therefore had first hand information.

(f) Martin Berkley, who was prominent in Communist Party affairs in Hollywood from 1937 to 1943, made a statement before officers of this Service on October 3, 1952. He testified that about 1938 John Howard Lawson, who was then the Party liaison for prominent screen personalities, told him that Chaplin had become a little tight and unreliable, blaming it on the Trotskyite influence of the Mexican painter-communist Diego Rivera through Chaplin's contemporary spouse Paulette Goddard. Lawson allegedly said Chaplin was not contributing as regularly as he had been. Berkley also testified that he had similar conversations with Communist Party National Cultural Director V. J. Jerome in 1937.

(g) William Ward Kimple, in his sworn statement to Service officers of October 7, 1952, also testified that he was told by Nora Hellgren ("the local Communist Party contact with Moscow and other international points") on a half dozen occasions that Chaplin was sympathetic to the Communist movement and was "always good for a financial touch" in any money drive conducted by the Party.

(h) Kimple can testify further that about 1937 he furnished transportation to his now deceased wife, Clara Kimple, and to James Thorne, then Organizational Secretary, for Los Angeles County Communist Party, to call at the

A-5653092

DECLASSIFIED

Chaplin residence to secure funds for the Communist Party; Kimple waited in the car while his wife and Thorme went up to the house; when they returned, they informed Kimple that Chaplin was not at home.

(i) Kimple can testify further that about 1938 he participated in a Communist Party meeting to organize groups to visit known donors, for the purpose of obtaining money in connection with a drive then under way, and on one of the lists given to one of the members were the names and addresses of Melvyn Douglas, Edward G. Robinson, and Charles Chaplin; Kimple cannot recall the Party member who was given that particular list to contact.

(j) Louis Budenz, former Communist Party functionary who held the position of managing editor of the DAILY WORKER, a Communist Party organ, was interviewed under oath by an officer of this Service on November 4, 1952. Budenz testified, among other things, that Chaplin was repeatedly referred to by Politburo members Jack Stachel, William Schneiderman, Eugene Dennis (and others of similar prominence in the Communist Party) as a "friend" of the DAILY WORKER. Budenz defines the expression "friend of the Daily Worker" as Party language meaning that Chaplin was a financial contributor to that periodical.

(k) John Leech, former executive secretary of the Communist Party in Los Angeles area, was questioned under oath by an officer of this Service on June 22, 1950. He testified that in 1935 he received a commendatory letter from Earl Browder, then General Secretary of the Communist Party, congratulating the Communist Party leadership in Los Angeles for being able to so successfully organize a sizeable portion of the motion picture colony to make financial contributions to the Party. In this letter Browder also instructed the Los Angeles group to refrain from further contact with certain persons and specifically Chaplin and James Cagney, as a precaution to obviate any further exposure of Party elements such as had occurred regarding Cagney. Leech also testified that Jack Johnstone (a Communist Party functionary who was then acting as liaison between national Party headquarters and the special movie colony group of which Chaplin was one) pointed out Chaplin's importance to the Party because of the financial contribution he was able

A-5653092

to make. Leech also named three Party contacts who had reported to him that they had collected money for the Communist Party from Chaplin, one of whom was acting for the National Committee.

(l) George Hulfish Wilson, former Communist Party member who was a witness in the Government's actions against Harry Bridges, submitted a memorandum to this Service on June 23, 1950, the content of which he confirmed in a sworn statement made November 12, 1952. Wilson can testify that in 1941, when he was Executive Secretary of the Harry Bridges Defense Committee he met one Bonnie Claire (who identified herself, and who had previously been identified to him by Bridges, as a Communist Party member) and that she advised him "at length and on several occasions" that she was the Communist Party contact with Chaplin and that she approached Chaplin when the Party wanted money or participation from him in a particular cause.

(m) In his book "A Dozen and One" (published in 1943) one Jim Tully, Chaplin's ex-private secretary since deceased, wrote: (p. 19)

> "When Diego Rivera told me that Chaplin had given $50,000 to the Communist cause, I said, 'It must have been money of the Madera regime.'
>
> Uncomprehending, Rivera did not smile."

This notation is from that portion of the book dealing with Chaplin's penuriousness. The above quotation also appears in an article written by Tully which was published in the June 1937 issue of "Esquire", under the title "The King of Laughter" (characterized in a subheading "Unflattering analysis of the great Charlie Chaplin by a guy who used to be his ghost writer and yes man").

(n) Max Eastman, admittedly a former member of the Workers Party, the Communist Party and the Socialist Party, made a statement under oath before an officer of this Service on October 22, 1952. Eastman was editor of the

DECLASSIFIED

Communist weeklies THE MASSES and THE LIBERATOR, from 1913 to 1922. In 1919 he was unsuccessfully prosecuted by the Justice Department for seditious conspiracy. He is also the author of a book "Heroes I have Known" in which a chapter is devoted to Chaplin under the heading "Actor of One Hole." In this chapter, which Eastman has sworn contains testimony he would give if called as a witness, Eastman, who was a close personal friend of Chaplin's describes an occasion when Chaplin donated $1,000 to make up a $3,000 deficit caused by the embezzlement of the bookkeeper of THE LIBERATOR.

(o) Chaplin specifically denied ever having contributed to the Communist Party when questioned by a Service officer on April 17, 1948.

(p) Several leads as to Chaplin's financial contributions to the Communist Party remain to be run down.

(3) Contributions to Front groups of the Communist Party

(a) Louis Budenz testified before a Service officer that he had been "officially advised" that Chaplin had contributed substantially, in a financial way, to various Communist front organizations.

(b) Maurice Malkin, former Communist Party functionary now employed as a consultant by this Service, made and signed a statement under oath before an officer of this Service on October 8, 1952. He testified that about 1932 at a Communist Party fraction (of International Labor Defense) meeting, Malkin's contemplated fund raising tour to California was discussed and Chaplin was suggested as one who could be seen "by some of our people in the California district" for contributions. Although Malkin did not approach Chaplin "because that was one of the things that was told to us by the Communist Party officialdom - that too many individuals should not approach Chaplin and other people in California direct, but they should be contacted through our usual contact people", he testified that Chaplin donated amounts "every once in a while" and "his name was mentioned in publications as a donator of quite a few years." Malkin recalls a $500 donation by Chaplin in 1931 or 1932 to the Mooney-Scottsboro Committee and recalls remarks made in Party circles that Chaplin also donated to the League Against War and Fascism and the Friends of the Soviet Union.

(c) Max Silver, former full time Los Angeles County Communist Party functionary, has made a statement to officers of this Service. He can testify that he has heard in Party circles that Chaplin could be successfully approached on "rare" occasions for donations to "front" activities. Silver was never designated as Party headquarters liaison with Chaplin, however.

(d) Edward Chaney, ex-butler for Chaplin, in his statement to Service officers of October 9, 1952 testified that Chaplin pledged $2,000 to the "Second Front Campaign" in his New York address to that group on October 16, 1942. Chaney added that Chaplin's studio received much correspondence from the "Second Front" organization asking for a confirming check and that the studio kept calling Chaplin's house to get the check signed. He has no knowledge whether the check was actually signed. (Chaney may be confusing the circumstances of the $2,000 donation since Chaplin is reported to have donated only $1,000 on this occasion, but to have donated $2,000 to Russian War Relief in March of 1942).

(e) Photostat copies of various public source references (such as THE WORKER, THE PEOPLES WORLD, NEW MASSES) to Chaplin have been secured which are expected to reveal further evidence of financial contributions to front groups. It should be noted that in his statement to Service officers of April 17, 1948 Chaplin admits the "possibility" of his having contributed to Russian War Relief, Russian-American Society for Medical Aid to Russia and the National Council for American-Soviet Friendship.

(4) Chaplin's cultural contributions to the Communist Party

(a) In Louis Budenz' statement of November 4, 1952 he testified that while managing editor of the DAILY WORKER he received numerous instructions that Chaplin was to be given the most careful consideration and friendly treatment because of his being a Communist under discipline and a very great asset to the Party. Budenz recounted V. J. Jerome's comment that Chaplin had sent his film "Modern Times" to the Moscow Film Board for review and amendment before its release. At the time of the Berry-Chaplin paternity suit Jack Stachel gave Budenz a "very sharp" instruction ordering an editorial

defending Chaplin saying "we cannot permit such an outstanding Communist artist to be defamed or degraded," although it was unusual for the DAILY WORKER to defend the private morals of anyone.

(b) Mervyn Rathborne, Government witness in the Harry Bridges case, furnished a memorandum to this Service on May 3, 1950 which sets forth that he called on Chaplin, in Bridges' company, at the time of the filming of "The Great Dictator"; that Bridges and Chaplin called each other by their given names; and that Chaplin sought Bridges' views as to the adequate and proper handling of the "labor angles" of the picture. Chaplin read portions of "The Great Dictator", explaining that it was to be anti-Fascist, pro-labor, covered with enough comedy and drama so that it must be considered as legitimate entertainment. Chaplin covered the ideological and philosophic reasons for making such a picture. In their discussion of Communism and the Soviet Union, Chaplin indicated a "belief that the Soviet Union had the only 'practical' program to help the people and that Communism was a good thing." Chaplin felt that he could put over this anti-Fascist message to the people and have them accept it as entertainment.

(c) John L. Leech, in his statement before a Service officer in 1950, testified that in 1936 Jack Johnstone, who was then a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, on a Party mission and for three weeks Johnstone was Leech's house guest. During those three weeks Leech had numerous discussions with Johnstone about Chaplin's latest film release "Modern Times", during which Johnstone enumerated the class-struggle features which were incorporated in the picture, explaining how every part of the activity carried on by "these people", although it couldn't be open Communist Party activity, contributed to the work of the Party.

(d) Howard Rushmore testified before the House Un-American Activities Committee that Chaplin was "sacred cow" insofar as the editorial policy of the DAILY WORKER was concerned and that Party Cultural Director V. J. Jerome gave special instructions as to the handling of reviews of Chaplin's work. More detailed information is being sought from Rushmore in a question and answer statement under oath.

(e) The various public source references to Chaplin being collected, particularly those in Party organs, are intended to confirm Budenz' and Rushmore's testimony as to the Party's attitude towards Chaplin and his cultural contributions to the Communist movement.

(1) For example, David Platt's article on Chaplin which opens "Charlie Chaplin has been a warm friend of the Soviet Union since 1917" which first appeared in THE WORKER for March 5, 1944 was reprinted verbatim in the PEOPLE'S DAILY WORLD, West Coast Party organ, on March 14, 1944.

(2) Likewise, the Comintern controlled "PRAVDA" for January 12, 1923 devoted a lengthy article to the praise of Chaplin's artistry concluding with:

> "When we decide to build a 'factory of laughter' (of course, it will be a 'cinema factory'), the Presidium of the Comintern will have to consider the request of a group of Communist cinema workers: 'for the transfer of Comrade Charlie Chaplin from American to the RSFSR as a matter of Party discipline ... However he has been dying to come to us for a long time...'"

DECLASSIFIED

(5) Membership in and/or affiliation with the Communist Party

(a) Membership in the Communist Party

(1) The January 12, 1923 PRAVDA issue above referred to also contains the following information:

> "Charlie Chaplin is an old member of the Socialist Party of America. According to the latest information he has joined the American Communists ..."

(2) In his column "Film Front" published in the March 5, 1944 issue of the DAILY WORKER, David Platt wrote:

> "Charles Chaplin has been a warm friend of the Soviet Union since 1917. He was the first Hollywood star to come out for American-Soviet friendship.... In 1922 when Chaplin announced that he was taking

A-5653092

a trip to Europe he was beseiged by reporters of the unkempt press: ... Finally the reporters came to the point. 'Mr. Chaplin, are you a Bolshevik?' Charlie took them all by surprise by answering 'I am an artist. I am interested in life. Bolshevism is a new and challenging phase of life. Therefore I must be interested in it.'"

(3) Max Eastman, in his book "Heroes I Have Known" describes Chaplin's attitude towards Bolshevism:

"About the same time--1920-1--he made this remark: 'Any perfectly free and profound intelligence would be Bolshevik today. ...'"

(4) Rupert Hughes, Hollywood writer who knew Chaplin well from 1922 to 1930 made a statement before officers of this Service on October 6, 1952. Hughes testified that he had constant arguments with Chaplin over Communism during which Chaplin advocated and sympathized with the Communist movement. Hughes testified that it was his belief that it was through Max Eastman that Chaplin became a Communist "Max was then a very ardent Communist in his writings and work. He lived at Chaplin's home for a while...somewhere in the 1920's..."

(5) Louis Budenz, as previously set forth, has testified that while he was managing editor of the DAILY WORKER he received numerous instructions that Chaplin was to be given the most careful consideration and friendly treatment because of Chaplin's being a Communist under discipline. Budenz also testified that Eugene Dennis instructed Budenz to arrange for a special interview in connection with Chaplin's "second front" speech, emphasizing Chaplin's devotion to the Communist cause. Budenz was told by Jack Stachel, V. J. Jerome and William Schneiderman that Chaplin had been specifically instructed not to attend Communist Party branch meetings. Budenz also advised by Stachel in 1940 that the Politburo had instructed Chaplin, through Harry Bridges, not to apply for naturalization because it might raise the question of his Communist adherence. Budenz also

DECLASSIFIED

A-5653092

(5) testified that he was informed that Chaplin was a Communist Party member in "official communications for my guidance as managing editor of the DAILY WORKER. This occurred on several occasions." Budenz defines Chaplin's Party status as that of a member-at-large.

(6) Paul Crouch has testified regarding Chaplin's Communist Party membership as follows:

> At a meeting of Central Committee of Communist Party at Party headquarters in New York in 1935 to which Jack Johnston reported on the results of his trip to Hollywood, Johnston said that Chaplin was a devoted and loyal member of the Party, but that to protect the best interest of the Party he should remain a member-at-large and not be affiliated with Party units being set up in Hollywood, which was agreed to by V. J. Jerome, National Cultural Director.
>
> In his various conversations with V. J. Jerome in the Spring of 1937 at Chapel Hill, North Carolina (Jerome had then just returned from a trip to Hollywood on Party business), Jerome described Chaplin as a member-at-large directly responsible to the Central Committee and said that Chaplin had no organizational connections with the local Party group in Hollywood, Jerome referred to Party defections among Hollywood people and spoke of Chaplin's absolute loyalty and devotion, describing him as remaining a true and loyal comrade. Jerome said Chaplin was pained by desertions from the Party of people he (Chaplin) had believed to be loyal Communists.
>
> At a district buro meeting at Communist Party headquarters in San Francisco in July 1941 a discussion of the difficulties encountered regarding raising $30,000 Los Angeles quota brought forth a proposal by Pettus Perry that permission be sought from the Central Committee to contact Chaplin and other members-at-large which was promptly vetoed by William Schneiderman.

DECLASSIFIED

A-5653092

(7) John Leech, in addition to the testimony previously set forth, has stated under oath that Jack Johnston "not only pointed out to me that Chaplin was a member of the Communist Party, but also pointed out the contribution he was able to make to the Communist Party, both as an artist and financially." Leech said "I have never seen any Party membership card made out to Charlie Chaplin, I have never seen any documentary evidence that he was a member of the Communist Party, and the method the Party worked at that time would preclude my knowledge of that fact." (i.e. documentary evidence of Chaplin's Communist Party membership).

(8) Maurice Malkin can testify that, during the period of his membership in the Communist Party (1919 to 1937), but particularly during the early 1930's, Chaplin was discussed in closed Party circles as [redacted] to whom the Communists could give every aid and support. It was the Party policy during that period to keep some members under cover and away from the general public's eye, if they would be more useful to the Party that way than if openly known as members. Malkin's opinion, gained from his service in the Party, is that Chaplin was very, very close to the American Communist Party and sympathized with its aims, if he was not a definite card-carrying member of the Party.

(9) Chaplin testified before a Service officer on April 17, 1948 to the effect that he did not consider himself a member of the Communist Party.

(10) A number of individuals who may have knowledge of Chaplin's Communist Party membership remain to be interviewed, among them Howard Rushmore, who, it is alleged, was present on one occasion when Chaplin paid his Party dues, Victor Kravechenko, General Alexander Barmine, Mikhail Koriakov, Mihailovich Alexeev, V. R. Tompkins, and Hede Massing.

(b) Affiliation with the Communist Party

Affiliation is defined in the Internal Security Act of 1950 and in the Immigration and Nationality Act as:

A-5653092

"(2) The giving, loaning, or promising of support or of money or any other thing of value for any purpose to any organization shall be presumed to constitute affiliation therewith; but nothing in this paragraph shall be construed as an exclusive definition of affiliation."

(1) It appears that the items listed under financial and cultural contributions are pertinent to consideration of the excludable ground of affilations which may be at issue if Chaplin attempts to return to this country.

C. Evidence which is currently available which may indicate Chaplin's possible future participation in the activities of an organization required to be registered under the Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950.

(1) Past Activity - "open" information

(a) Association with officials of the Soviet Union

(1) Robert Arden, close personal friend of Chaplin between November 1941 and early 1944, can testify that Chaplin was "the only one who entertained Russian officials in their visits to Hollywood, when no one else bothered about them, while at the same time he never attended any of British, American or any of the Allied Nations' functions or meetings." Specifically, Arden recalls a dinner party given by Chaplin March 23, 1942, at his home, honoring Major P. Barayev, Military Attache of the Soviet Embassy in Washington; the Soviet Vice Consul in Los Angeles, "Kondratiev", was present during this dinner. Arden is able to fix the exact date of this dinner, because both Barayev and Kondratiev had been his guests on his radio program earlier in the day, having been introduced by David R. Fariees, lawyer, then Chairman of RUSSIAN WAR RELIEF.

Also, Arden can testify that the only reception given Madam Litvinov (wife of the Soviet diplomat) during her visit to Hollywood, was a dinner party at the Chaplin residence. Arden describes these dinner parties as rather intimate affairs, with not more than five or six persons in attendance.

A-5653092

(2) Edward Chaney, who was Chaplin's butler approximately from early 1942 to late June, 1943, can testify that on two or three occasions Chaplin attended dinner at the Soviet Vice Consulate in Los Angeles and that the Vice Consul, name unknown, was a guest for dinner at Chaplin's home "a couple of times." Chaney did not hear any political conversation at such gatherings at the Chaplin residence and did not attend the functions at the Soviet Vice Consulate. He did not see anything of value pass between Chaplin and any officials of the Soviet Government.

Chaney can identify photographs already in the possession of the Government, taken by the swimming pool on the grounds of the Chaplin residence showing the Soviet Vice Consul of Los Angeles presenting Chaplin a Russian bearcub, which had been brought from Russia on a Soviet freighter. The Captain of the ship and about eight or ten crew members were in the delegation making this presentation. The reason for the gift is unknown to Chaney.

DECLASSIFIED

(3) The Los Angeles Times of August 23, 1943 describes a dinner for 500 guests, given by the NATIONAL COUNCIL OF AMERICAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP for the purpose of meeting Mr. and Mrs. Mikhail Kalatozov (Kalatozov was visiting the United States as a representative of the Soviet motion picture industry). Chaplin was introduced by Thomas L. Harris of the sponsoring organization, and made a speech, including the statement, "There is a great deal of good in Communism; we can use the good and segregate the bad."

(4) Richard J. Collins was told sometime during World War II, by Gregor Irsky, representative of the technical aspect of the motion picture industry in the Soviet Union, that the Soviet Union was highly incensed because Chaplin insisted on being paid, and paid in dollars, for the use of his picture, "Modern Times." They wanted him to give the picture to them for nothing, because it was an anti-Hitler film and would be a valuable contribution

A-5653092

to the mutual fight of the United States and Russia against Germany, and because they needed the dollars to pay for arms, ammunition, etc.

(5) Catherine Hunter, who was Chaplin's secretary and press representative between 1934 and approximately 1948, was told by Chaplin that on one of his Eastern trips he had been a guest at a dinner for the Soviet Ambassador Litvinov, and his wife; Hunter believes this would have been during the same trip when he was a guest at the White House.

(6) Edward G. Robinson, actor and acquaintance of Chaplin since approximately 1934, can testify that he saw Chaplin at a dinner or cocktail party given during World War II by Lewis Milestone for Mr. and Mrs. Kalatozov, visiting Soviet official.

DECLASSIFIED

(7) Joan Berry Seck has previously given sworn statement (to District Attorney's Office) that about October, 1942, Chaplin told her he had been offered the position of Commissar of the Motion Picture Industry of the Soviet Union, and that he would be going to Russia as soon as he disposed of his business in Hollywood.

(8) Thomas Wells Durant, a friend of Chaplin, can testify that the Chaplin Studio has been for sale "for years", but otherwise denies knowledge of any such contemplated move on Chaplin's part.

(9) In Chaplin's sworn statement of April 17, 1948, he denied having given a reception for a Major Barayev of the Russian Embassy on March 24, 1942. He did admit having spoken at the Mocambo Restaurant in Hollywood August 22, 1943, on the occasion of a reception for Mr. and Mrs. Mikhail Kolotozov given by the NATIONAL COUNCIL OF AMERICAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP, but is not sure that he said, "There is a great deal of good in Communism; we can use the good and segregate the bad."

Chaplin admitted having been to the Soviet Vice Consulate in Los Angeles "about three times." One of these visits was a dinner in October, 1943, in celebration of the anniversary of the "October Revolution." Chaplin also admits having entertained

members of the Russian Consulate in his home; this was not developed fully, but Chaplin did admit having entertained the Vice Consul, a "Mr. Tomasoff" (probably Eugene Tumantsev), on two occasions.

(b) Association with known or suspected Communists

(1) Association with JOHN HOWARD LAWSON

Richard J. Collins, who was a Communist Party member in Hollywood between 1937 and 1947, was told by Hy Kraft that John Howard Lawson, Communist Party functionary for Hollywood, contacted Chaplin in an effort to get him to alter the scenario of "Monsieur Verdoux" to agree with the Party line, but had no success. (Note: THE DAILY WORKER of May 15, 1947 contains an article by Barnard Rubin which defends "Monsieur Verdoux" against "red-baiting").

DECLASSIFIED

Catherine Hunter, who was Chaplin's secretary and press representative between 1934 and approximately 1948, can testify to seeing John Howard Lawson visiting Chaplin at his home twice about 1947. Chaplin introduced her to Lawson and, after Lawson had left, when she upbraided Chaplin for having such an unpleasant looking character around, Chaplin's response was that Hunter "took very strange dislikes to people."

Martin Berkeley, who was a Communist Party member within the motion picture industry between January 1937 and approximately 1943, can testify that, possibly about 1938, he was told by John Howard Lawson that Chaplin had become a little "tight" and unreliable, and was not contributing as regularly as he had been; that Lawson blamed this on the influence of Paulette Goddard, who was living with Chaplin at the time and who was a friend of Diego Rivera, the Mexican painter; that Rivera was then a Trotskyite, and Lawson was of the belief that the reason he was having trouble collecting money from Chaplin was because of this Trotskyite influence. Berkeley was not told in so many words that these contributions or collections were for the Communist Party, but got that impression from Lawson's language.

A-5653092

Paul Crouch, former member of the Central Committee, C.P.U.S.A., can testify that he was told by V. J. Jerome, head of the Cultural Commission of the Communist Party, in the Spring of 1937, that John Howard Lawson was the contact man in Hollywood between Jerome and the top leadership and leading members of the Party in Hollywood.

(2) Association with HANNS EISLER (BROTHER OF GERHARDT EISLER)

Catherine Hunter, who was Chaplin's secretary and press representative from 1934 to approximately 1948, can testify that Hanns Eisler was engaged by Chaplin for about a month, writing the musical score for the film, "Monsieur Verdoux" (released in the first half of 1947); Hunter believes that Chaplin was a personal friend of Mr. and Mrs. Hanns Eisler for an indefinite period prior to this employment, and Hanns Eisler was a guest in Chaplin's home on occasions.

Chaplin has previously made a statement (April 17, 1948) in which he admitted having met Hanns Eisler socially and as having engaged him to set music to one of Chaplin's motion pictures; however, he denied knowledge of Eisler's Communist Party membership, and in fact, claims not to believe Eisler was a member.

DECLASSIFIED

Max Eastman can testify that at a dinner meeting with Chaplin in New York City, about the time of the premiere of Chaplin's picture, "Monsieur Verdoux", Chaplin was agitated about the deportation proceedings then under way against Hanns Eisler. On this occasion, Chaplin said, "Why, the idea of his being subversive is perfectly fantastic. He is a charming fellow, a gifted musician and a very good friend of mine."

(3) Association with CLIFFORD ODETS

Catherine Hunter, who was Chaplin's secretary and press representative from 1934 to approximately 1948, was told by Chaplin on one occasion of having been a guest for dinner at the home of Clifford Odets, and she has heard that Odets was at Chaplin's home for dinner.

A-5653092

(4) Association with HARRY BRIDGES

Robert Arden, close personal friend of Chaplin between November, 1941, and early 1944, can testify that on November 21, 1942, he saw Philip M. Connelly, then head of the Los Angeles C.I.O. (Congress of Industrial Organization) (and since convicted in the United States District Court, Los Angeles, for conspiracy to overthrow the government of the United States by force and violence), and Harry Bridges in animated conversation with Chaplin in the library of the Chaplin residence; that he was able to overhear enough of this conversation to learn that it concerned Chaplin's next trip and speech; that Chaplin left the following day for Chicago and New York, returning on December 10, 1942; that December 12, 1942, Chaplin was called away from his tennis court and when Arden left later, he saw Chaplin and Bridges conversing in the library of the Chaplin residence; that on the following day, when Arden asked Chaplin the reason for Bridges' visits, Chaplin replied that Bridges had come to discuss Chaplin's trip and further personal appearances to be made on the West Coast.

This is corroborated in part by Edward Chaney, who was Chaplin's butler approximately from early 1942 to late June 1943 and who can testify that Harry Bridges visited Chaplin on two occasions; that Chaplin told him later that Bridges' purpose was to get Chaplin to stop defending him; that Bridges had said, "Chaplin, don't try to help me, I can take care of myself." Chaplin also told Chaney that Bridges had done a lot of good for the Government during the War, because through his control of shipping, he could place a man on every ship, and they could bring back information from abroad. The nature of this information or how it would benefit the Government was not disclosed.

Bridges' purpose in seeing Chaplin is confirmed by Mervyn Rathborne's memorandum to this Service which also covers two more occasions when he accompanied Bridges to Chaplin's home "at the instructions of the State leadership of the

DECLASSIFIED

A-5653092

California Communist Party ... to try to get Chaplin as far out in front as possible during the Second Front Campaign.

In his sworn statement April 17, 1948, Chaplin admitted having entertained Bridges in his home once, claimed that his association with Bridges was purely social, and denied any knowledge of Bridges membership in the Communist Party.

Since your announcement that Chaplin would be thoroughly examined on his arrival in the United States, the Communist press, at home and abroad, have attacked the decision and defended Chaplin, which may serve as an indication of the esteem and importance he enjoys with the International Communist movement.

(2) Past Activity - Confidential Information

(a) The Federal Bureau of Investigation has available a summary of the information compiled by that Agency with respect to Chaplin's past activities and associations.

DECLASSIFIED

Attachment

CGB:emp

ADULTERY - CPC 269a - Every person who lives in a state of cohabitation and adultery is guilty of a misdemeanor and punishable by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year or by both.

Enacted 1905. Amended by Amen. Stats. 1911. The law has read as is since 1911. (Deering, Pen. C. 1949 Ed.)

CCC 93 - Adultery is the voluntary sexual intercourse of a married person with a person other than the offender's husband or wife.

Enacted 1872 and no changes. (Deering, P. Code. 1949 Ed.)

Mere acts of illicit intercourse do not constitute a living together in a state of cohabitation and adultery. (People v. King, 26 Cal App 94)

"Living in a state of cohabitation and adultery", means the living and dwelling together as husband and wife and exercising the sexual rights and duties implied by such relation when legally created; in other words, a counterfeit of the marriage relation. (People v. Bealey 81 Cal App 648) The words living in a state of cohabitation and adultery mean the living together as husband and wife; and to justify a conviction it must appear that there existed between defendants an adulterous cohabitation. (People v. Breeding 19 Cal App 359) There must be an assumption of the conjugal relations, such as sleeping together, occupying the same room or bed at night, having sexual intercourse with each other as though married, and many other relations that are summed up appropriately by the use of the words, "cohabiting with". (People v. Woodson 29 Cal App 537)

The evidence (of living in a state of cohabitation and adultery) has been regarded as adequate.....where it simply appeared that the defendant, on a number of occasions during the period of several months, assumed attitudes and actions strongly suggestive of an undue and illicit intimacy with his codefendant and brought her to his home and remained with her there overnight during his wife's absence, and that on one occasion, after registering as man and wife, he occupied the same apartment in a hotel with his codefendant for a portion of three days in an indisputably adulterous state and relation. (People v. Scarpa, 32 Cal App 453)

Elements of the offense:
1- That the defendant lived in a state of cohabitation with another.
2- That the defendant was at the time married to another.
3- That there was voluntary sexual intercourse.

ABORTION -

CPC 274 - Every person who procures, supplies, or administers to any woman, procures any woman to take any medicine, drug, or substance, or uses or employs any instrument or other means, whatever, with intent thereby to procure the miscarriage of such woman, unless the same is necessary to preserve her life, is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison not less than two nor more than five years.

Above section enacted 1872. Amended by Amen. Stats. 1935. The statute has remained the same since 1935. (Deering, Penal Code, 1949 Ed.)

CPC 275 - Every woman who solicits of any person any medicine, drug, or substance whatever, and takes the same or who submits to any operation, or to the use of any means, whatever, with intent thereby to procure a miscarriage, unless the same is necessary to preserve her life, is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison not less than one nor more than five years.

This section enacted in 1872 with no subsequent amendments. (Deering, Penal Code, 1949 Ed.)

CPC 1108 - Upon a trial for procuring or attempting to procure an abortion, or aiding or assisting therein, ...the Defendant cannot be convicted upon the testimony of the woman upon or with whom the offense was committed, unless she is corroborated by other evidence.

This section has read as is since 1905. (Deering, Penal Code, 1949 Ed.)

CPC 1111 - A conviction cannot be had upon the testimony of an accomplice unless it be corroborated by such other evidence as shall tend to connect the defendant with the commission of the offense; and the corroboration is not sufficient if it merely shows the commission of the offense or the circumstances thereof. An accomplice is hereby defined as one who is liable to prosecution for the identical offense charged against the defendant on trial in the cuase in which the testimony of the accomplice is given.

This section has read as is since 1915. (Deering, Pen. C. 1949 Ed.)

CPC 1325 - A person sworn and examined for the people of the State of California in any action in which the defendant is charged with a violation of Section 274 of this code.....cannot be held to answer criminally or be subject to any penalty or forfeiture for any fact or act concerning which he is required to testify.....

Above section enacted 1947. Amended by Amen. Stats. 1951.

ABORTION (Con'd from Page 1)

(The offense outlined by Sec. 274) is one requiring a specific intent, the intent to procure a miscarriage, and to sustain a conviction this intent must be proved. (People v. Coltrin, 5 Cal 2d 649)

While this offense is commonly referred to as the crime of abortion the offense defined by the statute is actually no more than an attempt to produce a miscarriage and it is not required that a miscarriage shall have resulted from the prohibited acts to constitute the crime defined .....(People v. Simon, 21 Cal App 88) Since the former requirement of the section that the woman must be pregnant has been repealed (1935) it is immaterial whether in fact the woman is pregnant or not. (People v. Ramsey, 83 Cal App 2d 707) It is not necessary to prove that the accused had either knowledge or belief that the woman was pregnant. (People v. Ramsey, 83 Cal App 2d 707)

If the attempt to produce a miscarriage was in an effort to save the life of the woman the statute is not violated and to eliminate this exception it is incumbent upon the prosecution to negative the existence of such necessity by at least prima facie proof. (People v. Balkwell 143 Cal App 742)

(Because of CPC 1108) this section requires corroboration although the woman is not an accomplice. (People v. Clapp, 24 Cal 2d 835) Such corroboration need not be in respect to every fact and detail, nor as to every material fact, but only to some of the material facts which constitute an element of the crime, such as the specific intent and "although more is required by way of corroboration than to raise a mere suspicion, yet the corroborating evidence is sufficient if it, of itself, tends to connect the defendant with the commission of the offense notwithstanding the corroboration be slight and of itself entitled to but little consideration,".....(People v. Lee, 81 Cal App 49) The corroboration need not be as to the means used but "is sufficient if there is corroboration as to the criminal intent or as to the attempt to commit the crime by any means" and tending to connect the defendant with the commission of the offense. (People v. Wah Hing, 15 Cal App 195) The corroboration may often be found in the testimony of the defendant. (People v. Garner, 60 Cal App 2d 63)

The testimony of the woman upon whom the act is performed as to her good health does not require special corroboration.....(People v. Malone, 82 Cal App 2d 54)

(As to Section 275) the pregnant woman would not be an accomplice in a prosecution under Section 274 (People v. Clapp, 24 Cal 2d 835) but she is subject to prosecution under Section 275. (Fricke, Crim. Law, Pg. 181)

Therefore, the woman needs corroboration under both sections; under 274 because of Section 1108 and under Section 275 because of Section 1111.

ABORTION (Con'd from Page 2)

Elements of Section 274:

1- A person procured, supplied, or administered, to any woman or procured any woman to take any medicine, drug, or substance, or used or employed any instrument or other means, whatever, with intent to procure a miscarriage.
2- That the same was not necessary to preserve her life.

Elements of Section 275:

1- A woman solicited of any person any medicine, drug, or substance whatever and took the same or who submitted to any operation, or to the use of any means, whatever, with intent thereby to procure a miscarriage.
2- That the same was not necessary to preserve her life.

CONTRIBUTING TO THE DELINQUENCY OF A MINOR - Sec. 21, Juvenile Court Law (Stats. 1915, P. 1225) (Now Sec. 702 W & I Code)

Based on stats. 1915 ch 631 Sec. 21 p. 1246, as amended by Stats 1921, ch. 504 Sec. 1 p. 773. Enacted into W & I Code in 1937. Following definition is as law read from 1921 until 1937:

Any person who shall commit any act or omit the performance of any duty, which act or omission causes or tends to cause or encourage any person under the age of 21 years to come within the provisions of any of subdivisions 1 to 13 inclusive of section 1 of this act, or which act or omission contributes thereto, or any person who shall, by any act or omission or by threats or commands or persuasion, induce or endeavor to induce any such person under the age of 21 years, to do or to perform any act or to follow any course of conduct or to so live as would cause or manifestly tend to cause any such person to become or to remain, a person coming within the provisions of any of subdivisions 1 to 13 inclusive of section 1 of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Section 1, Subdivision 11, Juvenile Ct. Law. (Stats. 1915) (Now Section 700, Subdivision (K) Welfare & Institutions Code) designates as within its provisions any person under the age of 21 years, "who is leading, or from any cause is in danger of leading, an idle, dissolute, lewd or immoral life".

The purpose of this statute is to make criminal the commission of any act tending to cause minors to become delinquent, and to protect and safeguard children from those influences which would manifestly incline them toward entering a state of delinquency. (People v. McDougal 74 Cal App 666)

The commission of statutory rape necessarily contributes to the delinquency of the minor victim. (People v. Greer, 30 Cal 2d 589) The fact that the prosecutrix may have been a delinquent leading an idle, dissolute, and immoral life is no defense.....since the statute punishes acts which cause or tend to cause a minor not only to become but to remain a delinquent. (People v. Lew 78, Cal App 2d 175)

In a prosecution for contributing to the delinquency of a minor, corroboration of the minor's testimony is unnecessary, since the minor is regarded as a victim and not an accomplice whose testimony it is necessary to corroborate.....(People v. Johnson, 115 Cal App 704)

STATUTORY RAPE - CPC 261 - Rape is an act of sexual intercourse accomplished with a female not the wife of the perpetrator, under either of the following circumstances:
1- Where the female is under the age of 18 years;.....

The above section was enacted in 1872. Amended by Amend. Stats. 1889. Further amended by Amend. Stats. 1897. Further amended by Amend. Stats. 1913. The statute has existed in its present form since 1913. (Deering, Penal Code, 1949 Ed.)

In all prosecutions for rape the proof must show that at the time of the offense the female was not married to the defendant. (People v. Gonzales, 6 Cal App 255).

In Statutory Rape, by statute, an act which otherwise would amount only to fornication, is constituted rape where the female is under the age of eighteen years and is, under the law, incapable of consenting to the act. (Fricke, Crim. Law, pg. 159-60)

It is wholly immaterial whether the accused knew that the girl was under the age of eighteen years and, if she was in fact under that age at the time of the act, the fact that she had represented herself to be over that age or had the appearance of being over that age (People v. Griffin, 117 Cal 583) or that the defendant believed she was over eighteen (People v. Ratz, 115 Cal 132) is no defense. The fact that the prosecutrix was not of previous chaste character, even though she had had acts of sexual intercourse with other men, does not affect the guilt of the accused. (People v. Derbert, 138 Cal 467)

While the failure to make outcry at the time of the offense or to make prompt complaint after the commission of the offense has an important bearing in cases of rape where consent would be a defense these matters have little significance in cases of statutory rape. (People v. Williams, 24 Cal App 647) Consent is absoutely no defense, not even in a case where the defendant is younger than the prosecutrix and she has been the aggressor. (People v. Derbert, 138 Cal 467)

Elements of the offense:
1- That there was an act of sexual intercourse with a female;
2- That the female was under the age of 18 years;
3- That the female was not the wife of the perpetrator, at the time of the act.

Form ADM-550
(Rev. 10-1-51)

REQUISITION FOR DUPLICATING

(Prepare in Quadruplicate)

FOR SERVICES AND SUPPLIES SECTION

Requisition No.: _____

Date Submitted: _____

Attachments: _____

1. ORIGINATING OFFICE:

Date: Dec 9, 1952

Priority Processing Approved: _____ *Assistant Commissioner*

Division: Investigation ~~Section~~ Branch: Subversive Alien Approved: _____ *Section Chief*

2. FORM NO., TITLE, OR OTHER IDENTIFICATION OF WORK: *(Attachments will be returned to Originating Office)*

A-5653092 CSC case ("New Masses" 2-1-44 "Art Young, His Life and Times)

Number of Copies Required: 3 Number of Pages: 92 Size of Work: _____ X _____

Print on [ ] one side [ ] both sides of paper.

3. FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION CALL:

Name: [redacted] (b)(7)(c) Phone Ext.: 943 Room: 2-1121

4. PROCESS DESIRED: *(Check appropriate boxes -- If "Special Instructions" specify in Item 5)*

Special Instructions [ ]

A - PREPARATION		B - SUGGESTED METHOD		C - TYPE OF PAPER		D - OTHER OPERATIONS	
Vari-Type	[ ]	Mimeograph	[ ]	Bond	[ ]	Assemble	[X]
Stencil	[ ]	Multilith	[ ]	Letterhead	[ ]	Staple	[X]
Stenafax	[ ]	Photostat	[ ]	Memorandum	[ ]	Drill	[ ]
Multilith	[ ]	Duo-Photo	[ ]	Mimeograph	[ ]	Facsimile Signature	[ ]
		Photo-Print	[ ]				
		Quickest Method	[ ]	Color: _____			

5. REMARKS OR SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS:

3 copies photo-offset PRIORITY

6. DISPOSITION: *(If no box is checked - Plate, Negative, Stencil, etc., will be destroyed)*

A - Destroy [ ] B - Return [X] C - Hold for [ ] months

(Do not check unless there is a definite justification for retention in Item 5)

7. DISTRIBUTION:

A - SERVICE WIDE
(Check appropriate box or boxes)

Same as for --

- Administrative Manual [ ]
- Laws and Regulations [ ]
- Operations Instructions [ ]
- Immigration Manual [ ]
- Naturalization Manual [ ]
- Personnel Memo [ ]
- Telegraphic Code [ ]

B - CENTRAL OFFICE

- Division Heads [ ]
- Oper. Advrs., Chief Exrs. & Insprs. [ ]
- Section Chiefs [ ]
- All Employees [ ]
- Central Office Memos [ ]
- Return all Copies to Originating Office [X]
- Balance to Stock Room [ ]

C - DISTRICT OFFICES
(Insert Quantity)

Each District Office [ ]

St. Albans	[ ]	Chicago	[ ]
Boston	[ ]	Kansas City	[ ]
New York	[ ]	Seattle	[ ]
Philadelphia	[ ]	San Francisco	[ ]
Baltimore	[ ]	San Antonio	[ ]
Miami	[ ]	El Paso	[ ]
Buffalo	[ ]	Los Angeles	[ ]
Detroit	[ ]	Honolulu	[ ]

D - Distribute according to Attached List [ ]

[redacted]

1600-41933 Inv.
December 2, 1952

District Director, New York, N.Y.

District Director, Los Angeles, California

0300-427798; CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

Attention: Chief, Investigation Section

Federal Bureau of Investigation reports in this case indicate that NEONILA MAGIDOFF, who was repatriated to the United States from Russia in 1941, in exchange for the departure of GAIK OVAKIMIAN, known Soviet espionage agent, was in Los Angeles in June and July 1943 on tour for RUSSIAN WAR RELIEF, and was a houseguest of CHARLOTTE DIETERLE (MRS. WILLIAM DIETERLE) for about four months in 1944. In November or December 1944, (b)(6) NEONILA and ROBERT MAGIDOFF, [redacted], New York City received mail from the CHARLES CHAPLIN STUDIOS in Hollywood, and early in 1945 NEONILA MAGIDOFF's mother-in-law exhibited to informants pictures of NEONILA MAGIDOFF in the company of Charles Chaplin, Kay Francis and Mary Pickford.

This is the same woman whose picture, under the name of NILA MAGIDOFF, appeared in the Saturday Evening Post of July 17, 1948, page 17, in connection with an article written by her husband, ROBERT MAGIDOFF. She was represented therein as anti-Communist.

Please have Mrs. Magidoff located and interview for any evidence or information she may have concerning Chaplin's membership in or affiliation with subversive organizations or association with subversive individuals.

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

DECLASSIFIED [redacted]

Asst. Commissioner, Enforcement

Date

VIA AIR MAIL
cc--C.O.(1) R.F.Farrell, Inv.Div.
Your A-5 653 092

(b)(7)(c)

RECEIVED DEC 8 1952 CONFIDENTIAL FILES

RECEIVED DEC 8 1952 INVESTIGATION DIVISION

[redacted]

THIS SIDE FOR DUPLICATI[illegible] UNIT ONLY

PRODUCTION RECORD AND MATERIAL COST CONTROL

	VARI-TYPE	LITHOMAT or STENCIL	PHOTOMAT	DUO-PHOTO or PHOTOSTAT
Date Assigned				
Date Completed				
Operator				
Time Consumed				
Material Used				
Size				
Quantity Delivered				
Quantity Waste				
Total Consumed				

	PHOTOGRAPHIC NEGATIVE	PHOTOGRAPHIC PRINT	MULTILITH	MIMEOGRAPH
Date Assigned				
Date Completed				
Operator				
Machine No.				
Time Consumed				
Material Used				
Size				
Quantity Delivered				
Quantity Waste				
Total Consumed				

	OTHER OPERATIONS	
Operation		

UNIT COST $ _____ per thousand

SUNDAY MIRROR
4-9-50

Festive Holiday Week Gets Off to Head Start in Town's Smart Clubs

Evelyn Knight, the willowy thrush, who entertains in Hotel Plaza's Persian Room.

Del Casino, romantic baritone, is the headliner at the popular Park Ave. Restaurant.

"Doris at the Piano," featured in Thursday's new Hotel New Yorker show.

Lenny Herman's "Mightiest Little Band" arrives Tuesday at the Village Barn.

Louise Howard, impressionist, debuts Thursday in the Lounge of the Hotel Shelburne.

MOTION PICTURES MOTION PICTURES

The Greatest Love Story Since The Beginning Of Man... And Woman!

See the destruction of the temple on the GIANT MAGNASCOPE SCREEN!

Cecil B. DeMille's Masterpiece

Samson AND Delilah

Color by TECHNICOLOR

Cecil B. DeMille's SAMSON AND DELILAH

NOW Doors open 11:30 A.M. Paramount BROOKLYN Flatbush and DeKalb CHILDREN ALL DAY 35¢

MOVIES ARE BETTER THAN EVER!

ACADEMY of Music • E. 14 RIVERSIDE B'way & 96th NEMO B'way & 110th PK. PLAZA Univ.-Tremont CROTONA E. Tremont TUXEDO Jerome-Gunhill

John Ford's WHEN WILLIE COMES MARCHING HOME DAN DAILEY CORINNE CALVET • COLLEEN TOWNSEND

DAKOTA LIL CINECOLOR GEORGE MONTGOMERY ROD CAMERON MARIE WINDSOR

SKOURAS Theatres

STOODARD RIVIERA Broadway at 99th Broadway at 97th DEAR WIFE—William Holden • Joan Caulfield THELMA JORDON—Barbara Stanwyck • Wendell Corey

VALENTINE Fordham Rd. OGDEN 1431 Ogden Ave. CHAIN LIGHTNING—Humphrey Bogart • Eleanor Parker PIRATES OF CAPRI—Louis Hayward • Binnie Barnes

77th St. On Broadway THE PORTRAIT OF JENNIE—Jennifer Jones & YULSA—color

Winner of 3 Academy Awards! 'ALL THE KING'S MEN' BRODERICK CRAWFORD • Mercedes McCambridge Feature at: 12:05, 3:25, 6:45, 10:05

BEACON B'way & 74th St. "SCREAMINGLY FUNNY!" —Cue 'MISS GRANT TAKES RICHMOND' LUCILLE BALL

MIDTOWN B'way & 100th UNIVERSITY 4-2220 W. SOMERSET MAUGHAM'S ★★★★ —News Quartet "Superior! Delightful Entertainment!" —Journal-American EXTRA! "HENRI MATISSE" Visit With A Great Artist

YORKTOWN B'way & 89th REBECCA Laurence Olivier • Joan Fontaine PARADINE CASE Gregory Peck • Valli

DALE B'way & 231st DICK POWELL • EVELYN KEYES Mrs. MIKE | Geo. RAFT RED LIGHT

CONTINUOUS FROM DUSK DRIVE-IN THEATRE SUNRISE HIGHWAY NO NEED FOR BABY-SHEETERS CHILDREN UNDER 12 ADMITTED FREE TODAY & TOMORROW KATHERINE HEPBURN The SPITFIRE also "ANNE of GREEN GABLES" with Anne Shirley LATE NEWS ITEMS VALLEY STREAM, L.I.

FABIAN'S BROOKLYN STRAND FULTON AND ROCKWELL • NE 8-2000 "BARRICADE" TECHNICOLOR Ruth ROMAN • Dane CLARK • Raymond MASSEY Plus. AMAZON QUEST

FLMWOOD DICK POWELL • EVELYN KEYES MRS. MIKE RAFT • MAYO • RED LIGHT

FABIAN'S BROOKLYN Fox FLATBUSH AT NEVINS TR 5-9350 JANE WYMAN • MARLENE DIETRICH • MICHAEL WILDING • RICHARD TODD "STAGE FRIGHT" — Plus — "KILLER SHARK" with RODDY McDOWALL

WHITESTONE BRIDGE NOW CONTINUOUS FROM 7 P.M. THE LONG NIGHT also BIGTOWN AFTER DARK DRIVE-IN THEATRE

Nightlife

Reds, Pinkos, Fronters In Entertainment Field

By LEE MORTIMER

Maybe your memory is short, but I haven't forgotten the recent weird years when many big names of show business endorsed Communist fronts or appeared on platforms with acknowledged Stalinists.

After pinkos went out of fashion, most of such stars, who were voluble enough in support of suspicious movements, began to act like charter members of the NAM and considered them fighting words if you inferred they ever had intimated that maybe Uncle Joe wasn't such a bad guy.

• • •

SOME WHO NOW DENY it are still party members, but underground. Others were chumps taken in by their vanity, their sweethearts, or a mistaken notion that it could be good business. But they did give aid and support to a potential enemy and they should not be allowed to brush it off by merely calling their accusers names.

• • •

An almost total failure specifically to deny, challenge or attempt to refute facts about fellow-traveler, apologist or appeasement activities that have been testified to under oath before duly constituted legislative fact-finding bodies cannot be ignored, and will not be here.

• • •

THOUSANDS in the entertainment industry; actors, writers, composers, directors, producers and union leaders at one time or another acted with or fronted for Communists or Communist fronts.

• • •

The following brief alphabetical list was taken at random from the voluminous files of Congressional and state legislative committees. Testimony under oath, supported by documents, alleged that each person here mentioned did at one time or another specifically endorse either by a public appearance or by signing an advertisement or otherwise similarly, at least one organization held to be a Red Front by the Attorney General of the United States, the FBI or other duly constituted authority.

MOST on my selected list are entertainers, but I have included a few from other fields of show business to show how universal it is. Maybe some have repented since their folly. If so I'll be glad to publish their rebuttals.

• • •

My alphabetical dosier begins fittingly enough, with Larry Adler. Then there are Jean Arthur, Lauren Bacall, Humphrey Bogart and that great bedroom lover, Charles Boyer. I find Abe Burrows, the comedian I discovered so gleefully last year, mentioned repeatedly. Here are Jimmy Cagney, Charles Chaplin, Norman Corwin and Joseph Cotten.

• • •

MISS OLIVIA DE HAVILAND, recent repeat winner of an Oscar, served on many Hollywood committees with outspoken Communist party members. Then come filmland's newest triple threat, Kirk Douglas, and Melvin Douglas, a professional do-gooder and boondoggler of old, who can't keep off committees.

• • •

Paul Draper, of course. Then comes Henry Fonda—and get this, Ava Gardner. John Garfield is a mixer with such causes. So is Ira Gershwin, and with them I list Paulette Goddard, who probably leaned that way first during her Charlie Chaplin days.

• • •

THE NAME Oscar Hammerstein II appears frequently. But I find no record of his advocacy of sharing the profits from his big hits. Yip Harburg and Moss Hart have been pointed out.

The next name, alphabetically, is Rita Hayworth. This, of course, was before she exchanged the joys of a proletarian existence for the ermine of royalty.

• • •

We have Van Heflin, Katharine Hepburn, Judy Holliday and that prolific endorser of Russia-loving causes, Lena Horne. Then Marsha Hunt, Kim Hunter, Rex Ingram, Burl Ives and the million-dollar-a-year Danny Kaye. Gene Kelly is prominent.

Which brings us to Alexander Knox, Canada Lee, Eva Le Gallienne, Anatole Litvak, Myrna Loy and the Fredric Marches. Despite denials, their names appear frequently among the endorsers.

• • •

WE HAVE MARGO, Burgess Meredith, Karen Morley, Paul Muni and Larry Parks, who got a going-over here recently. Also Gregory Peck, Vincent Price, Ann Revere—and must we include Paul Robeson and Earl Robinson?

• • •

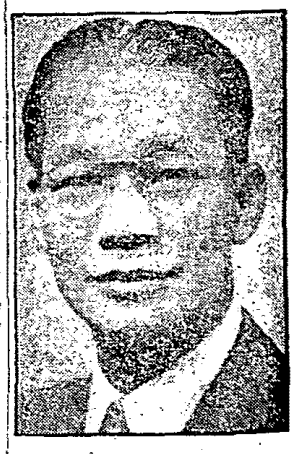
Hazel Scott, wife of the Harlem Congressman, is prominently identified. The list includes Artie Shaw, Ned Sparks, Orson Welles, Josh White, Cornel Wilde and Anna May Wong. It is, as stated, by no means complete.

• • •

IF ANYONE of the foregoing had ever breathed only one kind word about the KKK, the Nazis or even the Dixiecrats, they would have been shrieked out of show business. How come the tolerance of the self-appointed tribunes for those who played footsie with the Reds?

• • •

THIS IS NOT IN MY DEPARTMENT except as it concerns all citizens. Page 199 of the Fourth Report of the California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, under date of March 25, 1948 says: "Among the Communists and Communist fellow-travelers who have been writing textbooks for use in public schools are the following... Owen Lattimore." NOTE: That was two years ago.



Joe K. Yee, genial host at Ding Ho, claims Chinese catering is on the upswing in smart New York circles.

DAILY WORKER, N.Y.
3/13/41

Teachers Demand U.S. Act on Vicious Anti-Semite Mail

Union Counsel Produces Samples of Vile Threats Sent Through Mails to Victims of Rapp-Coudert Probe; Students to Hold Rallies Today

Federal action against indecent, anti-Semitic material sent to a number of CCNY professors through the mails was sought yesterday by William G. Mulligan, counsel to the College Teachers Union.

Enclosing a sample communication, Mulligan wrote to United States Attorney Mathias F. Correa urging investigation and prosecution of the senders under the Federal Criminal Code.

All those who had received the material had been named as "subversive" by William M. Canning, Rapp-Coudert witness who has not as yet been cross-examined, Mulligan told the U. S. Attorney.

At least nine of the anonymous letters read:

"Sir:

"You are a Commu-Nazi-Jew-Traitor! !

"LOYAL AMERICAN."

"I know that you will agree," Mulligan wrote, "that the contemptible anti-Semitism found in this material calls for official action, prompt and vigorous. A human mind so degraded as to conceive these letters could reside only in a dangerous criminal.

"On behalf of the College Teachers' Union, I extend to you our assurance of all aid in bringing to book the persons who wrote these sleazy letters."

MEET COLLEGE HEAD

Earlier in the day a delegation of the Union was closeted with Dr. Harry Wright, acting president of the College of the City of New York.

The delegation followed a mass meeting held at the college Great Hall, where Dr. Wright addressed 4,000 students, challenging Communists to "come out in the open" while attacking them.

Wright's speech was met coldly by the students, with liberal hissing punctuating his assaults on members of the College Teachers' Union who had been alleged to be Communists by one witness of the Rapp-Coudert Committee.

Dr. Wright agreed that only a small percentage of the students or faculty were Communists, but alternated between claims that he was not attacking Communism as such—with verbal outbursts against

CIO to Open Bridgeport Union Drive

Matles, U.E. Organizer, Addresses Local CIO Forces

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., March 12.—With the appearance of James J. Matles, organizational director of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, here at a recent organizational meeting, the local drive towards the organization of the thousands of Bridgeport workers into the CIO officially got under way.

The need for local initiative in the organization of the unorganized was stressed by Matles in his remarks to trade unionists present at 849 Main St., CIO headquarters. The union official stated that additional organizers are to be sent into this area; but that it still remains the task and duty of local union members to take the first organizational steps.

Such plants as the huge Remington Arms Co., coiner of a mint of money for the duPonts; the Bullard Co., as well as the important Voight-Sikorsky aircraft shop, together with dozens of other open shops, are on the list for organization.

Together with Matles, Charles Rivers, local international representative of the U.E.R.M.W.A., and other union speakers, addressed the union members at the organizational meeting. A score or more of union members volunteered to serve on the organization committee which, working in cooperation with the Bridgeport Industrial Union Council, will seek to start the organizational ball rolling.

7 Cities in 4 States Take Boxes for Foster Rally

Hillman Moves To 'Fix Wages,' Smash Strikes

Shipyard Workers Will Be First to Suffer Under New Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

of the United Mine Workers and the Steel Workers Organizing Committee for higher wages.

Intensive Administration activity to set up a no-strike war labor board was also seen here as closely linked with the coal and steel negotiations.

Hillman told his press conference this morning that the Administration was giving "serious consideration" to the War Labor Board scheme.

MURRAY OPPOSER

CIO opposition to this plan which was recently expressed in letter by President Philip Murray to Hillman has been one of the important factors delaying the setting up of the Board by President Roosevelt.

While Hillman said that he favored "voluntary mediation," the fact remained that the whole effect of the War Labor Board will be coercive. The Board will have sweeping powers to step into any strikes, and issue public reports allocating responsibility for the strike. Government pressure could thus be exercised in practically every strike situation.

In the meantime, the Department of Justice took an important step which also tied in with the general picture of increasing anti-labor activity by the Administration.

The Department refused to appeal to the Supreme Court from the decision of the United States Circuit Court on the Labor Board order requiring the Ford Company to stop distributing anti-union literature to its employes in the River Rouge plant.

While upholding the Board's order to restrain other anti-union activities by the company, the Circuit Court hold that the ban on distribution of anti-union literature violated Ford's right of "free speech."

The deadline for an appeal by the Department of Justice from this Court decison expired without any action by the Department.

NEWEST MEMBER OF THE FIRST FAMILY OF CUBA: General Fulgencio Batista, President of the republic, with Senora Batista and their daughter Elisa, who recently was born in the Presidential Palace in Havana. The infant was the first child of a Cuban President to be born in the official residence.

Smith at Boas Dinner Hits Coudert Probe

NLRB Member Says Seizure of Teachers' List Is Invasion of Democracy; Notables Pay Tribute to Anthropologist

Lashing out at the Rapp-Coudert committee seizure of the Teachers Union membership rolls, Edwin S. Smith of the National Labor Relations Board last night charged that the committee's action was "a fundamental invasion of the democratic right of educators."

Mr. Smith's remark was made in the course of a speech at a testimonial dinner at the Essex House, 150 Central Park South, to 83-year-old Professor Franz Boas, the distinguished anthropologist.

"As a member of the National Labor Relations Board," said Smith, "I can testify from a rather long and specialized experience as to the use which many employers would like to make of membership lists of the trade unions to which their employes belong. The purpose of obtaining such lists is not for the protection of the public."

LINKS N.A.M.

Italian Dead Litter Albania Battlefield

Greek Attack Widens Front in Albania, Battle in 6th Day

ATHENS, March 12 (UP). — A Greek attack on the Albanian front broadened today from the Adriatic to the Jugoslav frontier.

The offensive on the Albanian front was in its sixth day. Reports

Delegations of Workers Plan Trip to Garden

Many to Travel From Centers Where Foster Led Struggles

Workers' delegations from upstate New York, New Jersey and Massachusetts will take part in the March 17 Madison Square Garden celebration of the 60th birthday of William Z. Foster, national chairman of the Communist Party, it was announced today.

Seven cities have already reserved boxes at the rally, according to advance sales of tickets, while scattered through the audience will be visitors from dozens of cities which have known the leadership and guidance of Foster.

There will be workers from Philadelphia, where Foster, at the age of fourteen, participated in his first strike. There will be veterans of Foster-led organizing campaigns in the textile centers of Massachusetts and New Jersey. The Foster tradition in steel, marine, metal and scores of other industries will be presented by workers who will journey far to hear the great labor leader and teacher again.

They will also see many of their struggles dramatized in a pageant, entitled "One of Us." They will hear the famed Negro baritone, Paul Robeson, and listen to the greetings of the novelist, Theodore Dreiser.

Cities that have reserved boxes at the gala celebration include Boston, Newark, Rochester, Binghamton, Elmira, Syracuse and others.

British Drive 200-Mi. Deeper In Ethiopia

Italian Troops Threatened with Isolation in Somaliland

CAIRO, March 12 (UP).—British imperial forces striking toward the Djibouti-Addis Ababa railroad have driven 260 miles into southeastern Ethiopia and captured the town of

Capital CIO Endorses Refugee Aid Parley

Emergency Conference Saturday, to Launch Campaign to Spur Aid to Franco Victims; AFL and CIO Unions Offer Support

The Washington Industrial Union Council, CIO, has endorsed the National Emergency Conference to be held in Washington Saturday and Sunday to launch "An Immediate Program to Aid Spanish Refugees," it was announced yesterday by the United American Spanish Aid Committee, 425 Fourth Ave.

Many other CIO and AFL unions from various sections of the country are sending delegates to the conference, the committee said, as well as representatives from church, language and professional organizations, and Abraham Lincoln Brigade posts, composed of veterans who fought for Loyalist Spain.

Cities sending delegations include Tampa, Los Angeles, San Francisco, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Providence, Cleveland, Milwaukee, Detroit, and many others.

The Washington chapter of the committee has informed the national office that fifty delegates have been elected by local organization trade unions and other organizations to participate in the conference discussions. A ten-point program of rescue and aid will be taken up at the two-day parley.

The program includes continuance of the campaign for a rescue ship to transport the refugees from French concentration camps to Latin American countries; direct aid to Spanish Republicans and International Brigade members, many of whom were trade unionists in their native countries; the release and return of American and Latin American members of the International Brigades still held in Franco prisons, concentration camps, or forced labor gangs;

British Workers Defense Fund for Press Grows

500 Labor Party and Trade Union Groups Protest Ban of British Daily Worker; Defense Funds Grow

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)

LONDON, March 12.—In the month of February alone the People's Press Fighting Fund, established after the suppression of the Daily Worker, collected 2,056 pounds ($8,224), it was announced here today.

Almost half this sum came from factories where the money was collected on the job in small amounts. Many of the collection groups have sent in more money than they did previously when the paper was in existence.

Meanwhile almost 500 Labor Party and trade union organizations have gone on record against the ban.

Soviet Pavilion at Leipzig

Labor Protests Maryland Anti-Sabotage Bill

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BALTIMORE, Md., March 12.—The militant voice of the Maryland labor movement resounded today in the State capitol at Annapolis as some 300 delegates came to the hearing of the Maryland House Judiciary Committee to express their united opposition to the passage of the Anti-Sabotage Bill, known in the state as S.B. 117.

This war-inspired bill has already passed the State Senate and is scheduled to come before the House of Delegates. Defying the rain, the workers came in buses and automobiles. Among theme were workers from steel, auto, railroad, others were miners, construction workers and representatives from white collar unions. Especially impressive was the large textile delegation coming from Cumberland, Md.

Carrying union banners and placards, they all marched into the House Chambers where they conducted their own meeting. They were addressed by Charles W. Mitzel of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen; L. Duke Avnet, local labor attorney and Sidney Katz, secretary of the Maryland-D. C. CIO Council. An enthusiastic ovation was given to Mitzel when he said:

"This is not an anti-sabotage bill but an anti-labor bill whose purpose is to sabotage labor."

"secretive" means, which, he charged, Communists used to gain adherents.

STUDENTS RALLY TODAY

In answer to reporters' questions after the meeting as to whether he had suspended Morris U. Schappes, English tutor who recently admitted five-year membership in the Communist Party, Dr. Wright said that he had as yet received no formal charges against Schappes.

Charges against Schappes are being prepared by the conduct committee of the Board of Higher Education. They will allege "conduct unbecoming a teacher."

A number of student rallies will be held at the City College at noon today in defense of the attacked instructors.

Another session of the Rapp-Coudert Committee is scheduled tentatively for tomorrow morning at the County Courthouse.

Britain to Use Prisoners As Farm Laborers

CHESTER, Eng., March 12 (UP). Italian prisoners will be brought to Britain to till the soil of their captors.

Tom Williams, Parliamentary Secretary for the Ministers of Agriculture, told a meeting of farmers last night that 2,000 to 3,000 Italian prisoners would arrive as soon as ships are available.

WOULD HARM LABOR ACT

Labor observers here point out that the effectiveness of the Wagner Act in protecting labor from employer intimidation would be seriously impaired by general application of the Circuit Court decision.

Solicitor General Francis Biddle flatly turned down a request for a Department of Justice appeal in the Ford case by a CIO delegation which included R. J. Thomas, President of the United Automobile Workers, and Lee Pressman, CIO Counsel.

Biddle later refused even to meet with a committee of labor lawyers selected by the National Lawyers to present the case in favor of an appeal from the Court's Ford decision.

In a letter to Biddle, Martin Popper, Secretary of the Lawyers Guild, pointed out that distribution of anti-union literature by Ford could not be considered as an expression of "free speech."

"The distribution of leaflets by Ford in the River Rouge case was preceded by discriminatory discharges and accompanied by brutal violence against union organizers," Popper said. "In such a setting, Ford's anti-union literature could only be construed by his employes as a command which they could not afford to disregard."

A number of other cases with the same issue involved are now pending before Circuit Courts, and the Supreme Court may be compelled sooner or later to rule on whether or not distribution of anti-union literature by employers is an expression of "free speech."

commanders were throwing reinforcements into the battle in an effort to halt Greek advances.

Greek batteries were throwing hundreds of shells into fortified Italian positions.

At some points in the central sector, it was reported, the battlefields were littered with Italian dead.

A steady stream of Italian prisoners was passing back from the front and it was reported that 18 Italian tanks had been destroyed in the past five days.

Nazis Claim 2 Million Tons of Ships in 4 Months

BERLIN, March 12 (UP). — The German navy and air force destroyed 2,037,000 tons of enemy shipping in the four months from Nov. 1 to March 1, the High Command said today.

Of this total 1,525,000 tons was credited to the German navy and 513,000 tons to the Luftwaffe. In addition, the High Command said the air force had damaged severely 175 merchantmen by bomb hits. It was added that these figures did not include ships lost by striking mines.

The official DNB news agency said that German bombers today attacked British outpost boats and Coastguard vessels off the British east and southeast coasts "many of which were hit by bombs and one of 1,000 tons sunk."

How to Figure Your Income Tax: What Is Deductible, What Is Not

By Morris A. Greenbaum

Member of the New York Bar and a Certified Public Accountant

The fact that you have to file a return does not necessarily mean that you have to pay a tax. The law allows you various deductions and exemptions which should be deducted from your income before you arrive at the taxable income.

WHAT EXPENDITURES ARE DEDUCTABLE?

All business or professional expenses, including depreciation and upkeep of an automobile if used for business. In addition, you may deduct the folowing personal expenses: union dues; interest paid on personal loans; contributions to charities, religious, educational or public funds; all types of taxes except income taxes, to wit: New York City Sales Tax; Theatrical Ticket Tax; various licences fees, to wit: automobile, dog, fishing, etc., Gasoline Tax; Realty or School tax; Bad debts during the year that uncollectability was ascertained. Various losses caused by burglary, theft, fire, robbery, property losses, and all other property damages due to automobile accidents, storm, flood, etc.

WHAT CANNOT BE DEDUCTED?

Contributions to political parties, or donations for purposes of propaganda, carfares to and from work, gifts to individuals, old age benefits.

WHAT AMOUNT IS TAXABLE?

After substracting all deductions from your income, you arrive at a net income (item 12 on form 1040A). From this amount you are allowed to deduct a 10 per cent earned income credit, and your personal exemption as explained below. The balance is your taxable income on which you pay 4 per cent on the first $4,000 and an additional graduating surtax from 4 per cent on amounts over $4,000 to about 75 per cent tax on an amount that reaches millions.

This year due to war situation, there is an additional 10 per cent on your normal tax, for example, if your taxable amount is $500, instead of the normal tax of 4 per cent, you pay a tax of 4.4 per cent this year, namely, $22.

WHAT ARE THE PERSONAL EXEMPTIONS?

1—Single, or married and not living with husband or wife	$ 800
2—Married and living with husband or wife	2,000
3—Head of family	2,000

Who is a head of family?:

1—A single person who keeps a home for himself and one dependent, for whom he is the chief supporter. For example, if you live with your widowed mother who is not employable due to age or sickness you are entitled to an exemption of $2,000 as the head of a family.

2—For each child under 18 years of age you are entitled to an exemption of $400.

3—For any relative or friend who is not employable due to age or sickness and is supported by the tax payer. It is not required that the dependent should live with the tax payer in one household. As a matter of fact, even if the dependent resides out of the United States and receives his support from the tax payer by mail or cable, such a deduction is allowable up to $400.

The New York State laws are about the same except the following important differences:

Single persons	$1,000
Married persons	2,500
Head of a family	2,500

The rate of taxes graduates from 3 per cent on the first $1,000 to 10 per cent on all amounts over $9,000.

The due date of the State Return is one month after the Federal Return is due namely: The Federal Return is due March 15, and the State return is due April 15, 1941.

thinking the actions of the Rapp Coudert committee with the current text book survey undertaken by the National Association of Manufacturers, Smith said that both were attacks on democracy. He urged that no preoccupation with war should permit Americans to forget the necessity for maintaining democracy at home.

"Whether or not we are drawn into this war, and whatever the fate of the nations now engaged in the terrible struggle overseas, one thing is certain: A drastically changed world is bound to eventuate.

"For the sake of a new world, for which the voice of oppressed humanity cries out, I say let us have hands off the teachers, and hands off the text-books, whether they be well-meaning hands or ill-meaning hands, and whether they be the hands of legislators or the hands of big business.

"No concentration on external defense must dull our realization of the fundamental lesson in history, that the forward jumps in the democratic process are made by the people themselves whose needs dictate the forms that democracy shall take. When we throttle the expression of these needs, democracy languishes and the road to tyranny is laid open."

Smith concluded by praising Dr. Boas "as a student and a democrat."

"Like him," he said, "we must be firm of mind and resolute of voice on behalf of those things in which democrats must needs believe. We must be staunch in our convictions that the aspirations which rise in the hearts of simple people everywhere are a true guide to democracy's future. If we listen to those voices and forget the din of propaganda and the threats of the mighty, we shall not be led astray."

Samuel L. M. Barlow, the composer, and treasurer of the New York Conference for Inalienable Rights, presided.

Telegrams of congratulations to Dr. Boas were received from Charles Chaplin; Dr. Mary E. Wooley, president of Mt. Holyoke; Dean Christian Gauss of Princeton; Professor Albert Einstein, Donald Ogden Stewart; Dr. Abraham Flexner; and Professor Ruth Benedict.

Other speakers included Dr. Waldemar Kaempffert, science editor of the New York Times; Dr. John Lovejoy Elliot, senior leader of Ethical Culture; Dean Ned H. Dearborn of the School of Adult Education, New York University; Deputy Commissioner of Welfare Clifford T. McAvoy; Dr. Max Yergan, chairman of the Committee on African Affairs; and the Rev. Owen A. Knox, chairman of the National Federation for Constitutional Rights.

the Ogaden desert, an official communique said today.

At Dagha Bur the British forces were only 125 miles south of the important Italian base of Harar, defended by at least 10,000 Fascist troops, and barely 160 miles from the vital railroad at Diredawa.

THREATEN RAILROAD

At Dagha Bur the British forces not only threatened to cut the railroad lifeline of Ethiopia but also threatened to isolate the Italian forces holding British Somaliland to the East, captured by Mussolini's forces last year.

At Dagha Bur the British forces were nearly 600 miles by the winding roads and caravan trails from Mogadiscio, capital of conquered Italian Somaliland.

Today's communique, reporting the taking of Dagha Bur Monday, said that since the crossing of the Juba River at the beginning of the conquest of Italian Somaliland the British empire forces have inflicted losses on the Fascists estimated at more than 31,000 men.

Report Franco Replaces Berlin Ambassador

Say Move Due to Nazi Pressure to Involve Spain in War

LONDON, March 12 (UP).—Neutral diplomatic messages from Spain reported today that Gen. Francisco Franco had dismissed his ambassador at Berlin as the result of German pressure to take Spain into the war.

According to the reports the ambassador, Gen. Eugenio Espinosa de los Monteros, recently received from Joachim von Ribbentrop, the German Foreign Minister, proposals for "Spanish cooperation" with Germany in the war.

Franco rejected the proposals as "inconsistent with the honor of Spain," according to the reports, and relieved Espinosa de los Monteros of his post, nominating in his stead Domingo de las Barcenas, Minister to Switzerland.

Bombs Dropped Near Two Irish Towns

DUBLIN, March 12 (UP).—An unidentified plane dropped bombs near Carndonagh and Innishowen in County Donegal early today, the government information bureau announced. There was no damage.

The statement said also that a British plane had been forced down in the sea in the neighborhood of Galway City and that two members of the crew who took to their parachutes had been interned.

Fair Draws Huge Throngs

(Wireless to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, March 12.—The Soviet pavilion at the spring fair in Leipzig has enjoyed great popularity among German visitors, the Moscow press reports from its correspondents in Berlin.

For every day of the fair, the Soviet pavilion was crowded to capacity. From March 2 to March 7, inclusive, it was visited by a total of 220,000 persons.

In their testimonials, comprising three large volumes, the visitors to the Soviet pavilion expressed their admiration for the pavilion and its exhibits, which, they said, reflected the economic successes of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Out Today

The story you've awaited ---

INSIDE CHINA

by

Anna Louise Strong

a 9-page eye-witness account

NEW MASSES

15c At All Newsstands and Bookstores

10 Weeks for $1.00

NEW MASSES, 461 Fourth Ave., N.Y.C.

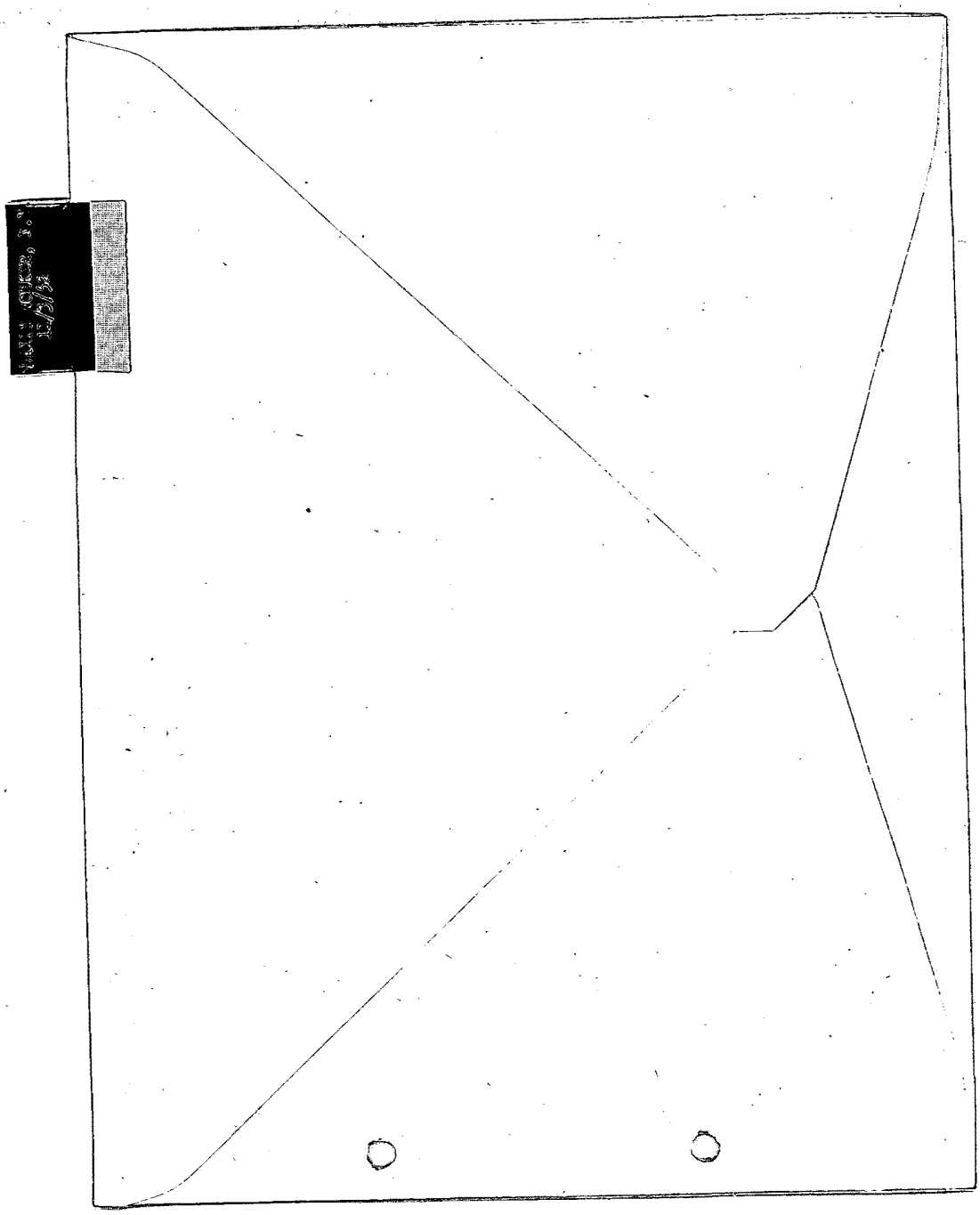
Gentlemen:

Enclosed find $1 for which please enter my subscription for 10 weeks.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

CITY and STATE ..... D. W.



A Memorable Night At a Garden Rally

By ALICE JEROME

You go to meetings, distribute leaflets, address envelopes, sell subscriptions, talk to people, even speak on a few street corners and raise money at a couple of teas—you listen to yourself and others say the same things. Work for peace, for civil rights, for labor and the Negro people—and sometimes it begins to sound like a broken phonograph record.

The many little memos on scraps of paper of all the things you have to do to get mixed up at night into a crazy-quilt of nagging responsibilities—besides, there's the grocery store, and clean socks for the kids each morning, and that girl on your job who needs to talk to you about her problems.

You're tired and over-wrought, *it's two days until pay day and the* Supreme Court refuses to review the Rosenberg case—you wonder what's the use of all this, and does it really do any good, and why am I breaking my neck this way? . . .

Then suddenly—but of course, it's not really suddenly—a clear-eyed 17-year-old kid stands before 15,000 people and says, "Children of the class of '52, act now! Fight to save your lives."

Then, suddenly, in a rush of tears, it all fits together again. He happens to be Butch Hallinan, son of Vincent Hallinan, and it happens to be Madison Square Garden, but it might be my son or yours, or the corner storekeeper's boy in Korea who hasn't written to her for six weeks; it might be 3rd Avenue, Manhattan, or Roosevelt Road, Chicago, or the cotton fields around one of those little company towns along the Mississippi River.

Suddenly it's an army of clear-eyed kids—the little ones who come [illegible] the school-friends who need help with their Hallowe'en costumes, the teen-agers who marched for their teachers at the Board of Education last week.

And all the other kids—those protected ones who still believe vaguely in somebody's code of honor, and those neglected ones who trust no one on the street-jungles of our cities—the dog-tag, latch-key, unsure American children of the class of 1952;

You know then why Paul Robeson's deep voice goes singing through your spine and straightening it and sending you home full of energy and plans for tomorrow's meeting, the leaflets you have to pick up, the envelopes to be addressed, the tickets you must sell, the money to be raised, the new *faces to be met, the street corners* to be covered, the organizations to be built, and the progressive vote to be gotten out.

You know why they're sitting in Foley Square, or in a solitary cell in the Pittsburgh County jail, or in Georgia, or in Leavenworth.

You know this is history moving—slow and heavy, with lightning flashes—that you're helping to make *it move, and that no one has a* better cause than those who fight for the children of the class of '52.

New Polish Films to Have Premieres Here

Three new feature films will have their American premieres at the Festival of Polish Motion Pictures to be held in the auditorium of the Museum of Modern Art on Nov. 14, 15 and 16. Also to be shown at the Festival are three new short films and two of the best of the earlier features produced by Film Polski, "The Last Stop" and the comedy, "The Treasure." Artkino Pictures, Inc., is the American distributing agent for Film Polski.

The new features include "Young Chopin," directed by Aleksander Ford (maker of "Border Street," a drama of the Warsaw Ghetto up-[illegible] is performed by Halina Czerny-Stefanska noted young Polish pianist and winner of the 1949 International Chopin Competition; by the violinist, Wanda Wilkomirska; and the soprano, Stefania Woytowicz. The music also includes performances by the Vienna Symphony Orchestra, the Poznan Philharmonic Orchestra and its chorus.

'Limelight'—Smash Hit At 2 N. Y. Theatres

New Yorkers are showing what they think of Attorney General McGranery's witch-hunt against Charles Chaplin by giving a tremendous reception to his new film

CHAPLIN

"Limelight." According to Variety magazine (Oct. 29) the film is a smash hit at two first-run N. Y. Theatres.

In its first week at the Astor, the film did "a big $33,000, strongest here in months." During the past 12 months, Hollywood films at this theatre usually grossed $6,000 to $10,000 in their opening week.

'Limelight's initial week at the Trans-Lux 60th St. was also terrific, said Variety.

"The film soared to a smash $12,500 which is near capacity for this 453-seat house."

Fred'k Douglass School Term Opens Nov 10

The fall term of the Frederick Douglass [illegible] Center, 124 W. 124th St. starts Nov. 10.

Among the courses will be one conducted by Yvonne Gregory on "The Poetry of the Negro People" (Wednesdays 7-8:30 p.m.).

Other courses include "The History of the Negro People" taught by Doxey Wilkerson (Thursdays 8:30-10 p.m.); "History of the Marxist Movement in the U. S." by David Goldway (Thursdays (7-8:30 p.m.); Public Speaking and Parliamentary Procedure by Halois Morehead Robinson (Thursdays 8:30-10 p.m.); Conversational Spanish For Beginners (Thursday 7-8:30 p.m.); The Negro and the News of the Week by Louis Burnham (Mondays 8:30-10 pm); "The Negro People and the World Today" conducted by Dollie Mason and Rosalie Ferry [illegible] 7-8:30).

Registration is now on and will continue through Nov. 10.

Ted Tinsley Says

WONDER BOY

"What," asked Edna Farch, "are you doing with the Wall Street Journal?"

"I am reading the inspiring story of Ralph Stolkin," said Arch. "At the age of 34, Ralph Stolkin has risen to the presidency of RKO Pictures Corp. I am interested in how he rose."

"And I," said Edna, "am interested in how you sink low enough to tack down the kitchen linoleum like you promised last week."

"Wait a moment," said Arch. "Let me finish."

Edna sat down with a patient sigh. "How did he rise?" she asked dutifully.

"The Wall Street Journal said he rose through a combination of unusual energy, uncommon imagination, and the consistent use of the mails. Ralph's father recalls that Ralph always had high ideals."

"But how much money did he have?" asked Edna.

"None. He started with borrowed money—$15,000 worth."

"He had energy, ambition, high ideals, and friends with $15,000?"

"But look what he did with it!" cried Arch. "He organized the Monarch Sales Corp."

"Let me see." Gently, Edna removed the Wall Street Journal from Arch's hands. "I see," said Edna, glancing at the story. "The Monarch Sales Corp. sold punchboards. Here's a nice letter from a Cleveland woman, Arch. Listen. 'My son sold $4.99 worth of punches for Monarch. He was promised a candid camera, ball-point pen and film. When I sent Monarch the $4.99 nothing came back—except [illegible] cancelled check.' " Edna sighed. "And now young Ralph [illegible] dent of RKO! What a touching story."

"Give me back my paper," Arch complained.

"Not yet. Not yet. I'm getting interested." Edna turned the page. "Here. Arch. Listen. It tells how young Ralph rise to millionaire status coincided with his marriage. Isn't that curious? And here's a quote from a gossip columnist: 'At Gogi Larue, when Ralph Stolkin gets up to dance with his wife, Ted Straetor's orchestra breaks into I Found a Million Dollar Baby.' "

"He's got a right to marry whom he wants," said Arc.

"Sure, sure," said Edna. "I don't doubt it. I'm just trying to figure out his rise. Let's see now, he had unusual energy, uncommon imagination, high ideals like selling punchboards to children, friends with $15,000, and a millionaire wife. Why, Arch, with those qualities I'll bet you'd go places yourself!"

Arch opened the closet door and began looking for the hammer.

"I also see," continued Edna, "that Ralph Stolkin is a a great supporter of the Administration's foreign policy and he is ready to convert to war production at the drop of the punchboard."

Arch didn't answer. He was busy tacking down the linoleum in the kitchen.

Actors' Mobile Theatre Debut Wednesday

The Actors' Mobile Theatre will make its debut Wednesday evening at 8:30 p.m., when the new theatre group will perform "The Journey of Simon McKeever," by Albert Maltz, for the National Cancer Foundation at the Nathan Strauss Jewish Center, 3512 De-Kalb Ave., in the Bronx.

Staged by Brett Warren, the play deals with an inmate in an old age home who seeks to escape and find a place for himself in the outside world again.

A non-profit organization, the Actors' Mobile Theatre was formed this fall to provide dramatic programs for churches, unions, and philanthropic organizations. One of the aims is to bring "live theatre" to people who are now a part of the theatre-going public. The theater uses no sets and only a minimum of props.

At present the Actors are using one-act plays, but they hope to get around to full-length material. Playwrights are invited to submit their work.

on the scoreboard—

by lester rodney

CATCHING UP WITH acknowledgments for money sent to the paper's fund drive through this column by Friday:

Thanks to a group of "friends who know we need the paper" from upper Manhattan for $90. Better spell that so there's no question—ninety dollars!

Janet and Art of Newark send $5 "for our paper. It is not necessary to state the reasons why the Daily must continue, but among other things, we are looking forward to reading your column on the sports reports from the next Olympics."

There's perspective for you! Allright, on to Melbourne in '56. And all the way this time.

SL of St. Louis sends $7 "to my favorite sports writer, Lester Rodney." (Since we haven't written many paens for the Cardinals, guess SL is not a Card fan.)

JS of New York sends $10 with the note: ". . . token of my appreciation of you and the Daily Worker. At a time when over-pessimism and over-optimism are rife, you have reported with an objectivity which can only be admired. As for sports, well, if this Series is gone, can next year's be far behind?"

PRN of New York sends in his 9th and 10th dollars, with a note about "the wonderful reading your columns always afford me. . . ."

Anonymous of Brooklyn sends in $10. . . . A soccer fan sends $10, even though the only mention in the column of this most international of sports came during the Olympics. How'd you like to see the Olympic championship Hungarian soccer team invited over here for a series of games, Soccer Fan? It will happen yet, when the people win the peace.

Two dollars comes from Brooklyn "in memory of a wonderful guy—Nat Low." Nat Low, at one time sports editor of the Daily Worker, died last year in California. He struck some of the most conclusive blows against baseball jimcrow, and, as today's contributor says, was a wonderful guy.

MT of Washington, D.C., sends $10 with the *facetious note* that we missed the boat for the fund drive by failing to pick a horse named "Free Press" which won the fourth at Pimlico Thursday, paying $10.80 to every $2 bet. **(Don't know what he's complaining about—didn't I give the readers the Cleveland Indians to win the American League pennant?)** MT goes on to praise the sports column, say that he "died" with the Dodgers in the seventh game, attacks Clark Griffith, "our own apostle of jimcrow in baseball . . . cantankerous, moth-eaten old fossil who steadfastly blocks the road to a better tomorrow in sports" . . . and says he is reading "We Can Be Friends," by Carl Marzani, and that nobody should miss it.

Bill D. of New York sends $1 "to my favorite sports writer and a small contribution to my favorite newspaper . . . long will she live."

An interesting note comes with $5 from Edna and Fred Briehl, long-time upstate friends of the paper. Vacationing by auto with another couple, the Briehls passed through New Orleans:

"Here, on a Sunday afternoon, we passed the Pelican Stadium. (Ed Note: New Orleans Pelicans of Southern Association.) In large bold letters high above the stadium's main entrance a number of names spelled out caught my eye. A baseball game was being played there that Sunday afternoon, and, to attract patronage, names of national stars—not teams—were given prominence. And what were the names? Joe Black, Roy Campanella, Monte Irvin, Larry Doby. . . . Gee, it gave me a thrill to see those names in a jimcrow state. Yes, there was a long line waiting to buy tickets. . . .

"I wish I could tell you about the game itself beyond this passing observation. But let our imagination do that for us. . . . Missed our paper very much during our trip and feeling a little guilty over it, am enclosing a contribution of $5. . . ."

And a Dodger and Gerson fan from Brooklyn who liked the WMCA broadcast, $10.

Well, this all adds up to a bumper single day of $102. (And we're just warming up, aren't we? . . .)

•

WE'LL WIND THIS up with an item reprinted from "Hot Box," a [illegible] steel workers in Birmingham [illegible] put out by Communist steel workers. Its title is "Little Rock Sees End of Jimcrow in Southern League!"

• • •

Sports Editor Orville Henry of Little Rock's Arkansas Gazette predicts the signing of Negro players in the Southern League in '53. Henry writes: "By now most of them (Southern Association owners) are privately beginning to believe they are slashing their economic throats by closing their eyes to the examples set in most every other league in baseball."

We've said it before and we'll say it again. The Barons need Negro players (1) to be a team that truly represents Birmingham fans (2) to draw the crowds that are needed to support a winning team.

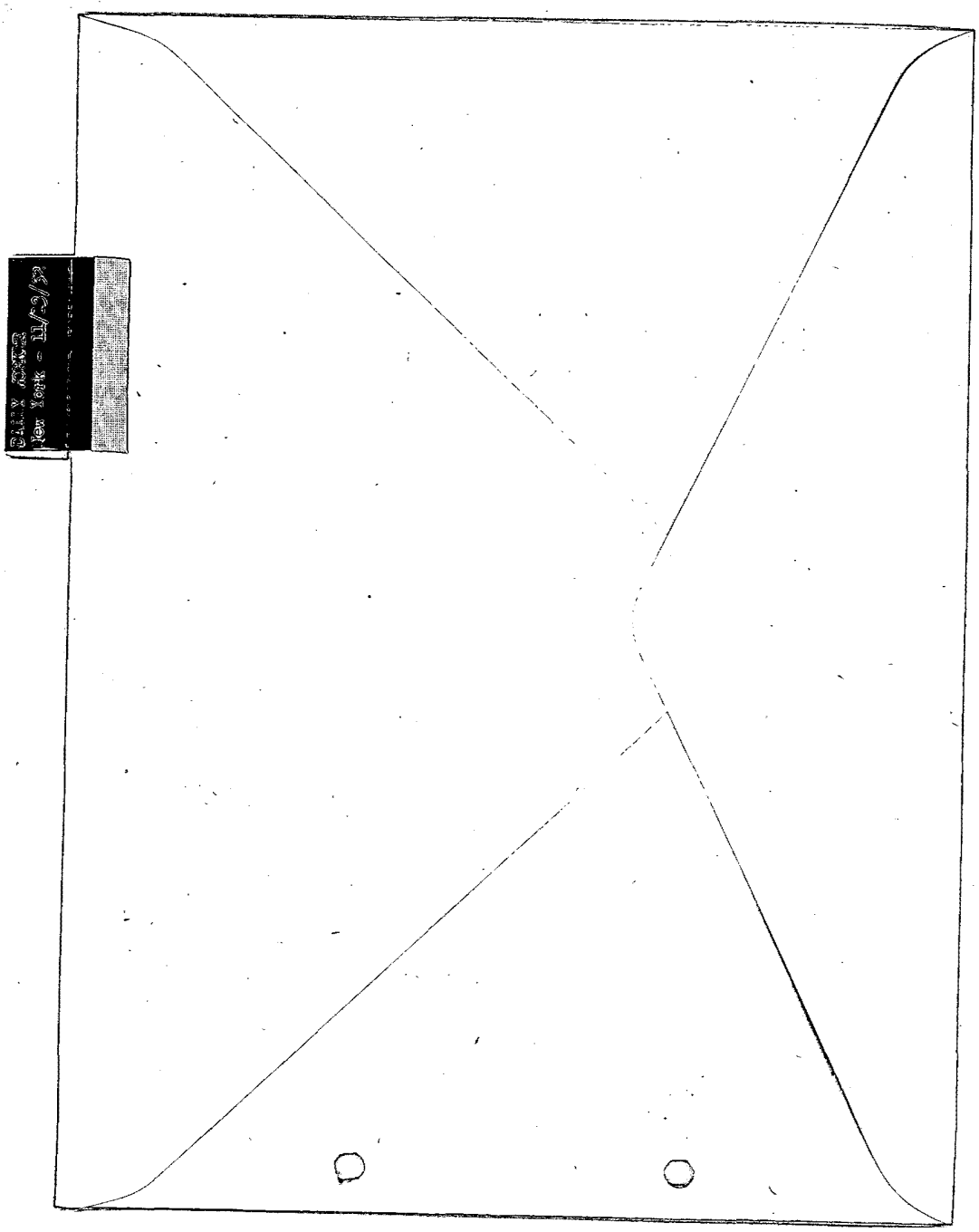
It's no accident that the Dallas team of the Texas League, which broke *jimcrow this year by signing a 20-game winning* pitcher, (1) had the best team morale in the league (2) won the pennant (3) led the league in attendance.

Birmingham has a working agreement with the Yankees now. The Yanks have Negro players on their farms and are scouting more. Rumor is they're after Bill Greason, 26-year-old right-hander, who posted a 9-1 record with Oklahoma City. Greason pitched here 10 days ago for the Black Barons against Roy Campanella's All-Stars. He showed a sharp fast ball, a tricky slider and fine control. And plenty of guts—knocked down in the third inning by a liner which hit his left knee, and painfully hurt, he got up, limped, and kept pitching. **Mean to say the Barons don't need a Greason?**

• • •

Something about the weekend football, college and pro, tomorrow, also the Knickerbockers and Globetrotters whom we will have seen Saturday night.

Meanwhile, are you telling your friends, neighbors and shopmates DON'T WASTE YOUR VOTE—MAKE IT COUNT FOR PEACE—VOTE FOR PEACE!


New York - 11/29/32

Sean O'Casey's 5th Volume Tells Of Life in England, Visit to U. S.

ROSE AND CROWN. By Sean O'Casey. Macmillan. New York. $4.75.

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

"Rose and Crown," the fifth volume of Sean O'Casey's autobiography, tells of the playwright's departure from his native Ireland, his life in England, and his visit to America. There are bitter and devastating passages here of the deadening censorship of O'Casey's plays by the clerical reactionaries of Ireland, and luminous, impassioned restatements of his faith in the future of a world under workingclass rule and socialism.

In England, O'Casey watched the leaders of British labor turn their backs on the workers who made them, to make common cause with the oppressors and exploiters. He writes of the sold-out great General Strike of 1926, and how he was accused of "sedition" for supporting the strikers.

O'Casey was also scolded for concerning himself—an artist—with political matters. Isn't it strange how only those artists with progressive views are supposed to vegetate?

In our own United States, the same anti-democratic papers which deny a Charles Chaplin, for instance, the right as an individual to his own views, are the first to applaud the reactionary statements of an Adolphe Menjou.

But O'Casey bluntly told his critic to "go to hell," and that is what he is telling the enemies of the people throughout his book.

One such was the Tory politician, Stanley Baldwin.

O'Casey writes:

"His brotherly love for power and privilege, his soul's forever hovering over the boiling pot; his mind jingles with jingles of coins falling into a till."

As these words may fit many a bosses' politician, so, too, O'Casey writes the epitaph of more than one labor "leader" when, of J. Ramsey MacDonald, he says:

"In an attempt to break the workers, he had but broken himself."

No, the workers cannot be broken, and O'Casey's prose rings out his conviction in their ultimate triumph. Speaking of the world's great capitals, he describes Moscow as "not a holy city, but an able one, a flame to light the way of all men towards the people's

SEAN O'CASEY

ownership of the world; where revolutions stand in man's holy fire, as in the rich mosaic of a red wall."

In "Rose and Crown," O'Casey describes, with a still-fresh bitterness, the hostility of the Abbey Theatre and playwright W. B. Yeats to his "Silver Tassie." He writes of the general critical distortion of his later plays following his first successes. Perhaps this is why his chapters on his visit to the U. S. to take part in the production of an O'Casey play are in the nature of personal thank-you notes for the kindness with which he was received by American drama critics, rather than more objective estimates of these critics and their influence.

Sometimes discursive, sometimes difficult to read, sometimes oversentimental, this book is yet alive with English at its sparkling, dancing best. Few writers today can match the music of O'Casey's prose. And there is no doubt whatever, in his scornful dismissal of the British labor leaders who "chose the red carpet to be under his proletarian feet rather than the Red Flag to fly over his head," where O'Casey's heart is firmly given.

Of the U. S., which he visited in the 30s, O'Casey writes with affection for its people. But, well aware of the reactionary drift, then already well advanced, he quotes the bright, promising words of invitation, inscribed on the Statue of Liberty, and comments:

"Little sparkle in the words now; well worn and nearly rubbed away."

O'Casey writes, too, with anger at the policy of white supremacy and discrimination against the Negro people. It is unfortunate that this champion of democracy should himself, in the midst of a passage condemning racism, use such a phrase as "little Alabama c - - n" in referring to a Negro.

Obviously, O'Casey did not intend the disgraceful chauvinism implicit in the term he used. The fact that he did use it, however, suggests that American progressives must still make even their warmest friends across the sea aware of the damage they do by echoing the language of white supremacy.

PREMIERE OF NEW PROKOFIEV RECORDING OF NEW PROKOFIEV

The first public performance in the United States of Prokofiev's new Prize-winning oratorio, "On Guard for Peace," will be presented Nov. 28 along with commentary by Sidney Finkelstein at the Jefferson School of Social Science.

This premier performance of the companion work to "Song of the Forest" is scheduled as the second in a series of three Friday evening recordings, lectures and discussions on "Soviet Music." The entire series will be conducted by Finkelstein, author of How Music Expresses Ideas, which recently won high praise from the Soviet composer and critic Shostakovich.

The opening session in the series, on Nov. 21, will deal with the works of Mussorgsky, Tschaikovsky and other great 19th Century Russian composers. The final session, on Dec. 5, will interpret several works of Shostakovich which have not yet been heard by New York audiences.

Finkelstein's three-session series on "Soviet Music" is one of 10 short-term "Post-Election Courses" beginning at the Jefferson School the wek of Nov. 17. Classes meet once a week of evenings, and include work in the fields of economics, politics, philosophy, psychology and the arts.

SECOND LOOK AT A BATCH OF RECENT FILMS

Limelight: One of Chaplin's finest films and greatest performances. "Limelight" appeals for more fellowship among human beings and for the right of every individual to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. It is an inspiring, hopeful, life-giving film. It contains a full measure of the poetry, humor, pathos one has come to expect from this great artist and it appears at a time when the screens of our land, under presure from the un-Americans, are dominated by unhealthy sex, crime, war and death. Though some will miss the hard-hitting satire of Chaplin's earlier masterpieces—"Modern Times," "City Lights," "Great Dictator" and "Verdoux" which appeared before the witchhunters became powerful, one cannot praise enough the art and humanism, the dignity, tenderness and wisdom, that make "Limelight" an unforgettable experience in the theatre.

The Man in White Suit: Alec Guinness and a superb collection of character actors, combine excellent satire and frank comment on how big capital prevents the development of productive forces. Despite its contrived ending—labor and capital getting together to suppress an invention that is supposed to revolutionize the textile industry—it remains one of the most hilarious comedies of the year.

Big Jim McLain: This glorification of the House Un-American Committee sets up a new standard of "loyalty"—100 percent support for the Korean war. An attack on labor in general, on Hawaiian longshoremen in particular; an attempt to prepare way for wiping out Bill of Rights, especially the Fifth Amendment.

High Noon: Gary Cooper western with brilliant suspense technique, but it unfortunately perpetuates Hollywood's "people are no damn good" theory.

One Minute to Zero: Robert Mitchum, Ann Blyth—and a chauvinistic attempt to justify U. S. slaughter of Korean women and children.

Miracle of Our Lady of Fatima: Use of a Catholic legend to attack historic democratic movements and propagate the lie that the Soviet Union menaces civilization and peace.

The Quiet Man: A try at comedy built around prize fighter John Wayne who returns to Ireland after winning fortune in U. S. Espouses male superiority, misrepresents Irish peasant life.

Snows of Kilimanjaro: Gregory Peck, impersonating composite version of several Hollywood characters, searches his soul, Hemingway style, and in Technicolor, endlessly and expensively to no noticeably constructive purpose. Gallant fighters of International Brigades in Spain grossly libelled. Africans treated with patronizing chauvinism typical of Hemingway.

The Ring: While not unqualifiedly recommended, this little known film about the prize ring sharply presents some aspects of the shameful discrimination against Mexican-Americans.

Reception for DuBois, Jerome, Marzani Sunday

A reception to honor Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, V. J. Jerome and Carl Marzani will be held on Sunday, it was announced yesterday by the New York Council ASP.

"This reception is part of ASP's continuing campaign on behalf of freedom of publishing" the Council said.

Dr. DuBois is the author of the recently published "In Battle for Peace"; V. J. Jerome has just written "Lantern for Jeremy"; and Carl Marzani is the author of "We Can Be Friends."

Speakers will also include: Cedric Belfrage, Lloyd Brown, Prof. Edwin Berry Burgum, Angus Cameron and Ring Lardner, Jr.

The reception will be held 4 to 6 p.m. at the Great Northern Hotel, 118 West 57 St.

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

Robinson Not On This NL "Allstar" Team

NOW COMES THE United Press' National League Allstar team, and, unlike its American League counterpart recorded here yesterday, this one HAS a point of controversy!

Here is the team selected for UP by a panel of 24 baseball writers, three from each of the eight cities: Gil Hodges, 1b; Red Schoendienst, 2b; Peewee Reese, ss; Billy Cox, 3b; Stan Musial, Hank Sauer and Duke Snider, outfield; Roy Campanella, c, and Robin Roberts and Joe Black, pitchers.

You see it—Schoendienst second base.

The lean Card keystoner is indeed a fine second baseman, and batted .302, as the story accompanying the choices points out. The story neglects to mention that someone named Jackie Robinson also happens to be a fine second baseman, batted .308, and was a much more destructive and valuable hitter.

No fielding averages have yet been compiled or released (they come out in December), but even if they show that Schoendienst committed fewer errors and had the better fielding average, the difference is still a slight one between the two top defensive second sackers in the league, and cannot in any way overcome the fact that Robinson is the greater, more valuable all round player.

Here are the batting figures which CAN be ferreted out with a little work, though not officially released as yet:

	AB	R	H	RBI	HR	SB	PCT
Schoendienst	620	89	187	67	7	9	.302
Robinson	510	104	157	75	23	23	.308

The only things Schoendienst leads Robinson in are "at bats" and "hits." Since both played in all but a few games, this is explained by the fact that Robinson, as a much more feared hitter, drew more bases on balls. (There are no figures on tap for this yet, nor for doubles and triples.)

Robinson scored 15 more runs, drove across 8 more, blasted 16 more home runs, stole 14 more bases and wound up with a batting average 6 points higher.

If you say none of these margins is tremendous, you would be making out a reasonable case for Schoendienst to finish a strong second to Robinson on the NL team. But where do you find anything to back up the choice of Schoendienst OVER Robinson?

In "intangibles"? But it is in the baseball "intangibles" that Robinson is the greatest of them all, meaning spark, leadership, unflagging competitive fervor and the will to win.

When you have such a completely puzzling selection you are forced to look for the reason to another kind of "intangible." Meaning the fact that Robinson, as the first Negro to break in, remains a sort of symbol of still unfulfilled democracy, is an aggressive type of player, the kind which brings fond feature stories for the Stankys and Billy Martins and double-standard disapproval for the Robinsons from the league office as well as some of the press.

If anyone suggests we are "dragging in an angle" here, let him seriously propose that there is nothing fishy in a 1952 National League Allstar team without Jackie Robinson at second base. Let him prove it by figures, on the ballfield, among the players or through the fans on the street or in the grandstand—at any ballpark. It can't be done!

Looking through the names of the three experts from each city who made these choices, I see at least one who in the pressboxes loudly and insultingly opposed Robinson's coming into the league and still doesn't like Negro players. That's one I happen to know. He is the type who, forced to name Campanella and Black, might well set up his own little "quota" for Allstar Negro players and vote the white ticket where it was a little closer.

If anyone thinks THIS is far-fetched, he should know that the idea of "quotas" for Negro players on one given team has been publicly bruited about by magnates of teams which had Negro players—let alone magnates of teams still lily-white.

No, this is not an "official" Allstar team. . . . Thank goodness. . . .

•

KNICKS VS. MINNEAPOLIS tonight at the Garden, always an interesting setto. Opener shows the perennially powerful Rochester club, which hung the season's first defeat on the Knicks Tuesday night upstate, against Milwaukee, bolstered by 6-9 Mark Workman of West Virginia, Catskill and All-American fame.

$$$$ acknowledgments tomorrow.

• • •

(Continued from yesterday)

Now for the **Interzonals.** Twenty-one players competed for the right to be among the five to play next year in the World Challengers' Tournament against other seeded players, the winner to play against the titleholder, Mikhail Botvinnik, USSR, in 1954.

The only U.S.A. participant was Herman Steiner of Los Angeles, former U. S. champion. After a poor start, he ended up in a tie for 11th to 13th places, with a score of 10-10. He made out better than expected by local chess circles.

Kotov (USSR) led with a score of 16½-3½. Petrosyan and Taimanov (both of the USSR) tied for second and third with 13½-6½. Geller (USSR) was fourth with 13-7. Averbach (USSR) was tied for 5th to 8th places with Cligoric (Yugoslavia), Stahlberg (Sweden) and Szabo (Hungary) with a score of 12½-7½, but a breakdown by the Sonneborn-Berger system resulted in Averbach winning fifth place. Kotov, Petrosyan and Taimnov did not lose a single game.

Thus, these five Soviet players will compete next year against Reshevsky (U.S.A.), former world champion Euwe (Holland), and Keres, Smyslov, Bronstein and Boleslavsky of the USSR. You will recall that Bronstein won the last Challengers' Tournament and held Botvinnik to a 12-12 score.

The tournament was a triumph for the younger Soviet players, and provided the answer to the question raised by Euwe in the "Chess Review" (New York) in March, 1952:

Euwe, in the same article, appraised correctly the strength of the young Soviet grandmasters.

There's another world event taking place in Moscow (USSR) at present, the Challengers' Tournament to decide who will play against Ludmilla Rudenko (USSR) for the Women's World Championship. We are represented by our Women's Champion, Mrs. Mary Bain, and by Miss Mona M. Karff, both of New York. I'll let you know the outcome.

RALPH CRANE.

DAILY WORKER, N.Y.
11/21/52

Paul Eluard's Finest Poetry Born in Fight Against Fascism

By DAVID PLATT

The true poets of today like those of the past are poets who lift their voices against the oppression of the peoples, who herald the triumph of humanity.

Paul Eluard, the French Communist who died Nov. 18, was such a poet.

He was the author of some 70 books including an anthology of resistance poetry, and his poems, like the work of Pablo Neruda, Nazim Hikmet, Louis Aragon and Nicolas Guillen, expressed and inspired the fight for justice and liberty.

Eluard started out as a dadaist and surrealist but left this phase of his life behind forever during the struggle against German fascism.

He was a participant in the French resistance against Hitler and some of his finest poems were written in praise of the heroes who fought for the independence of their land.

Writing about Eluard's death, Francois Mauriac, one of the leading conservative writers of France, Nobel Prize winner and editorialist for the right-wing Figaro, wrote in that paper yesterday that Eluard's poem Liberte should be memorized in all the classrooms of France.

After the liberation, Eluard, following in the footsteps of Picasso, Elsa Triolet, Joliot Curie, Fougeron, Aragon, joined the Communist Party of France.

Up to the day of his death he was an active force in the world peace movement.

One of his last messages, published in the progressive French

journal, Les Lettres Francaises, said: "The fight for peace remains the first duty of every writer worthy of the name."

Eluard was one of the French intellectuals in 1949 who were denied visas by the State Department to attend the Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace in New York.

One of his last acts was an appeal to President Truman for clemency for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

• • •

Some time ago, Eluard wrote a magnificent poem in tribute to Gabriel Peri, French Communist leader and Resistance fighter who was murdered by the Nazis—Peri who went to his death confident of the "singing tomorrow" of socialism.

This poem, printed below can also stand as a memorial to the great poet of freedom.—Paul Eluard:

TO GABRIEL PERI

A man is dead who had for his defense
One, his arms opened to life
A man is dead who had no road other
Than the one where rifles are hated
A man is dead who continues the struggle
Against death against oblivion.

For all he wanted
We too wanted
That happiness be the light
In the depths of eyes the depths of hearts
And justice on the earth

There are words which give life
And they are innocent words
The word warmth the word confidence
love justice and the word liberty
The word child and the word kindness
And certain names of flowers
and certain names of fruits

The word courage and the word discover
The word brother and the word comrade
And certain names of countries and villages
Let us add Peri to them

Peri is dead for that which makes us live
Speak to them as a brother his breast is riddled
But thanks to him we know each other better
Speak to each others as brothers his hope of living.

Ted Tinsley Says

SUNDAY QUIZ

It was Sunday morning, which was why Arch Farch carried a cup of coffee to Edna, who was still in bed. Arch gave her the coffee, sat on the edge of the bed, and spread a newspaper on his knees. "Edna," he said, "did you ever dance with your shoes off?"

"Sure," said Edna. "When I was a kid I always used to dance with my shoes off."

"Do you blush when you find yourself flirting?"

Edna thought for a moment. Then she shook her head slowly. "I haven't blushed since 1941," she admitted.

"Do you secretly hope the next man you meet will be the psychiatrist?"

"Arch," said Edna, staring at him, "have you gone crazy?"

"Answer the question," insisted Arch.

Edna shrugged. "The answer is no."

"Two 'no' answers already," muttered Arch. "That's bad. Now tell me if you ever wanted to wear an ankle bracelet?"

"Sure," said Edna. "When I used to dance without shoes I always wore an ankle bracelet."

"Ah! Do sables excite you, even on other women?"

"No," said Edna, between sips of the coffee.

"Would you streak your hair with platinum without consulting me?"

"I wouldn't streak my hair with platinum even after consulting you."

"Do you close your eyes when you're kissed?"

Edna leaned over and put the cup and saucer on a little table. "Arch," she said, sitting up, "do you mean to sit there and tell me you still don't know whether I close my eyes when I'm kissed?"

"How can I tell?" asked Arch. "I close my eyes when I'm kissed."

"More coffee, please," said Edna.

"Wait a minute!" Arch checked some little boxes on a newspaper page, then shook his head. "I guess you're not made of fire and ice," he said.

"Do you mind telling me what you're talking about?"

"Sure. This is a questionnaire. If you answer 'yes' to these questions, then you're made of fire and ice and you can use Revlon's Fire and Ice Lipstick and nail polish."

"I'm made of Swiss cheese and rye bread," said Edna. "What can I use on my nails?"

"Revlon's Fire and Ice," Arch murmured soulfully, "is a lush and passionate scarlet, like flaming diamonds dancing on the moon."

"I'm sorry, Arch, that I'm not fire and ice."

Arch patted her hand tenderly. "That's all right, dear," he said, consolingly.

"You'll bear up under it?" she asked.

Arch nodded.

"That's good," said Edna. "After all, if I went dancing with my shoes off, blushed when I flirted, tried to meet a psychiatrist, wore ankle bracelets, got excited over sables, and streaked my hair with platinum, you know what you'd do?"

"No," said Arch.

"You'd look for a woman who was made of Swiss cheese and rye bread. And now," said Edna, enjoying a good stretch, "get me that second cup of coffee."

RAY LEV, pianist, who will give a concert at Carnegie Hall tonight (Friday) at 8:30. She will play Mussorgsky's "Pictures At An Exhibition," Beethoven's Sonata in F Sharp Major, Chopin Nocturne in E Major and other works. A feature of the concert will be the first performance of a number of new compositions including two preludes by Herbert Haufrecht.

Platt Talks on Chaplin at Jeff School Sunday

An illustrated discussion of Charles Chaplin led by David Platt will be given at the Jefferson School of Social Science, 16 St. and Ave. of the Americas, this Sunday night at 8:30.

Films to be shown will be The Adventurer, The Floorwalker and The Immigrant.

Scene from 'World Youth Festival' opening Sat. at Stanley.

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

The MVP Monstrosity and Other Topics . . .

HANK SAUER of the Cubs has been officially named the National League's "Most Valuable" player by the committee of 24 selected baseball writers, three from each of the eight NL cities. Robin Roberts of the Phils was second and Joe Black of the Dodgers third.

In our opinion the choice is all wet. Sauer did a lot of slugging for a second division club with no pennant pressure on him. He led the league in home runs and tied Ralph Kiner for homers. More power to the lean veteran and I hope he gets the big raise he deserves.

But Sauer was NOT the league's Most Valuable. He is a mediocre defensive outfielder. He wound up hitting .270. After the Allstar game in mid-season, he tailed off and hit only 14 of his homers and drove in only 49 of his runs in the second half. During the final month of September he was a drag on the club's hopes for a first division flag, driving in only 7 runs and batting .213. The Cubs finished 10 games out of 4th. How is Sauer more valuable than Roberts, who won 28 for a third-place team, let alone Black?

Joe Black won the pennant for the Dodgers from here to San Francisco and back. His record of 15-4 told only part of the story. He directly won at least 12 others for other pitchers' records and saved still others. Without him there would have been no Dodger pitching staff. Everybody knows that. Eight of the writers named Black for first place and five for second. (Sauer also got 8 first-place votes and Roberts 7.)

Now if anyone wonders if I am challenging the fitness of some of the 24 writers to pick the Most Valuable, brother, I most definitely am. Here is all the proof you need! Each writer voted for ten players, listing his preferences from 1 to 10. A breakdown of the voting shows that **THREE OF THE WRITERS DID NOT NAME JOE BLACK AT ALL, NOT EVEN FOR TENTH PLACE AS THE LEAGUE'S MOST VALUABLE!**

This, of course, is a travesty, or worse.

A new system for picking the Most Valuables is obviously needed—fast.

•

GIANT GRID COACH Steve Owen Tuesday night bitterly criticized newspaper publication of the gamblers' pre-game point spread odds. "When you put the odds in the newspaper," said Stout Steve, "you make people bet who never would make a bet. It encourages gambling."

Anybody see this story in any of the other newspapers? It came over the wire service sports ticker labelled "For AMS, Wednesday, Nov. 19." I scanned the New York Post very carefully, for the Post runs the point spreads more frequently and prominently than any of them. Nary a word of what the coach of the town's only pro football team had to say about a provocative subject.

(Nay, you think maybe the "free press" is doing a little censoring? ? ?)

•

FIRST WELCOME correction on our list of Negro pro grid stars. Our pick, right Don Stevens, the fleet rookie back from Illinois playing for the Philadelphia Eagles. Knew Philly had changed its lily white policy, bidding unsuccessfully for Johnny Bright last fall. Stand very ready to be happily corrected on Pittsburg and or Washington.

•

IF YOU WATCH the Saturday TV game of the week tomorrow UCLA vs. USC for the Rose Bowl from sunny—maybe—Los Angeles, starting at 4:45 p.m. our time, you will notice that both these undefeated powerhouses abjure the T formation and use the old style single wing. This makes for easier following of the ball over television (though that's not the coaches' primary purpose!). Since a whole new generation has grown up familiar mostly with the T, the quarterback handling the ball on every play directly from the center's hand, suppose we go into what you'll see in tomorrow's game.

The single wing backfield is composed of a tailback, fullback, wingback and quarterback. (The ordinary designations make no sense.) When UCLA has the ball, look for the following: Paul Cameron, No. 34, is the tailback, the big threat in the single wing. He will generally be the deepest of the four backs, directly in line with the center. He will often take the direct pass from center, sweep to his right or to his left, around the end or cutting back through tackle, or throw a forward pass. All the other backs block for him.

The fullback, Cappy Smith, No. 20, will be found slightly closer to the scrimmage line and off a bit to one side or the other of Cameron. He will get some direct snapbacks from center and bust up the middle. He may take a handoff from Cameron, who continues as if to sweep, and then launch a delayed buck. He can spin and hand it to the circling wingback and then fake his buck, or pretend the handoff and then buck.

Quarterback is No. 44, the Negro star Lew Williams. He plays up closer to the line, about even with the guards, calls the plays, supplies the vital lead crunching blocks on most plays. The wingback, No. 30, Don Stalwick, plays way out near the end, just behind the line of scrimmage. He is also a primary blocker, can whirl and become the ballcarrier on a deep reverse in the other direction. He is in the best position of the backs for pass receiving, though any of the other three can and will be targets for Cameron's heaves.

Any questions? Jackie Robinson, former UCLA tailback, will be watching and rooting via TV you can be sure.

•

JOURNALISM DEPT: Front page head in Thursday's New York Times: "2 MIG'S DESTROYED NEAR U. S. SEA FORCE."

If you get deep into the story, which many glancing readers of course don't, and doesn't the Times know that, you will discover that the alleged shooting down of the MIGs took place **"south of Kanguy, a village situated at the mouth of the Tumen River, just on the Russian side of the Korean border."** In other words, there were U.S. warships at or barely south of the border of a great power 7,000 miles from our shore. **But glance at the Times' headline, and it's some MIGs being near our ships. . . .**

•

Our Super-Special grid pick—Ohio State derails Michigan.

We'll catch up with the fund drive contributors in Monday's column.

Letters on Chaplin's 'Limelight'

Following are excerpts from four letters received on Chaplin's 'Limelight':

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

Dear Dave,

Having just seen Charles Chaplin's Limelight, I think that both you and your readers may be interested in some philosopical reflections on it. . . . With intense human warmth and love for people, and with consummate artistry, Chaplin presents a philosophy as rare in the bourgeois world as it is excellent. In a passionate monologue, that I'm sure cannot take more than two or three minutes, Chaplin reaffirms his love of life, his regard for human conscousness. It is precisely this content that so annoyed the gutter press critics who found the picture too talkative, the speeches too long.

Millions, I believe, would listen happily to much more of this, for it means peace not war, plenty not poverty, the fulfillment of all human capacities as an end in itself, not frustration, neuroses, and suicide. It means let's do away with threats of war and atombombs and make the world a garden for all to enjoy. This is Chaplin's message and it could not be better timed. Behind it stands a philosophy that is soundly materialist.

Even though the film says nothing about the political issues of today, even though the characters bear little relation to the working class (though they have known and suffered grinding poverty) his call is clear and terribly poignant: life, not death! Peace, not war! Human life is the most precious thing in the world, Chaplin says, let us struggle that it may be lived more abundantly. . . ."

—HOWARD SELSAM
Jefferson School.

Dear Mr. Platt,

In "Limelight" Chaplin reveals a basic change in his attitude toward society from that expressed in his previous work. In his last three films prior to "Limelight", he took a partisan position. He took the side of the masses and denounced their oppressors.

In his current work he fails to touch on social injustice at all. Worse than that, he no longer distinguishes between oppressed and oppressor, and, having no oppressor at which to aim his barbs, he substitutes sentimentality for satire. Worse still, in at least two instances (almost the only two) in which Chaplin allows the real world to penetrate the thinking of his characters, he indicates a tendency to retreat. . . .

Because Chaplin is a humanist, because he is still concerned with the happiness of mankind, his film is far superior to the usual anti-human filth pouring out of Hollywood. But it would be most unfair to Chaplin, let alone to the readers of this paper, to ignore the serious defects of "Limelight."

It goes without saying that it is the responsibility of all who believe in freedom of cultural expression to protest the present political persecution of Chaplin and to fight for his right to reenter this country and practice his art. It is necessary, however, that we do not permit our sympathy and support for Chaplin's right to practice his creative [illegible] here nor our great love and admiration of his earlier works to prevent us from arriving at an objective [illegible] of "Limelight."

Objective appraisal of a work of art means [illegible] its relationship to the social context from which it emerges.

The powerful upsurge of union organization in the basic industries in the 1930's was the inspiration for "Modern Times" which, in turn inspired the people to greater struggle.

In "The Dictator" Chaplin attacked fascism and war. His ridicule of Hitler was a great contribution to the building of anti-fascist unity.

"Monsieur Verdoux" was the product of Chaplin's revulsion toward imperialism's postwar betrayal of the cause of peace and security. "Verdoux" strengthened the fight against that betrayal by exposing the hostility of organized wealth toward humanity.

"Limelight" on the other hand avoids discussion of the present sinister drive toward fascism and war. It must be characterized as a work lacking any advanced ideological content, a work in which Charles Chaplin confines himself to a simple plea for people to be kind to each other. The film is refreshingly different from and superior to most films, but it represents, for Chaplin a huge step backward.

—A. L.

Dear Dave

Having just seen "Limelight" I want to spotlight its merits. This picture represents the zenith of Chaplin's genius. Because here this great actor again tells the world he believes in it. He believes in life and in the meaning of life—struggle. Let those who would escape reality dwell on the beauty in the heaven. he tells the young dancer, who has lost the desire to live. She must want to live because in life there is warmth and love and search for truth.

The heartfelt response of the people around me who saw it is the answer to the attempt of the Attorney General to bar Chaplin's return to this country.

—M. B.

Dear Sir:

. . . The film is a scrap-bag or patchquilt of all the previous stunts, that made Chaplin famous oodles of years ago. These "date" so obviously that it is pathetic, for it proves Chaplin has never made [illegible] real progress [illegible]. Furthermore, it indicates that he is trying [illegible] recoup the [illegible] made [illegible] now has [illegible] perspective or outlook [illegible] Where does the workingclass come [illegible] Where the imperialism? Where the Soviet revolution? Where world wars?

Personal, individual, the dancer, the clown, the bits of gospel and counsel by the drunkard—all have nothing to do with the social scene, the class struggle, whether in London, or in the theatre?

—C. W.

Ted Tinsley Says

THE HERO

The New York Daily News recently published an editorial on a book. This proves that the editors of the Daily News have read a book.

The book in question is Executive Suite by Cameron Hawley. It is the answer to John Chamberlin's plaintive wail, published in Life magazine, for a novel with a business man as hero. Executive Suite, says the Daily News as it rises to defend great literature, conveys to the reader "the fierce, creative joy and satisfaction these people (businessmen) get out of making and selling things, throwing competitors for losses, keeping the firm in the black despite taxes and every other handicap, preserving jobs for workers and making more jobs, and so on."

• • •

I was once going to write a book with a businessman as hero. I still have the outline.

Its hero was Sludge Hawkins, president of a company manufacturing tractors and other farm machinery. Sludge sold his tractors for $1,985 each, but that was only half the deal. Since he had the tractor market well sewed up, he charged a flat rate of $200 for any spare part, whether it was a fan belt or a cylinder head. After 10 years, the average purchaser of a Hawkins tractor spent an additional $4,367 for spare parts.

The purchaser got this money by borrowing from a bank in which Hawkins had more than a passing interest. When the purchaser couldn't pay, Hawkins would foreclose, liquidate the farm, and buy the tractor back for $25, after which one of his shops reconditioned it and sold it for $1,700.

This gave Sludge Hawkins a fierce creative satisfaction. Whenever his profits went up, up went his fierce creative satisfaction.

• • •

Once a young man named Brass Bludgeon tried to get into the tractor business. Sludge immediately set out to throw him for a loss. He stayed up night after night, battling Brass Bludgeon. He marked down the prices on his tractors (what a battle!) until Brass Bludgeon could no longer meet the competition. When Bludgeon bowed out, Sludge raised the price of the tractor to $2,230 to pay for the cost of battling Brass Bludgeon, although it didn't really cost him anything since the bank financed the great struggle. Sludge got a fierce creative satisfaction from this.

But what of Brass Bludgeon? Poor Bludgeon lost all of his stockholders' money, but very little of his own since all of his property holdings were made out in the name of his wife and his two-year-old son. Even Brass Bludgeon got a fierce creative satisfaction out of the whole fight.

• • •

Back to Sludge, we find that last year he got fierce creative satisfaction out of a profit of $1,700,000. This year he has an excellent chance of getting twice as much fierce creative satisfaction.

Sludge met the falling rate of profit by intense rationalization, a lot of layoffs, and the maintenance of monopoly prices. Since the layoffs provided jobs for 32 new clerks in the local unemployment insurance offices, Sludge got a fierce creative satisfaction out of creating those jobs.

Sludge, and a few of his top aides, are about the only ones connected with the tractor plant who never created any part of the tractor. A lot of Sludge's fierce creative joy also comes from not creating anything.

The Hawkins home is famous in social circles for the splendid dinners given there. Mrs. Hawkins gets a fierce creative joy from these dinners, all of which are created by the cook.

We must all give thanks to the Daily News for widening the horizons of American literature.

• • •

I'm late in my appeal to readers for funds to help the Daily Worker and The Worker survive. Help me catch up! How's about sending a basket of money to help save the paper? Large or small, your contribution will mean a lot.

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

Mostly Written by Readers Who Send $$$

WE HAVE FALLEN well behind in acknowledgments on the fund drive and the printing of letters accompanying the money. It is a pleasure indeed to catch up!

"Dear Les—We'd like to do our bit in the current Worker campaign, so here is a five spot . . . to our favorite columnist. Your analysis of happenings in football has been pretty good. When you wrote the NFL's western half was a toss-up between Frisco, LA and the Lions, you were on the beam. In the eastern half, you opined that it was a Giant-Cleveland affair. Right again. Our own local prides, Owen's men, have been inconsistent to say the least. . . . Oh well, there is still five left.

"Nice to see that you've written a bit about the Knicks. They sure look better since Zaslofsky and McGuire were signed up. Those 'We Want Max' banners at the Garden must have been effective. Perhaps the Post's Milton Gross read your quote of him in regards to Nat Clifton, for he turned to praise Clifton the other day. Is he trying to cover up? Keep up the good work. . . . Dotty and Emery, Rego Park."

A Queens reader sends $5 with the note: "Please credit to Lester Rodney, who is greatly admired by my son who has spent one year in the infantry in Germany. This is his birthday gift—the second spent in Germany. It's just a little in our fight for peace."

Let's get the boys back home, where they belong and where 99 percent of the people want them to be.

A New York pediatrician gives $20. From Washington Heights there is one $10 contribution, another $10 "In Memory of a Friend," by "Color Blind," and $5 from Jennie.

Carl J. writes: "I'm interested in those free basketball tickets you mentioned in connection with an answer to your question about Foster's book. As your readers value your column highly, I'll make my answer brief. Our 'free' press gives plenty of space to anti-communist books, because those books are full of lies and distortions. They won't give any space to Foster's book just because it's filled with truth about Communists and Communism. The one thing they try most to do is to keep the truth about Communism from the people. Here's $2 from me and 60 cents in stamps from a friend of mine. . . . A Fellow Dodger Fan."

OK, Carl, I wasn't too serious about the free tickets, but why not? It certainly couldn't be explained clearer than you did it. You win a couple. Let me know your preference for which games and I'll do the rest.

W.R. of New Orleans writes: "Here's my day's pay, $13.60 (our new scale, firemen on pile drivers) in which my wife joins me. Let's keep our paper in good condition in its battle to the finish against the phony warmongering atom bomb maniacs who would gloat over a world of Hiroshimas and Nagasakis. . . . W. R., Member Operating Engineers AFL Local 406."

Mrs. R. adds in reference to a ball [illegible]: "If your friends who motored here had tried to attend the Campanella team's game that Sunday, chances are they, like us, couldn't have got in. Unless you reserve seats in advance, you have to be on hand well over an hour before opening such days. Fifteen minutes before opening time, word came, 'No more admission tickets to whites.' Disappointed, as we were, it was good to see things evened up for once. We watched for a while through a hole in the fence with a small crowd of great fans."

And thanks, too, for the valuable New Orleans clippings for other parts of the paper.

PRN sends his 13th dollar bill for the drive and explains he gave his 12th at the original Daily Worker forum at Yugoslav Hall. "Faithfully, you see," he signs. . . .

•

J. R. OF PHILADELPHIA sends $20 with a clipping and letter: "Dear Lester Rodney—The enclosed clipping from the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin is an excellent example of the tremendous pressures upon the Negro athlete. Bob Evans not only had to be a top football player, but also was popular on the campus and captain of his team, good speaker, making personal appearances for youth and representing his race and top bracket student to meet the requirements for medical school. So his health gave. . . . Enclosed please find $20 from husband and wife. Best wishes. . . ."

The headline in the Bulletin was: "Evans' Grid Play and Studies Affected By Illness He Hid From Penn Mates." It tells how the first Negro captain in the Philadelphia school's history, a brilliant student up to this year, slumped off and was declared ineligible and now is in the hospital for rest and treatment of a stomach ailment which had drained his strength. The combination of the rigorous pre-medical course, fulfillment of engagements to speak, heavy football practice and the unique responsibilities he felt as football captain, more than another captain would, all apparently added up to too much for one man and Evans' health and marks fell off.

All you have to do, leaving aside all the extra and special factors for the moment, is add the rigors of bonafide study like pre-med course to those rigors of being a PLAYER, let alone the captain, of a big-time football school like Penn, and the wonder is how Evans handled both so well this far. Evans, incidentally, was one of the few big-time linesmen who play both offense and defense, a gruelling grid assignment these day against the fresh platoonists.

Also $40 from Hoboken and $2 from Constant Reader of Madison, Wis.

Previously acknowledged—$1,030.98. Acknowledged today—$140.20. Total sent to the fund drive through this column—$1,171.18.

•

WALTER WINCHELL has two main themes. One is a frenzied, mouth-frothing "anti-Communism." This is the other. From Friday's column in the Daily Mirror: **"Jane Russell announced 'I want to be able to entertain in a high-necked dress as well as an off-the-shoulder blouse.' Why hide the best part of the show? . . . Dear Zsa Zsa's candor verges on malice. Her sharp fingernails bruised a Movieville doll with 'She has no breasts.' Meow! . . . A film monthly raves about M. Monroe's eyetractive orbs. She has eyes? . . ."**

"Anti-Communism" and leering smut go together very comfortably. What would the gutter press do without them?

9632

Form ADM-550
(Rev. 10-1-51)

REQUISITION FOR DUPLICATING

(Prepare in Quadruplicate)

FOR SERV[illegible] AND SUPPLIES SECTION

Requisition No.: 3498

Date Submitted: JAN 28 1953

Attachments: 1

1. ORIGINATING OFFICE:

Date: January 27, 1953

Priority Processing Approved: (b)(7)(c)
Assistant Commissioner

Division: Investigations ~~Section~~ Branch: Subversive Alien Appr[redacted]
Section Chief

2. FORM NO., TITLE, OR OTHER IDENTIFICATION OF WORK: *(Attachments will be returned to Originating Office)*

A-5653092 - CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

Number of Copies Required: 4 cys ea Number of Pages: 34 exhibits Size of Work: 8 X 10½"

Print on ☐ one side ☐ both sides of paper.

3. FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION CALL:

Name: [redacted] (b)(7)(c) Phone Ext.: 343 Room: 2-1121

4. PROCESS DESIRED: *(Check appropriate boxes -- If "Special Instructions" specify in Item 5)*

Special Instructions [X]

A - PREPARATION		B - SUGGESTED METHOD		C - TYPE OF PAPER		D - OTHER OPERATIONS	
Vari-Type	☐	Mimeograph	☐	Bond	☐	Assemble	☐
Stencil	☐	Multilith	☐	Letterhead	☐	Staple	☐
Stenafax	☐	Photostat	☐	Memorandum	☐	Drill	☐
Multilith	☐	Duo-Photo	☐	Mimeograph	☐	Facsimile Signature	☐
		Photo-Print	[X]				
		Quickest Method	☐	Color:			

5. REMARKS OR SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS:

Photo-prints of the 34 exhibits from the attached microfilm negatives, 4 copies/ of each exhibit desired.

6. DISPOSITION: *(If no box is checked - Plate, Negative, Stencil, etc., will be destroyed)*

A - Destroy ☐ B - Return [X] C - Hold for ☐ months

(Do not check unless there is a definite justification for retention in Item 5)

7. DISTRIBUTION:

A - SERV[illegible] OFFICES
(Check a[illegible] Quantity)

Same as [illegible] Office ☐

Admini[illegible]
Laws [illegible]
Operat[illegible]
Immigr[illegible]
Natur[illegible]
Person[illegible]
Telegr[illegible]

SPECIAL

GPO 16—19964

Chicago ☐
Kansas City ☐
Seattle ☐
San Francisco ☐
San Antonio ☐
El Paso ☐
Los Angeles ☐
Honolulu ☐

B - CENTRAL OFFICE

Division Heads ☐
Oper. Advrs., Chief Exrs. & Insprs. ☐
Section Chiefs ☐
All Employees ☐
Central Office Memos ☐
Return all Copies to Originating Office [X]
Balance to Stock Room ☐

Buffalo ☐
Detroit ☐

D - Distribute according to Attached List ☐

THIS SIDE FOR DUPLICATIN[illegible]NIT ONLY

PRODUCTION RECORD AND MATERIAL COST CONTROL

	VARI-TYPE	LITHOMAT or STENCIL	PHOTOMAT	DUO-PHOTO or PHOTOSTAT
Date Assigned				
Date Completed				
Operator				
Time Consumed				
Material Used				
Size				
Quantity Delivered				
Quantity Waste				
Total Consumed				

	PHOTOGRAPHIC NEGATIVE	PHOTOGRAPHIC PRINT	MULTILITH	MIMEOGRAPH
Date Assigned				
Date Completed				
Operator				
Machine No.				
Time Consumed				
Material Used				
Size				
Quantity Delivered				
Quantity Waste				
Total Consumed				

	OTHER OPERATIONS	
Operation		

UNIT COST $ _____ per thousand

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

File No. 1600-41933 Inv.
District Director, New York, New York January 19, 1953

District Director, Los Angeles 13, California

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

DECLASSIFIED

In the American Legion Magazine for December 1952 is an article by VICTOR LASKY entitled "Whose Little Men?" in which is set forth a fairly complete report of public information concerning CHAPLIN's pro-Communist activity. It is mentioned therein that Chaplin has contributed (apparently articles) to the publication "Soviet Russia Today". This is an allegation which has not been corroborated by references available to this office.

(b)(6)

Lasky was last known to be a writer for the New York World - Telegram and Sun with residence address of [redacted]. Please determine from him the particular issue of "Soviet Russia Today" which contains any articles by Chaplin or if this be a financial contribution the source of his information.

CC: Asst. Comm'r., Inv. Div.
CO. File A5 653 092

(b)(7)(c)

RECEIVED
JAN 26 1953
CONFIDENTIAL FILES

[redacted]

10-3-80

Associate Commissioner, Enforcement Date

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

[redacted]

1600-41933-Inv.
January 16, 1953

Officer in Charge, San Diego, California

District Director, Los Angeles 13, California

Your File Number Unknown; CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

Information has been received from a confidential source that reports are extant showing dates and places of Communist Party meetings attended by CHAPLIN; dates, places and amounts of money contributed to the Communist Party by CHAPLIN; the names of several persons who could be used by this Service as witnesses to verify CHAPLIN's Communist Party activities; and information concerning several trips which CHAPLIN made to Mexico.

(b)(6)

These reports allegedly were in the possession of CHARLENE (Mrs. ROBERT) BARRETT, [redacted] California, but when interviewed recently she expressed the belief that part or all of them were in the possession of one FRANK FORWARD, employee of a bank in San Diego. It is believed that this individual is identical with Lt. Col. FRANK G. FORWARD, California National Guard Reserve, San Diego, and that he is well known to investigators of your office; if not, FORWARD can be reached through RAY BADGER, Rancho Santa Fe.

Please interview FORWARD and obtain from him all available information in his possession regarding the subversive activities of CHAPLIN, for use of this Service if and when CHAPLIN applies for readmission to the United States. FORWARD should be reassured that the information he furnishes will be kept in confidence, and will be used only as a basis for questioning or as leads to the obtaining of usable evidence.

DECLASSIFIED

CC: Assistant Commissioner, Investigations Division
C.O. File A5 653 092
for your information

(b)(7)(c)

RECEIVED JAN 23 1953 INVESTIGATION DIVISION

RECEIVED JAN 23 1953 CONFIDENTIAL

(b)(7)(c)

[redacted]

10-31-83

Associate Commissioner, Enforcement — Date

[redacted]

1-23-53

[redacted]

AIR MAIL
District Director, Chicago, Illinois

File No. 1600-41933 Inv.
January 15, 1953

District Director, Los Angeles 13, California

Your A5 653 092 (T); CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

Attention: Chief, Investigations Section

It is requested that REHA VALE, a Communist witness who is well known to your office, be interviewed for any information she may have regarding CHAPLIN's connection with the Communist Party. This informant should be asked specifically for any information of CHAPLIN's donations to Communist Party members.

A copy of this memorandum is being furnished the Central Office for the attention of the Assistant Commissioner, Investigations Division, and you are requested to do likewise with your report.

DECLASSIFIED

(b)(7)(c)

CC: Central Office
Attn: Asst. Commissioner,
Investigations Division

[redacted]

AIR MAIL

Associate Commissioner, Enforcement 10-21-83 Date

RECEIVED
JAN 21 1953
SUBVERSIVE ALIEN BRANCH

RECEIVED
JAN 21 1953
CONFIDENTIAL FILES

[redacted]

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

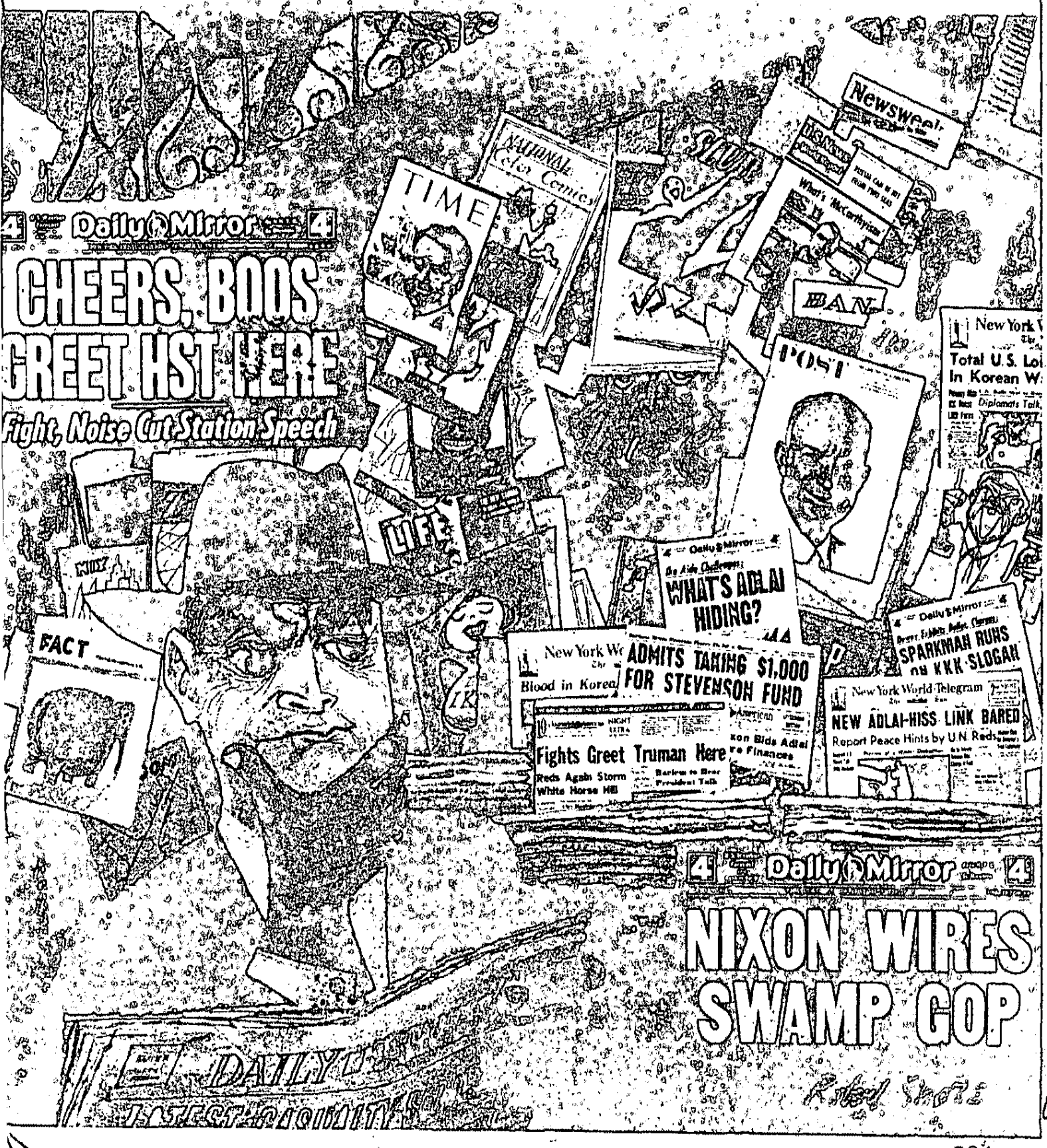
Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

The Reporter



His revels now are ended? (see page 37)

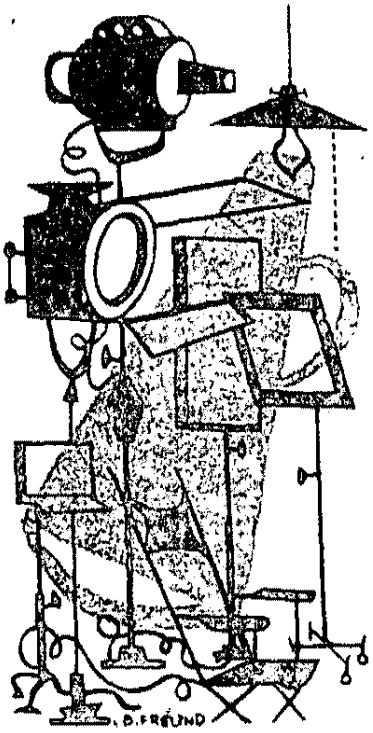
Chaplin: The Trouble With Being a Myth

ROBERT HATCH

WE ARE TOLD that Charles Chaplin worked on "Limelight" for more than three years. He wrote the story; composed the background music; invented the lyrics, tunes, and pantomime for four interpolated music-hall skits; originated the choreography for a ballet, and composed a concerto to go with it. He produced and directed the picture and appears on the screen for almost its entire length.

This display of energy and versatility is prodigious even in the man whom the late Bernard Shaw called the only genius in motion pictures. And what is the result? A movie of impressive dimensions and great technical skill that serves up a tidbit of pathos as though it were a feast of tragedy.

It is not good for a man to become a myth in his lifetime; particularly it is not good for an entertainer. He loses touch with his audience; he forgets, because many have called him great, that no one has called him infallible; no voice can reach him but the voice of the cult. He sees that people still attend him and does not know that they are listening for old echoes. No comedian should become so eminent as to feel that humor no longer becomes him.



Do not assume from this that you would walk out on "Limelight." No one walks out on Chaplin. He is still the most commanding personality the screen has ever known, and his body is still an instrument of uncanny eloquence. But the power to communicate is not necessarily the power to say something. By what misfortune does it happen that the world's greatest showman now detains us against our will?

Après Charlot le Deluge

The trouble goes all the way back to the tramp, Chaplin's miraculous clown. There were two sides to Charlie, as there are to most clowns. The first was a fantastic cock of the walk who kidded our sacred institutions and solemn paraphernalia with merciless acumen. He kept a slop bucket in a safe, and investigated a clock with a can opener. He slapped bankers on the back, and pinched a pretty cheek when he saw one. He had nothing but wit, grace, and agility with which to oppose the awful strength of custom and authority, but his weapons were a good deal more than sufficient.

The other Charlie was a beggar for sympathy and an apostle of pity. He pitied everything that stumbled or whimpered or wagged a tail; particularly, he pitied himself. There has never been a portrait of self-pity so vivid or so shocking as Charlie with a rose in his hand.

Impudence and pathos are the two

ingredients of all great clowning, and the art is in keeping a balance between them. As time went on, Charlie began to depend less on his bounce and more on sheer dampness to hold the crowd. We went to Chaplin's pictures to laugh at ourselves and found ourselves weeping for him. Perhaps, if you are an entertainer, it is more gratifying to produce tears than laughter. But the comedy in the tramp stemmed from a wicked insight into the foibles of society; the misery he evoked so well always sprang from the egotism of self-pity.

After a while, we became embarrassed by tears shed in such a poor cause. It was about then that Chaplin became interested in current affairs—Hitler and the immorality of war—and for quite a time we saw no more of Charlie.

IN A SENSE, he has come back again in "Limelight." At least, the pathetic half of him has come back. There is almost no satire in the picture; it is a deluge of sentimentality. The story, which you will remember from other Chaplin pictures, is the fable of the outcast and the waif. It is almost a classic daydream of self-pity. A failure yourself, you find some creature still more

helpless which you can love because it looks up to you and depends on you. You nurse it and feed it, and you are both very happy until one day it betrays you by becoming strong. It invites you to come out and play in the world, but you have tried that before, and you know what always happens. So you stay behind in the security of your weakness and pity yourself because the waif has forsaken you.

That is not, of course, the way Chaplin tells it. For him, the story is full of heroism, noble renunciation, and high tragedy. He throws himself into it as though he were bringing new understanding to the world, not noticing that it is only a trite little anecdote and that he has told it before anyhow.

It is really a private obsession of Chaplin's, but he presents it as if it were a universal situation.

Talk in a Safe Room

On this occasion (the scene is London in 1914) Chaplin is Calvero, an aging and forgotten music-hall comedian. Coming home drunk one afternoon, he rescues Terry, a young ballet dancer who thinks herself paralyzed, from suicide.

He carries her to his room, tucks her into bed, and by solicitude and an astonishing flow of psycho-platitudes begins to teach her to walk again. Inside the room, everything is safe and childlike and pure. Terry can lie warm and drowsing while Calvero talks on and on about life and love and beauty, about the wonderful things that will happen by and by. Outside, the world is hard and coarse. Bills must be paid; the humiliation of begging must be endured (though one begs, of course, from an armless man who can also be pitied), and the landlady put the worst interpretation on a pretty girl in an old man's bed.

After a time, however, the waif gets well. A ballet is written for her, and other people gather to love and admire her. In gratitude, she asks Calvero to marry her, but June must not wed with December. So he runs away to hide in the motley of a street musician and leaves her to the arms of the perfect lover he had predicted long ago in the safe room.

In earlier days, that is where Chaplin would have ended his tale—with a closing shot down a long road. This time he adds a postscript that comes to much the same thing. Calvero is found and brought back, a gala benefit is arranged for him by old friends, he is a triumphant success, and amid the applause his heart fails and he dies.

CHAPLIN spends two hours and twenty-one minutes on this pathetic little morality. He invests every resource of his magnificent craftsmanship to make it live. As a demonstration of sus-

tained concentration and virtuoso brilliance the picture is impressive. The most attractive thing about "Limelight" is the delight Chaplin still takes in his own technical skill.

Thus, to show what Calvero was like as the hero of the music halls, Chaplin interpolates into the story four complete variety acts—three solos and one duet with Buster Keaton. They are deliberately not very good because comedians like Calvero were not very talented, and their material was shabby even in 1914.

There is no reason except the exuberance of showmanship for displaying these antiques at such length. But one watches them in wonder because the impersonation is perfect to the last nuance of vulgarity, to the tiniest gesture and trick of timing that once coaxed applause from blasé Cockney crowds. In themselves, they are as commonplace as houseflies, but they have been caught in amber, and that makes the difference.

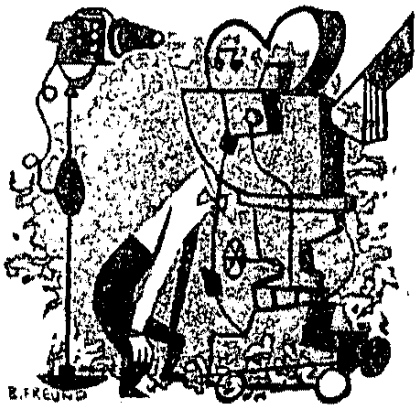
The ballet—inevitably, perhaps, it is "The Death of Columbine"—is a phenomenon of a different sort. Chaplin's skits are an uncanny feat of memory; his choreography is an uncanny feat of imitation. It looks like a dictionary definition of ballet: perfectly correct and entirely noncommittal. When Terry dances, she is played by Melissa Hayden; her partner is André Eglevsky. They are two of the most accomplished of contemporary dancers and, like good workmen hired for a job, they display their agilities with impersonal efficiency. They are not involved in what they are doing, but they satisfy.

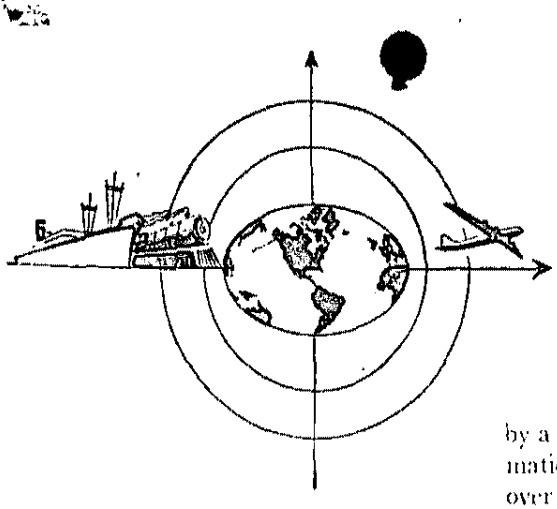
When Terry is not dancing, she is played by Claire Bloom. Miss Bloom has a lovely and responsive face. Like all Chaplin heroines, it is her business to look lovely and to respond. In the later scenes, she seems to have more authority, but that is after Miss Hayden has danced. It may be that Miss Bloom's Terry takes on character when you have seen what Miss Hayden's Terry can do. Neville, the young lover, is just that. Sydney Chaplin, who plays him, never aspires to be a young man in love.

Last Monument?

It is just possible that Chaplin intends "Limelight" as his final picture. The nostalgic harking back to the first years of his career, the frank acknowledgment of age, the portrait of the actor as a forgotten man, and the full-dress performance of a favorite theme are all hints in that direction. But if "Limelight" is meant as Charles Chaplin's monument, it falls short of the occasion.

In any case, Chaplin built his monument years ago, and we are unlikely to accept another. It wears a derby hat and sports a bamboo cane.





THE REPORTER'S NOTES

Holiday Season

This is the season when most Americans celebrate a religious event whose date is known to everyone, for it is from the birth of Christ that the years of our times are counted. In perhaps no other country is what we call the holiday season marked by so nearly universal observance. Practically all Americans, churchgoers and non-churchgoers, baptized and unbaptized, know in their hearts what the spirit of Christmas is.

Perhaps this is the proper occasion to take notice of a fact which, in our opinion, it is high time we all acknowledged: There is a deep religious stirring in our country, a groping for some compelling principle and belief that may help us to guide our lives.

Perhaps the last campaign is evidence of this; perhaps that ordeal of inner conflicts and fears we all went through was something much more than the traditional rise in political temperature that accompanies a Presidential election. Perhaps the passions for one candidate or another were not just turned on by propaganda magicians. Perhaps they were there inside ourselves, just waiting to burst out. Many strange things happened during the campaign, and now, last but not least, there is the fact that so many Americans find it difficult to abandon their new-found concern with politics, and would like to do something but do not know what.

There was in this campaign the sudden rise to fame of Adlai Stevenson and the grip he established on the minds of millions. His careful avoidance of demagogy aroused the loyalty of men and women to a pitch no master rabble-rouser could ever dream of. What he said was in the purest tradition of Emerson's idealism, tempered by a humorous awareness of the pragmatic realities of our time. Over and over again he said that the nation as a whole is far superior to any one of its segments, and that no leadership is to be trusted unless it is guided by an exacting conscience. Yet all these plain principles, when transferred in an extraordinarily polished form from the pulpit to the arena, sounded to a large number of eager men and women like a true call to a crusade.

On the other side, the side that won, there was a stubborn will to believe, irrespective of what was seen or heard. There was a yearning for faith and for the visible incarnation of that faith. Of course, on both sides political opportunism and the professionals' gimmicks added fuel to the fires. But there was a genuine quality about these fires. In fact, they are still burning.

Let's add immediately that these fires, far from threatening a national conflagration, are evidence of something that must be considered a blessing—for no harm can come to a free community from a revival of faith among its citizens.

Of course, a religious revival offers many opportunities to false prophets. They have felt for quite some time that there was something stirring, and so far the going has been good. But the largest number of Americans know in their bones what the role of religion in our country is. For religion in America is based on tolerance, a faith to which all our sects minister and in which all decent citizens believe, regardless of sect.

WE CAN well afford a rebirth of religion in our country. If the recent campaign, as we are convinced, was an evidence of this, then everything we went through during those torrid weeks has been worthwhile. For a religious rebirth means that Americans who have a faith will find a way to understand each other and, when the interests of the nation demand it, to work together.

In the spirit of Christmas, as men who are equally concerned with religion and with America, we offer all our best wishes to the outgoing President, to the incoming President, to Adlai Stevenson—and to all our readers.

Those among our readers who live on the Pacific coast will have to consider our Christmas wishes retroactive, for they will receive this issue of The Reporter *well after December 25. This is the reason, incidentally, why our date of publication looks slightly absurd to* Reporter *addicts who live in New York City. But they must remember that this is a national magazine. In fact, only nineteen per cent of our circulation is in New York State.*

New Light on 'Limelight'

Since we published the article by Robert Hatch on the last Chaplin movie, quite a few angry protests from friends and staff members have come to our ear. Hatch was unfair to Chaplin, we have been told, and "Limelight" is probably the last and certainly the greatest of all the Chaplin movies. Obviously, there was nothing for the Editor to do but take a look at the facts, which could hardly be called a punishment. But unfortunately it just so happened that he entered the movie house thinking he was a nonpartisan umpire and he emerged chock full of pro-Chaplin bias. Anyway, since the majority of critics and spectators seem to be quite antagonistic to "Limelight," here is his minority report:

To see "Limelight" is like sharing with Chaplin what for years, perhaps all his life, has laid heavily on his heart and mind. Some people are disturbed at being taken into anybody's intimacy. This may partly account for the ill-concealed irritation that marked the reviews of many a-

388

critic. The underlying theme was: We know Chaplin; we consider him great, very great, indeed the greatest of all movie comedians. We are familiar with his message and consider it immortal. What more does he want now? What more has he got to say?

What Chaplin has to say in "Limelight" concerns the destiny of the comedian, the tragedy of the man who reaches glory by playing a role, but who depends entirely on the whim of the public if the glory he has won is to remain with him to the end of his life. The protagonist of "Limelight" is a clown who, for some reason, has lost the public's acclaim. With this movie Chaplin tries to prove that no matter what the public thinks, he is something more than a clown.

He does it, in our opinion, with extraordinary restraint, with a dignity that is always accompanied by tenderness and respect for his audience. He is in full command of his means—at almost any moment he could have the audience shaking with laughter or with sob. Of course we may be completely mistaken, and certainly we are in a minority, but seldom have we seen a work of art where charity and compassion ring so true, and with so little support from sentimentality.

At the same time "Limelight" is a simple, unsophisticated work of art; its themes are so elemental as to appear, to many, trivial: One of them, for instance, is the unrelenting, contagious will to live and to achieve of a man who has been buffeted by chance but never gives up. The end, of course, is as old as tragedy itself. The protagonist reconquers glory and dies. This is also the point where Chaplin lets himself go, and makes the audience first laugh and then cry as only he can.

For years, the critics and most of the people in the know have been telling Chaplin: "You are through, Charlie, you are through." Now he has produced a movie about a man who is through. The answer from most of the critics seems to be really angry: for, after all, now that he is so safely pigeonholed into history, what business has this man got outliving himself?

OF COURSE, Chaplin's incomparable gifts as an artist have nothing to do with his private life or his opinions. His private life may not be exemplary, and his opinions not very different from those of Henry Thoreau, an anarchist who, perhaps because he is safely dead, is considered a great American. But for all his oddities and peculiarities, this non-American, Chaplin, has raised to the level of eternal art the human stuff of which America is made.

For all we know, Mr. Herbert Brownell, our Attorney General-designate, is an intelligent, sensible man. We cannot believe that he will banish Charlie Chaplin from our country. Our major picture magazines have shown us Chaplin honored by the Queen of England, decorated by the President of the French Republic. Is Mr. Brownell going to put him on Ellis Island?

Chaplin might well land on the island wearing that derby and carrying that bamboo cane which, according to some of his critics, he should never have abandoned. There would be plenty of cameras to take pictures of Chaplin's final act. And certainly there is at least one man, Joseph Stalin, who would gladly give away a couple of assorted satellites to have that picture soon.

Forgotten Waterfront

The extraordinary legal immunity of lawbreakers on the New York waterfront is by now a familiar story. As far back as 1948, the public was treated to a catalogue of crimes on New York's seven-hundred-mile, billion-dollar waterfront—traffic in narcotics, smuggling, systematic pilferage, gambling; extortionary strikes, loan sharking, and kickbacks. Before 1948 there had been investigations, and the city is currently undergoing another by the New York State Crime Commission. The chief contribution of this new group has been to provide documentation for the easily-inferred fact that prominent shipping firms have been obliged to give generous Christmas presents if they wanted to be sure their cargoes would be unloaded.

BUT THEN, there has always been a lot of talk about this state of affairs, and nothing much has been done about it. On November 20, 1951, Governor Dewey described the "racketeering, organized crime and restrictive practices which have increasingly over the past fifty years hamstrung the port of New York." Dewey's righteous indignation seems a trifle pale when we recall that this racketeering is taking place in the same city where the nation's leading racket-buster got his reputation and in a state where that racket-buster is now governor.

Because of the tenacity of organized crime, New York City needs all the official co-operation it can get. Mayor Impellitteri, for example, seems to take very little interest in the work of the State Crime Commission. In April, 1951, just before the State Crime Commission opened an investigation, Mayor Impellitteri arrived in Cuba for a two-week rest. Currently, while that same Crime Commission is looking into the waterfront, the Mayor is in Florida for a rest. Both the Mayor and the Governor have had a tendency to regard the situation on the waterfront as deplorable but remote.

CHRISTMAS, 1952

Tell us, what are we to lay
At His feet this holy day?
A burning hill, a bloody limb—
Are these all we offer Him?

Shall we give the King of Men
A flaming ball of hydrogen?
A globe of pain, a web of rope
Imprisoning our mortal hope?

These are heavy gifts to lay
At His feet this holy day;
Better that we give the Child
That in us still undefiled.—SEC

(1) Agency Sending Correspondence:	(2) Agency Reference:	(3) Agency Subject or Title:	(4) This Fanfold No.:
[illegible]	[redacted]00-127390	CHAPLIN, Charles [redacted]ncer	D-948

(5) Classification of Correspondence: UNCLASS.	CONFID.	SECRET	TOP SECRET	(6) Date of Agency Transmittal:	(9) Copies of Transmittal Communication: NO. RECEIVED	NO. MADE BY INS
	1			1/12/53	2	

(7) Summary:	(8) Relating INS File Nos.:
Reference to summary report of Agt. [redacted] dated 10/14/52 at Los Angeles (b)(7)(c)	A-5653092

(10) Copies of Enclosures to Transmittal Communication:	NO. RECEIVED	NO. MADE BY INS
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		

(11) To:	(12) To:	(13) To:
Mr. [redacted] (b)(7)(c)	DD, Los Angeles, Calif.	
Date: 1/16/53	Date: 1-19-53	Date:
For: A-5653092	For: Your 1600-41933; for inclusion in loaned Central Office file	For:
From: Conf.Files	From: INV DIV, CO	From:

(14) Disposition (Place or places where filed and date filed) (If space insufficient, show "Continued," and continue on reverse, from bottom up):

COPIES OF TRANSMITTAL COMMUNICATION:

1 cy in IDR A-5653092 at CO 1-19-53

COPIES OF ENCLOSURES:

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

(See Reverse Side for Instructions)

Referred to another gov't agency

[redacted]

A-5653092 INV:CGB

The Attorney General

Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization

January 12, 1953

CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

In accordance with your telephoned request of even date there is forwarded herewith copy of memorandum dated December 10, 1952 which embodied various lines of inquiry being pursued with respect to the admissibility of the subject. The original and a copy of the attached memorandum were, as you recall, handed you on December 11, 1952.

Since the attached memorandum was written Service investigation has continued, but without significant result. CHAPLIN's income tax returns have not as yet become available to this Service for review and a number of persons allegedly in a position to testify as to his financial or cultural contributions to the Communist Party or actual Communist Party membership remain to be interviewed, both in the United States and abroad.

DECLASSIFIED

Attachment

[redacted]

CGB:emp

1-12-53

sent by messenger to Mr [redacted] in Attorney General's office

(b)(7)(c)

CC: District Director, Los Angeles, California

For your information and file 1600-41933.

[redacted]

10-31-83

Associate Commissioner, Enforcement Date

[redacted]

[redacted]

1600-41933-Inv.
January 8, 1953

Commissioner, Washington 25, D. C.

District Director, Los Angeles 13, California

Your A5 956 800 INV:CGB, December 15, 1952; FERRUCCIO MORINI; aka ALPI; aka FRED BROWN

Attention: Assistant Commissioner, Investigations Division

There is returned herewith Central Office File A5 956 800 relating to subject, which has served its purpose in this office in connection with our investigation of CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN.

Encl.

REGISTERED MAIL

DECLASSIFIED

(b)(7)(c)

[redacted] 10-31-82

Associate Commissioner, Enforcement Date

for Chaplin file

[redacted]

(1) Agency Sending Correspondence:	(2) Agency Reference:	(3) Agency Subject or Title:	(4) This Fanfold No.:
INV	[redacted]	CHAPLIN, Charles Spencer	731

(5) Classification of Correspondence: UNCLASS.	CONFID.	SECRET	TOP SECRET	(6) Date of Agency Transmittal:	(9) Copies of Transmittal Communication: NO. RECEIVED	NO. MADE BY INS
	X			1/8/53	2	

(7) Summary:

Reference to summary report of Agt. [redacted] dated 10/14/52 at Los Angeles

(b)(7)(c)

(8) Relating INS File No.: A-5653092

(10) Copies of Enclosures to Transmittal Communication:

	NO. RECEIVED	NO. MADE BY INS
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		

(11) To:	(12) To:	(13) To:
Mr. [redacted] (b)(7)(c)	DD, Los Angeles, Calif	
Date: 1/13/53	Date: 1-13-53	Date:
For: A-5653092	For: Your information and inclusion in loaned CO file A-5653092.	For:
From: Conf.Files	From: INV DIV, CO	From:

(14) Disposition (Place or places where filed and date filed) (If space insufficient, show "Continued," and continue on reverse, from bottom up):

COPIES OF TRANSMITTAL COMMUNICATION:

1 cy in IDR A-5653092 at CO 1-13-53

COPIES OF ENCLOSURES:

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

[redacted]

(See Reverse Side for Instructions)

Referred to another gov't agency

Form G-40
(Ed. 1-16-46)

File No. A-5653092

TELEPHONE CALL REPORT

Date: January 12, 1953 Time of Call 1:45 pm Minutes

From: [redacted]

To: Mr. [redacted] Enforcement Officer, Los Angeles, California

Subject Matter: (b)(7)(c)

I called Mr. [redacted] to ascertain whether the Los Angeles office had anything new to report in connection with investigation of the Chaplin case since the Attorney General has requested memorandum bringing the investigation up to date, to be delivered to him this afternoon.

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

INVESTIGATION
DIVISION

1953 JAN -7 AM 9:06

RECEIVED

RZ WU M008 17 NL PD

CD MEXICO CITY MEX JAN 6

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

TEMPORARY BLDG X 19TH AND EAST CAPITOL NORTHEAST

INVAC INSUB BEKEB SIX ARRIVAL CHARLIE CHAPLIN HERE NOT VERIFIED

BELIEVE INFORMATION RELATES TO HIS SON

[redacted] (b)(7)(c)

714 A JAN 7

INVAC INSUB BEKEB

(DECODED)AK

CGB-2-115 (b)

A PBS TELETYPE

RECEIVED
1953 JAN -5 PM 12:00
MESSAGE CENTER
I & N SERVICE

T

424 WA NAXXX NYA /J-INS/

NEW YORK 1-5-52 1130 A

JINS WA

ENFIN BAKOF DEC 8 1952 A 5653092 HEDE MASSING RESIDING 21A GIEDERSTINGER ASE MUNICH 23 GERMANY

[redacted] DD NY

CFM 8 1952 A 5653092 21A 23 (b)(7)(c)

RD 1132 A

2-1150

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

[redacted]

(b)(7)(c)

2016/501

(b)(7)(c) [redacted] District Director
Los Angeles

December 30, 1952

E. DeWitt Marshall, Attaché
Mexico City
CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, your 1600-41933 INV

In reference to your memorandum of November 20, 1952, you are advised that repeated efforts to secure a copy of referred-to marriage certificate have met with no response. A continuing effort is being made.

In reference to your memorandum of December 10, 1952, you are advised that DANIEL P. FORT, has been interviewed. He is not a U. S. citizen and has not been connected with this Embassy in any official capacity. He did some liaison work with the Office of the Military Attache during World War II. Mr. Fort expressed willingness to cooperate with this Service in any way possible but was unable to recall from memory any visit subject has made to Mexico or other Latin-American country. Neither could he recall any information having come to his attention that would indicate subject's membership in, affiliation with or financial support of the Communist movement.

I enclose a clipping from one of yesterdays Mexico City newspapers with accompanying translation. This report is being investigated and if true an attempt will be made to verify date and time of arrival in order to have a representative of this office making observations.

(b)(7)(c) [redacted] 10-31-82
Associate Commissioner, Enforcement Date

CC: Raymond F. Farrell, Assistant Commissioner, Central Office
Enclosure
EDM/ac

RECEIVED JAN 6 1953 SUBVERSIVE ALIEN BRANCH

RECEIVED JAN 6 1953 INVESTIGATION DIVISION

[redacted]

TRANSLATION FROM ULTIMAS NOTICIAS DE
EXCELSIOR, Mexico, D. F., page 1,
December 29, 1952

CHARLIE CHAPLIN WILL ARRIVE JANUARY SECOND

Charlie Chaplin, the famous comedian, who has amused over two generations, will arrive in this capitol next January 2nd.

Chaplin who was decorated the 20th of this month in Italy with the insignia of the Grand Official of the Legion of Merit, will rest a few days in this capitol before proceeding to Acapulco for another few days.

Numerous Mexican film and theater artists, as well as a group of leftist writers and painters will welcome Chaplin.

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

The Noose of Silence Around Paul Robeson

By MILTON HOWARD

WE DO NOT know Paul Robeson.

A strange statement, you say. But it is true. It is true even of those who love him, who have heard him in mass meetings, at the Garden in New York, or even at Peekskill.

We do not know that this towering, kingly man whose name means joy and hope in the heart of Africa, of China, India, or the vast lands that stretch from Vladivostok to the Elbe is a rare, rare artist in the great line of singers for whom the line between "real music" and "popular music" does not exist. We do not know, for example, that a BBC radio program has every single day for the past 10 years broadcast Robeson's superb recordings of Bing Crosby's hits, lilting songs from the music halls, operetta, musical comedy, "songs of sentiment," as they call them in the trade. We do not know that Robeson, like a MacCormac or a Kreisler, or a Caruso of a Gigli or a Tauber, crosses with ease and at will the line between "Boris" and "Trees" or "Rockin' Chair," Mildred Bailey's hit song, or Duke Ellington's "Solitude." Not that there are no differences that anyone can see in the different levels and depths of a song. But to true art the difference is between falsehood and truth, not between "high" and "low" in music.

We have never been allowed to see the Robeson who could shake the hearts of the juke box listeners with a love song or a hymn or a western or a ballad because the managers were afraid to let loose this modern musical Moses among the common people of the land.

• • •

AND THEN they went further. When the name of Robeson began to be heard up and down the world in recent years as the giant who would not tolerate chains for the black and yellow people who make up the majority of the human race, they moved their engines of strangulation against him. They aimed their Passport Division at him so he could not leave the confines of the "plantation" without a pass; they made America into a compound for him as they do for the Negro workers in South Africa, where only last week the Negro South Africans in Johannesburg shouted "Robeson!" as they defied the whips enforcing the Malan racism of "apartheid"—separateness. The State Department, the blacklist, the frightened concert hall owners, the Wall Street-controlled record companies, local patrioteers—all put him on their list as Mister Number One.

PAUL ROBESON

So now we see Robeson, the singer whose voice should be soaring in the churches, ringing in the concert halls, throbbing in the juke boxes where the 'teen agers and the truck-drivers stopping for a cup o' cofffee gather in the towns along the highways, we see him surrounded by that which is most perilous to a singer—organized silence.

The boycott of organized silence rims around Robeson's creative art like a noose. It is a boycott which robs America of its greatest national artist who should be singing Stephen Foster, John Brown's Body, When the Saints, The Streets of Laredo, no less than the great songs of the world. It robs the nation of its creative contact with the nation—within-a-nation, the Negro people's nation without whose culture our national culture would simply be unrecognizable, enfeebled, without pulse or blood.

So that when they rim organized silence around Robeson they are not merely trying to stifle that Niagara voice of his which frightens them so; they are also stabbing at the musical art of the whole of America and of the Negro nation within it. It is as if the reactionaries would have succeeded in killing the effort of Liszt to bring the Hungarian music to the stages of Europe, or the music of Glinka and Mussorgsky to the concert halls of Russia, or the operatic impact of liberty-loving Verdi to Italy.

For though Robeson is a creator in song and not in composition, his influence is indispensable to the further development of musical art in the United States. For he embodies and creates in himself a new attitude toward musical art of all kinds which alone can fructify our national musical development. Without it, we are doomed to a false relation to our classical musical heritage, a relationship of static adoration not new advance. And with such a non-Robesonian academic attitude to art, we shall become imitators, sterile snobs, buyers of the classic heritage as if it were a museum piece imported for a Hearst, not the fountainhead of new art growing out of the classic as the oak grows out of the soil.

• • •

BEFORE I WROTE this, I listened to some of Robeson's tape-recorded singing that he and his son played for me and some friends.

I can tell you that when America hears Robeson sing—and it is we who shall have to make sure that America cracks the rim of organized silence they are fashioning around him to strangle him—the great church hymn "End of My Journey," it will weep as we wept unashamedly, all of us, Lloyd Brown, his wife Lilly, myself and the others. For Robeson sang this as few men in the world can sing today.

He sang it in the first place with a voice of which a Hartford newspaper music critic wrote "his voice is as great as it ever was. His resonance is tremendous, his diction and projection so perfect that a whisper can be heard in the back of the hall. His control is such that he can rise from the highest, clearest tones to thundering ones with no apparent effort." (Hartford Times, Nov. 17.)

But he did something more. He sang that hymn with its tearing images of the cross and anguish, with the voice of the churches where the slave sloughed off his burden in tears or signalled the dangerous escape through the underground. He sang of sheer pain welling up like blood and of hearts-ease that followed.

And then he sang, on these new recordings, of "Witness," rocking the rhythm with that beat which the American Negro people have given to the world in music which not even one hundred years of commercialization and white supremacy control could hold down.

• • •

WE PLAYED THESE recordings because a fight is opening up to restore Paul Robeson into the great center stage of American culture, where he has belonged for so many years, and without which, as I have said, the nation is poorer.

This is why we should welcome with enthusiasm and with active support the appearance of a new recording company, Othello Recordings, which is dedicating itself to carrying Robeson's all-round artistry to the very center of our cultural life.

This is no small fight. It is a cultural battle of national and international meaning. Robeson's voice in the juke boxes, in the movies, TV and radio would instantly be a cleansing force halting the swift decay of our culture. They say that the artist falters when there is a gap betwen him and the people. They forget that the people falter, too, when their enemies drive a wedge between them and their artists.

The first album of 33 1/3 rpm and 78 rpm new recordings by Paul Robeson is now in production by the Othello Recording Company, 53 West 125 Street, New York 27. A special $5 advance sale of the album, Robeson Sings, is now under way. It includes Wandering Witness, Curley Headed Baby, Night, Chassidic Chant, and Four Rivers.

NOTED CATHOLIC WRITER BACKS CHAPLIN AGAINST WITCH-HUNTERS

Graham Greene, noted British Catholic layman and novelist, has sent an open letter to Charles Chaplin expressing his support for the great artist's fight against the U.S. witchhunters, and calling upon Cardinal Spellman and the Catholics of America to "stand firmly against this campaign of uncharity."

In his letter, published in the London 'New Statesman and Nation' Green said to Chaplin: "Your films have always been compassionate toward the weak and the underprivileged. They have always punctured the bully. To our pain and astonishment you paid the United States the highest compliment in your power by settling within her borders, and now we feel pain but not astonishment at the response—not from the American people in general, one is sure, but from those authorities who seem to take their orders from such men as McCarthy.

"When Russia was invaded you spoke out in her defense at a public meeting in San Francisco at the request of your President; it was not the occasion for saving clauses and double meanings, and your words were as plain as Churchill's and Roosevelt's. You even had the impudence, they say, to call your audience your comrades. That is their main accusation against you. I wonder what McCarthy was doing in those days?

CHAPLIN

"Remembering the days of Titus Oates and the terror in England, I would like to think that the Catholics of the United States, a powerful body, would give you their sympathy and support. Certainly one Catholic weekly in America is unlikely to be silent—I mean the Commonweal. But Cardinal Spellman? And the Hierarchy? I cannot help remembering an American flag that leant against a pulpit in an American Catholic Church not far from your home, and I remember too that McCarthy is a Catholic. Have Catholics in the United States not yet suffered enough to stand firmly against this campaign of uncharity?

"When you welcomed me the other day in your home, I suggested that Charlie should make one more appearance on the screen. In this would-be story Charlie lies neglected and forgotten in a New York attic.

"Suddenly he is summoned from obscurity to answer for his past before the Un-American Activities Committee at Washington—for that dubious occasion in a boxing ring, on the ice-skating rink, for mistaking that Senator's bald head for a rice pudding, for all the hidden significance of the dance with the bread rolls. Solemnly the members of the committee watch Charlie's early pictures and take their damaging notes.

"You laughed the suggestion away, and indeed I had thought of no climax. The Attorney General of the United States has supplied that. For at the close of the hearing Charlie could surely admit to being in truth un-American and produce the passport of another country, a country which, lying rather close to danger, is free from the ugly manifestations of fear.

"The other day a set of Hollywood figures, some of them rather outmoded (Mr. Louis B. Mayer and Mr. Adolf Menjou were among the names) set up a fund to support McCarthy's fight in Wisconsin—a form of Danegeld.

"Now Hollywood uses English stories and English actors, and I would like to see my fellow-countrymen refusing to sell a story or to appear in a film sponsored by any organization that includes these friends of the witch-hunter. Our action would be an expression of opinion only; it would not condemn them to the unemployment and slow starvation to which McCarthy has condemned some of their colleagues. They will say it is no business of ours. But the disgrace of any ally is our disgrace, and in attacking you the witch-hunters have emphasized that this is no national matter. Intolerance in any country wounds freedom throughout the world."

—GRAHAM GREENE.

A scene from the thrilling new documentary film of the 1951 Berlin Youth Festival now in its third week at the Stanley Theatre. It consists of the best folk songs and dances from more than 20 nations.

56327/654 (Green)

December 29, 1952

Dear Charlie,

Things are a little better here for me at the present time; but as yet, I've received no word from that chap who visited me twice on his trip East. Personally, I'm beginning to believe it was a false alarm. If he was in earnest, he wouldn't have handled the truth so loosely, also wouldn't have tried to do a little smearing of several people in the Los Angeles-San Francisco area.

The gentleman who will hand you this letter, I assure you, is o.k. and is going to talk to you about the Charlie Chaplin matter. Now, I sent to you about a dozen reports, coded, in regards to Charles Chaplin. One of these reports, I recall, had to do with James Cagney, when he was kicking in $275 a month to the Commies; the other had to do with the large sum of over $4,000 that Chaplin had donated to party causes, especially when the National Committee of Arts and Sciences was set up in New York, with a leading branch being started immediately in the Los Angeles area.

Somewhere along the line, I suppose you know of Rena Vale. I met Rena in Pershing Square, meeting her through Amy. I never knew who paid her but always had a suspicion that Hood, of the FBI, was giving her coffee-and-cakes money, with Red Hines also possibly chipping in a little. At the time I met her, I gave her some money because the girl was down on her luck. You might have this material in the small file you have left; I've looked through my stuff thoroughly, not finding it. Therefore, the only place it could be would be in the files of the late General Van Deman or at your office. Then, again, there's a possibility of somebody else picking it up. Whatever information you have, please give it to the Immigration men, so they can keep that louse out of this country. I, for one, don't even approve of his being allowed to stay in England. If I had my way, I'd write to Sir Frazer Hunt and tell him a few things in a nice way as to why they should take him out somewhere in the Irish Sea and dump him.

It seems to me that the Government could keep that man out on moral turpitude alone.

I'll write you very shortly. Whatever help you can give these fellows, please do for my sake.

As ever,

V. R.

December 29, 1952

Mrs. C. Harrington

(b)(6) [redacted]

Madera, California

Dear Amy,

Not many letters come from me anymore, but my health hasn't been too good. So, I guess you could just call me "Tommy", the hermit.

This letter will introduce you to a gentleman from the Immigration Service, whom, I feel quite sure, you can help. They're interested in the Charlie Chaplin deal. You will recall that we did a lot of talking and had a lot of reports in connection with the matter. Probably, you can put your finger on some of the stuff. I wrote to "Charlie"; but it seems as though that new guy in Associated Farmers has loused everything up to such an extent that a lot of material's missing, with him trying to place the blame on Charlie for same. I trust that girl implicitly and know that she's been on the up and up. The two of you, together, have met more good people than this new chap will ever hope to meet in his lifetime.

The bad winter weather here makes me debate whether to pack up and move out West. It affects both my wife and me, particularly as to sinus. We had a fairly good Christmas here. Unfortunately, my wife got a touch of ptomaine poisoning; but she's now recovering.

Please forgive me for not writing. Give my regards to your hubby. I suppose, by now, the youngsters are able to help their Dad in his business.

As ever,

DEC 29 1952

O:A:AR-LCW

The Honorable

The Attorney General

Charles Spencer Chaplin

My dear Mr. Attorney General:

Reference is made to your letter dated December 5, 1952, addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, which has been referred to this office for reply. You request, in connection with an investigation being conducted by the Immigration and Naturalization Service of your Department that the income tax returns and all related records and documents of Charles Spencer Chaplin, Hollywood, California, be made available for inspection by (b)(7)(c) [redacted] Operations Advisor and Acting Investigator of the Investigations Division, Immigration and Naturalization Service. You request further that the authorization be extended to the issuance of such permissible copies of the returns, documents and records as may be specified.

Permission is given Mr. [redacted] (b)(7)(c) upon presentation of proper credentials, to inspect such of the income tax returns and certain related documents of Charles Spencer Chaplin as are available in the Bureau and to obtain photostatic copies of such documents as may be required.

This letter should be presented by Mr. [redacted] (b)(7)(c) in Room 7300, Internal Revenue Building, Twelfth Street and Constitution Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D. C., as his authority to make the inspection.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) John S. Graham

Acting Commissioner

(1) Agency Sending Correspondence:	(2) Agency Reference:	(3) Agency Subject or Title:	(4) This Fanfold No.:
FBI	100-127090	CHAPLIN, Charles Spencer	317

(5) Classification of Correspondence: UNCLASS.	CONFID.	SECRET	TOP SECRET	(6) Date of Agency Transmittal:	
	X			12/23/52	12/30/52

(9) Copies of Transmittal Communication: NO. RECEIVED	NO. MADE BY INS
2	

(7) Summary:

Re: To summary reports of Agents, their confidential informants, etc.,

(8) Relating INS File Nos.:

A-5653092

(10) Copies of Enclosures to Transmittal Communication:	NO. RECEIVED	NO. MADE BY INS
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		

(11) To:	(12) To:	(13) To:
Mr. [redacted]	DD, Los Angeles, Calif	
Date: 12/30/52 (b)(7)(c)	Date: 12-31-52	Date:
For: A-5653092	For: Information and file 1600-41933, pending investigation	For:
From: Conf.Files	From: INV DIV, CO	From:

(14) Disposition (Place or places where filed and date filed) (If space insufficient, show "Continued," and continue on reverse, from bottom up):

COPIES OF TRANSMITTAL COMMUNICATION:

1 cy (Trans. #1a) in IDR file A-5653092 at CO
12-31-52

COPIES OF ENCLOSURES:

AIR MAIL
SPECIAL DELIVERY

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

CONFIDENTIAL

(See Reverse Side for Instructions)

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

(1) Agency Serving Correspondence:	(2) Agency Reference:	(3) Agency Subject or Title:	(4) This Fanfold No.:
FBI	100-127390	CHAPLIN, Charles Spencer	313

(5) Classification of Correspondence: UNCLASS.	CONFID.	SECRET	TOP SECRET	(6) Date of Agency Transmittal:	(9) Copies of Transmittal Communication: NO. RECEIVED	NO. MADE BY INS
	X			12/22/52	2	

(7) Summary:

No evidence has been disclosed that Chaplin's name has ever been Israel Thornstein or that Chaplin has travelled in or to the Soviet Union any time.

(8) Relating INS File Nos.: A-5653092

(10) Copies of Enclosures to Transmittal Communication:

NO. RECEIVED	NO. MADE BY INS
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	

(11) To:	(12) To:	(13) To:
Mr. [redacted]	DD, Los Angeles, Calif.	
Date: 12/30/52 (b)(7)(c)	Date: 12-30-52	Date:
For: A-5653092	For: Information and file 1600-41933	For:
From: Conf.F.Lee	From: INV DIV, CO	From:

(14) Disposition (Place or places where filed and date filed) (If space insufficient, show "Continued," and continue on reverse, from bottom up):

COPIES OF TRANSMITTAL COMMUNICATION:

1 cy (Trans. #1a) in IDR at CO 12-30-52

COPIES OF ENCLOSURES:

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

AIRMAIL
SPECIAL DELIVERY

(See Reverse Side for Instructions)

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

(1) Agency Sending Correspondence:	(2) Agency Reference:	(3) Agency Subject or Title	(4) This Fanfold No.:
FBI	100-1[redacted]90	CHAPLIN, Charles Spenc[redacted]	2021

(5) Classification of Correspondence: UNCLASS.	CONFID.	SECRET	TOP SECRET	(6) Date of Agency Transmittal:	(9) Copies of Transmittal Communication: NO. RECEIVED	NO. MADE BY INS
	X			11/26/52	2	2

(7) Summary:
Reference to INS. Memo dated 11/ 6/52
INV-CGB
(b)(7)(c)

(8) Re[redacted] INS File Nos.: A-5653092 Temp.

(10) Copies of Enclosures to Transmittal Communication:

	NO. RECEIVED	NO. MADE BY INS
(1)	2	1
(2)		
(3)		
(4)		
(5)		
(6)		
(7)		
(8)		
(9)		
(10)		
(11)		
(12)		

(11) To:	(12) To:	(13) To:
Mr [redacted]	OIC (Transmittal memo only) Washington DC	DD Los Angeles
Date: 12/3/52	Date: 12/4/52	Date: 12/4/52
For: A-5653092	For: appropriate action & return to CO file A 5653092	For: information & file 1607-41933
From: Conf. Files	From: Inv Dir CO.	From: Inv Dir CO

(14) Disposition (*Place or places where filed and date filed*) (*If space insufficient, show "Continued," and continue on reverse, from bottom up*):

COPIES OF TRANSMITTAL COMMUNICATION:
1 copy in A 5653092 Temp at CO 12/3/52
1 copy in file relating to Art Young

COPIES OF ENCLOSURES:
1 copy in A5653092 temp at CO 12/3/52
1 copy in file relating to Art Young

Form INV-52
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE
(6-12-52)

16—66919-1

(See reverse side for instructions)

SECURITY INFORMATION CONTROL RECORD
(For Intelligence Information Received From Other Agencies)

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Exhibit - 1

FOR A DAILY PEOPLE'S PAPER ON JAN. 1

Western Worker

People's Champion of Liberty, Progress and Peace

ONLY SEVEN WEEKS LEFT TO RAISE YOUR 'DAILY' QUOTA

Vol. 6, No. 90 (Whole No. 496) SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., THURSDAY, NOV. 11, 1937 Entered as second class matter April 27th, 1932 at the post office at San Francisco, Calif. Under the Act of Mar. 3, 1879 Price Five Cents

TERROR GRIPS FALLEN SHANGHAI

9000 in L. A. Mark Soviet Anniversary

Southern City Goes Over $12,500 Mark in Daily Western Drive as Colorful Meeting Hears Hathaway

LOS ANGELES—New records were set last Sunday night when more than 9,000 persons packed the Olympic Auditorium to hear Clarence Hathaway, editor-in-chief of the New York Daily Worker, speak on the 20th Anniversary of the Russian Revolution.

At the same time, approximately $8,400 was raised to send Los Angeles booming over its Daily Western Worker Financial Drive quota of $12,500. When the collection was ended, $12,600 had been chalked up to the southern city's credit.

Colorful flags, banners and posters served to create a high spirit of festivity throughout the meeting. Highlight of the evening came when close to 500 Young Communist League members marched in with Carl Ross, national secretary of the League, at their head.

CLARENCE HATHAWAY

Caroline Decker Speaks

With Paul Cline, local executive secretary of the Party as chairman, the meeting included speakers in addition to Hathaway, Caroline Decker, Criminal Syndicalism prisoner recently freed, and Carl Ross.

Strong emphasis was laid by Hathaway on the importance of the Marxist-Leninist theory in the struggle of the working class to overthrow capitalism.

"The victory of the workers in the Soviet Union is a victory for the theories of Marx and Lenin," he said. "And the Soviet Union today is a monument to these theoreticians and practitioners of the revolutionary working class movement."

"Today, socialism has been victoriously established in the Soviet Union," Hathaway declared.

Capitalism Wiped Out

"Capitalism has been wiped out—exploitation of man by man has been completely obliterated—there is no unemployment and there will be no unemployment."

Noting the economic advances made by the Soviet Union in the past 20 years, Hathaway pointed out that America's supremacy in the world stood in close danger of being filled by the Soviet Union.

Appeals for Recruits

Closing his speech, Hathaway said:

"When the American people once unite under the leadership of the working class to wreck fascism and to maintain peace, they are going to meet head on with the fascist war makers . . . and we of the Communist Party know that you're not going to stop until you put yourselves in power under, we hope, the leadership of a strong Communist Party.

"The immediate step, however, we say is to help build a strong People's Front. With this in mind, we urge you to join hands in the Party of Lenin and Stalin."

2,000 in San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO—Two thousand persons marked the 20th anniversary of the Russian Revolution here on Saturday night at a meeting in Dreamland Auditorium which heard Clarence Hathaway, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party.

In addition to Hathaway, Martin Wilson, recently released Criminal Syndicalism prisoner, and Frank Spector, county secretary of the Communist Party, also spoke. William Schneiderman, state secretary of the party, presided.

A collection of $2,233.92 was made, most of which will go towards the establishment of a daily Western Worker. Also announced at meeting was the fact the San Francisco organization of the party fulfilled its goal of 350 new recruits by Nov. 7.

1,100 in Oakland

OAKLAND — More than one thousand residents of the East Bay region attended the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the Soviet Union in Civic Auditorium on Friday night.

Featured speaker was Clarence Hathaway.

POLICE SLUGGING MADE AN IMBECILE OF MY SON, GRIEVED FATHER CRIES

LOS ANGELES—"We feel that we have an imbecile for a son. It is as though some huge animal had stepped on his face."

This was the heart-sickening admission of George F. Mahoney to a group of outraged citizens gathered recently to protest the brutal beating of his son in Lincoln Heights jail.

"He was always deeply introspective—the type stray dogs seemed to love"—Mahoney cried brokenly in describing the shapeless thing that had once laid claims to his heart as "son," that now lies with an eight-inch skull fracture.

Becoming apparent last week that 23-year-old Harry Mahoney is not the only victim of recurring police brutality, public indignation mounted to fever pitch.

A movement is well under way, guided by the American Civil Liberties Union, to stamp out the beasts that prowl the corridors of Lincoln Heights venting their sadistic rage on helpless "drunks."

Many recall that Police Chief James E. Davis admitted at an inquest that seven persons had died of skull fracture or blood clot on the brain during a five-month period in 1935, subsequent to arrest and incarceration in Lincoln Heights. (Cont. on Page 5, Col. 7)

F. D. R. GREETS SOVIET UNION ANNIVERSARY

2,000,000 Celebrate 20th Birthday of Revolution In Moscow Fete

MOSCOW—President Franklin D. Roosevelt, in company with many other famous Americans, greeted the Soviet Union on its 20th anniversary, as more than two million persons in Moscow and millions of others throughout the U. S. S. R. filled the streets of hundreds of Soviet cities and thousands of collective farm villages in celebration.

President Roosevelt's message of felicitation to U. S. S. R. President Michail Kalinin stated:

"Permit me to extend to your excellency upon this anniversary congratulations and my best wishes for the welfare of your fellow countrymen."

Two million Soviet citizens marched through the Red Square in Moscow to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the seizure of power by the workers and peasants of Russia on November 7, 1916, under the leadership of the Bolshevik Party.

From the reviewing stand, Joseph Stalin, V. M. Molotov, Kalinin, K. E. Voroshilov, George Dimitroy and other Communist Party and government leaders viewed for more than two hours a display of Soviet military might and for six hours more responded to the ardent greetings of the millions of Moscow's population who marched through Red Square.

Other famous Americans greeting the Soviet Union's 20th birthday included Theodore Dreiser and Upton Sinclair, leading novelists; Paul Robeson, great Negro singer, and Charlie Chaplin, famous screen comedian. Their messages were printed in the government newspaper Izvestia.

HOLIDAY CROWDS BUY

MOSCOW—Hundreds of thousands of Moscow citizens jammed into stores of the Soviet capital to make last minute purchases for their holiday of holidays, Nov. 7.

DORE REVOKES C. P. CONTRACT

Breaks Contract for Use of Civic Auditorium

SEATTLE—Assuming a one-man dictatorship over the rights of the people of Seattle, Strike-breaking Mayor John F. Dore has issued an arbitrary order denying the Communist Party the use of the Seattle Civic Auditorium for its November 10 mass meeting.

Hathaway, Dunne Speakers

Clarence Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker, and William F. Dunne, Montana State organizer of the Communist Party, are the speakers. The meeting will celebrate the 20th anniversary of the Soviet Union and the 150th anniversary of the United States Constitution.

"Mayor Dore's contract-breaking order to ban the Communist meeting from the Civic Auditorium is another election campaign stunt," said Rapport. "The rule of Dore in this city for the last two years, which has broken all elementary civil liberties and rights guaranteed in the constitution, has aroused the people in the city against him.

Tory Drive to Narrow Market Is Real Peril

Reaction's Success in Emergency Congress Would Shove U. S. Into Crisis

By JOHN PIERPONT

How the Tories will try to block efforts to increase the people's purchasing power is already indicated in reaction to Roosevelt's program of "must legislation" for the emergency session of Congress, opening November 15 at Washington.

The President's program will include bills for fixing minimum wages and maximum hours, for giving aid to farmers and for curbing monopoly.

This is the second of four articles discussing the present state of U. S. industry and the issues before the emergency session of Congress, opening November 1. Subsequent articles will analyze the bills to be presented and the consequences of their passage or rejection.

Even before this program was announced, in fact, immediately following the November 1936 elections, the big capitalists let loose a barrage of propaganda in preparation for their offensive in Congress. Editorials and articles in the monopolist press began to fire at Roosevelt and the program of the New Deal, calling for less interference with business and demanding that the business men, the Chambers of Commerce and the Manufacturers' Association should be given a free hand to run the country.

It is well to point out here, before going into some of the arguments raised, that this is precisely the same sort of campaign waged by German reaction in preparation for the Hitler coup. As Professor R. A. Brady has recently pointed out, the drive against democracy and liberty is elaborately prepared by monopoly capital in the name of "laissez faire," an extinct and unlamented phase of capitalist development.

Logic of Big Capital

The New York Times, perhaps the most authoritative voice of American finance capital, can offer examples of the kind of preparations the big fellows have made throughout the entire country.

The gist of capitalist logic is contained in this excerpt from an article headlined "Wall Street Ponders Causes of a Decline," in the issue of October 17.

"In the opinion of many economists the outlook for business is cloudy. Higher labor and raw material costs have eaten into the profit margins of business enterprises. While the advance in commodities has been at least temporarily checked, the rise in wages continues. An ever-larger portion of industrial profits appears destined to be set aside for taxes."

Here, in a nut shell, is the theoretical basis for the attack on the New Deal. Read it again, for it is crammed of error, lacking in perspective, and colored with the view-point of that minute portion of the American population who own or control the entire productive apparatus of society. It gives away the next move of the Tories in Washington.

The Tory Offensive

What will this move be? The Sabotage of recovery already indicated by the recent stock breaks and the failure of big capital to hold up receding spits in industry is a mere warning of what is to follow. Here are some of the moves:

1. An effort to prevent Congress from passing a wage and hour measure, or to emasculate whatever bill is passed.

2. A drive to revise the tax structure by eliminating the capital gains and undistributed profits levies and to broaden the tax base, that is, to shift the burden of taxation onto the great masses of the people.

3. A fight against both the renewal and the enlargement of relief programs for the employment of the ten million and more jobless.

4. Opposition to measures designed to aid tenant farmers, small home owners, and America's millions of slum dwellers.

The theory behind these moves is that their success will increase the profits of business men, thereby providing an incentive for further activity and expansion. This greater activity of business will reabsorb the unemployed, and their wages will expand the market, thus providing greater profits, greater activity, more wages, a wider market, and so on ad infinitum.

Same Old Hokum

These arguments, you will recognize, are the same old "private-profit, individual-initiative" (Continued on Page 6, Col. 1)

DEDICATE AMBULANCE

CHICAGO — A mass meeting was held at Hull House on Nov. 7 to dedicate an ambulance to the memory of Oliver Law and Max Krauthamer, two Chicago workers who were killed in Spain.

PASTORS JAILED

BERLIN—German Protestants on observing Reformation Day learned that the number of their pastors jailed by the Nazis had been exactly doubled during the past week, rising from 40 to 80.

CIO INSISTS ON INDUSTRIAL UNION BASIS

Demands of Local Unions Bolster Fight for Labor Unity

WASHINGTON. — Industrial unionism is still the issue before the unity conference between the American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Organization which continued deliberations Monday.

George L. Harrison AFL committee chairman, described Monday's session by saying:

"We made a lot of progress, although we reached no definite conclusions. I wouldn't make any prediction that we will make peace at these conferences either one way or the other. Right now we are going along and chopping the brush out."

AFL Unions Aid CIO Fight

However, despite Harrison's statement, it was learned that the CIO committee is making some progress in its fight for labor unity, and that the progress it has made has been greatly assisted by demands of AFL local unions for unity on the basis of industrial unionism for the mass production and other basic industries.

The AFL committee proposed last Friday a sort of running debate on the jurisdictional conflicts between the new CIO industrial unions and the AFL craft bodies, but was quickly forced back to reality by CIO Chairman Philip Murray who pointed out there must be some basic yardstick for such discussions.

Murray hammered home that recognition of industrial unionism in the mass production industries, which the AFL committee had tried to evade, was precisely that yardstick.

As to the union groups conflicting on jurisdiction, that were to meet, the CIO delegation emphasized that they could not accomplish anything unless blended into the general negotiating committee—a decision which would begin to approximate the original CIO proposal for a committee of 100 on each side.

Harrison admitted Friday that the Monday discussion would meet to "resume the discussion of this industrial unionism question." He further amplified: "We intend to go after this subject of industrial unionism and where it fits until we can reach some tentative application, if that is possible."

Dave Beck Fails to Halt NLRB Hearing

SEATTLE—The National Labor Relations Board started hearings on charges brought by the CIO Intl. Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union against three wholesale drug companies, a bag company and a kalsomine plant, last Monday despite threats to close the five warehouses voiced by Dave Beck, Teamster "czar."

Acting NLRB Regional Director E. J. Eagen scored Beck's threats against the board, which the "czar" said was "butting in" on an AFL-CIO jurisdictional dispute.

"I can't figure out what Beck hopes to accomplish by his action," said Eagen. "If the labor board could be pushed out of the picture all of a sudden as he wants, there wouldn't be a labor board very long."

Fight Rental Fee for Messengers' Uniforms

SAN FRANCISCO—Unless the demand for discontinuance of a six-cent per day rental fee on messengers' uniforms is granted, the messengers will report for work at telegraph companies on Wednesday, November 10, without uniforms, announced officials of the American Radio Telegraphists Assn.

California Communists Swell Membership Rolls

The State Committee of the Communist Party announced that on November 1 it reached a dues-paying membership of 4,510 in the state of California, as a result of recruiting nearly 900 new members in the last two months, and is out to reach 5,000 dues-paying members by January 1.

This would double the membership as compared to the figures of 1936, at the time of the last National Convention of the Party. These figures only represent the active membership that attends meetings and pays monthly dues, and does not include the tens of thousands of sympathizers who vote for Communist candidates. Anita Whitney, for example, the State Chairman of the Party, received over 9,000 votes in the recent San Francisco municipal elections and over 100,000 votes throughout the state when running for state office.

The California district of the Party is now the second-largest district in the country as to membership, and has successfully withstood the challenge of Illinois to replace it in second position. (New York is the largest district). In the two-months competition with Illinois district, California undertook to recruit more maritime and agricultural workers than Chicago recruits steel and packinghouse workers, and all indications are that it has succeeded.

Sixty-six maritime workers were recruited, and fifty-four agricultural workers. California lost out in the number of Negro workers recruited, having signed up only twenty-seven in two months, whereas Chicago is known to have recruited 122 Negroes in the first month alone. Another significant fact, which illuminates otherwise dry figures, is the composition of the new California recruits. The overwhelming majority are native-born Americans, and a substantial majority are trade union members, AFL or CIO. (Permission to reprint is hereby granted to William Randolph Hearst.)

Native City Is Razed by Fire; Toll Mounting

Chinese Troops Withdraw to New Lines After Three-Month Stand Against Superior Forces

SHANGHAI—China's most modern metropolis was turned into an inferno of fear and terror as the Japanese invading army extended its occupation, leaving ruin and corpses in its wake.

This first armed occupation of a large modern city was the most terrifying spectacle of the four-month undeclared war. Japanese artillery and air forces incessantly pounded away at fleeing civilians and retreating troops.

Native quarters of the poor people were in flames. Nantao, native city inhabited by hundreds of thousands of Chinese, was a roaring bonfire stretching from north to south along the borders of the French settlement.

It is impossible to estimate at this time how many Chinese civilians, including women and children, were slaughtered. Perhaps the number never will be known but observers place their guesses in the tens, and some in hundreds of thousands.

While helpless civilians were thus left at the mercy of the Japanese, Chinese troops made an effort to establish a new base at Liuho, 21 miles northwest of Shanghai. These troops who for three months withstood the attacks of the superior Japanese forces, kept their ranks intact in retreat, as "suicide" rear guard battalions harried the enemy's advance lines.

At the same time conflicting reports reached this harrowed city from the North. Some sources stated that Taiyuan-Fu, capital of Shansi province, had completely fallen into the hands of the Japanese. Others stated that 10,000 Chinese soldiers under General Fu Tso-Yi have formed themselves into "death battalions," holding off the Japanese in an effort to emulate the heroism of Shanghai's "lost battalion" which held off 40,000 Japanese in the Chapei area.

Shansi province was the scene of the Chinese Red Army (now the Eighth Route Army) defense against the invaders.

China Sticks To Principles

NANKING — Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, head of the Chinese national government and of its armed defenses, formally reaffirmed China's refusal to enter direct negotiations with Japan.

Even if this course were formally approved at Brussels, said Chiang, such a proposal would "serve no other purpose than to increase China's difficulties."

The statement followed a Chinese denial of rumors at Brussels that China was ready to agree to mediation by Nazi Germany.

In his statement, Chiang Kai-shek reaffirmed the government's adherence to its military strategy which he described as conserving China's power to the greatest possible extent while exhausting that of the enemy.

Red Army Tactics

Future Chinese tactics will be on even more of a guerilla basis, it had been indicated by prominence given by the government to an announcement issued by Chou En-lai, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party and spokesman in the government for the Eighth Route Army fighting in Northern Shansi province.

"The Japanese probably will capture Taiyuan-fu, capital of Shansi, at any moment," Chou said, "but that does not mean that the Eighth Route Army will stop fighting or that it will carry out a general retreat to the South.

"As a matter of fact, General Chu Teh has had his best regiments scattered for some time and has been using them mainly to harass the Japanese so that eventually the Japanese will have to withdraw from Shansi."

VAN A. BITTNER

BITTNER PUTS ORGANIZING 1ST

If AFL Wants to Help, CIO Willing

By JOHN BROMAN

SAN FRANCISCO—"All sensible men desire peace, but the fundamental thing is the organization of the unorganized," declared Van A. Bittner, regional director of the CIO Steel Workers Organizing Committee, with headquarters in Chicago, in commenting on the CIO-AFL peace conference now under way in Washington, D. C.

"If the American Federation of Labor wants to participate in organizing the unorganized, the Committee for Industrial Organization will give them the opportunity."

In an interview with a Western Worker reporter, the CIO leader, who is mild mannered and at the same time decisive and vigorous, further commented:

For 100% Organization

"Our fight isn't against the AFL—it's against the non-union employers."

"The only dispute I'm interested in is between the workers and capital. The CIO is going to continue until the workers of the country are organized, with or without, the assistance of the AFL."

Bittner is visiting steel lodges and their leaders on the Pacific Coast for the first time since the SWOC started its drive in the West.

L. A. Pushes Daily Drive Total Over $21,000 Mark

With Los Angeles giving it the big push, the financial drive for the daily Western Worker passed the $20,000 mark over the November 7th week-end and hit the graph at $21,226.30, fulfilling 60.7 per cent of the quota, and leaving $13,773.30 yet to be raised by January 1.

While pushing the total average up, the Angelinos went over the top of their own quota, raising their total to date to $12,562, or $62 better than their goal. They have over-fulfilled their quota now, with close to two months still to go, by .04 per cent.

This puts them way ahead of their traditional rival, San Francisco, and gives all other counties a high mark to shoot at. However, the hilly city, while not duplicating the southerners' spectacular feat, continued its steady pace and reached the 78.7 per cent mark with a total of $5,755.95.

Here's how Los Angeles sections helped pile up the total for their city:

Industrial Section, $2,646 (106 per cent); Studio Section, $1,750 (117 per cent); Hollywood Section, $1,002 (100 per cent); Eastside Section, $851 (100 per cent); Bay Cities Section, $200 (100 per cent).

The Los Angeles Drive Committee, upon receipt of these funds, immediately announced that it will raise $15,000 by Dec. 9 when a membership meeting of the Communist Party is scheduled.

(Other drive standings on Page 6.)

Exhibit - 2

WORLD BUILDERS

Alameda Ranks High In Contest for Sub Drive Honors

LONG, lean and lanky, Ellis Redstone, drive director of Alameda county in our subscription drive for 5,000 years of readers by July 4th, strides over his community in seven league boots.

From the sunny beaches of Alameda to the cool hills of Berkeley—from the slums of West Oakland to the spinach fields of Haywards—Ellis roams about contacting expirees, renewals and new readers for The People's World.

And this is one of the reasons why Alameda county is leading the ... COUNTY division (No. 1) ... the group with San Francisco and Los Angeles as hot competitors for top honors.

Now — Alameda county is the smallest of the three; Los Angeles, which is pushing Ellis from the cleavage point of second place, has thousands more people than this "East Bay Empire"; San Francisco also has many more contacts.

Alameda county, however, is the little fellow—and yet is leading its big brothers!

To the World Builders in Alameda county, and to Ellis Redstone, their director, an orchid for their work. And very soon, it seems, a whole flock of trips to Treasure Island!

Campus Favorite

"You put out a real paper, one in which I find the true facts," says A. Schoeneker from the campus of the University of California in Berkeley. "The PW is popular among the students here; Harry Connors is especially good."

Carrier Contest

In San Francisco our paper is delivered to the homes of over 1100 readers by carrier-boys. Covering this cosmopolitan city with a network of routes, 30 boys and men every night see that The People's World is brought to the subscribers promptly and efficiently.

Because they have been doing good work all year, Dick Sigerson, manager of the routes, has cooked up an idea which is causing no end of talk amongst the boys.

The People's World is giving a free week's vacation to Santa Cruz to all its carriers who get 10 new subscriptions for one month or longer—and who make 10 one year collections either in the form of renewals or the equivalent in shorter terms.

This vacation is complete and perfect. All expenses are paid; this includes roundtrip transportation, ... and ... a strip of tickets ... roller coaster and other ... at the beach, hiking, swimming and boating—and a ... of ...!

Since there is no elimination in this contest, every carrier who makes his quota can go. This means that the readers of San Francisco can help their carrier win this trip!

By prompt payment on collections and by sending your carrier around to your neighbors and friends for a subscription—this bit of effort on your part will be a positive way a San Francisco lad will be sure he will have a vacation this summer.

Next time he leaves the paper under your door, call him in and have a talk about this trip; it will be appreciated.

Building

... Antioch, Paul Nunan sends ... payment for his friend and comments: "Believe me, you are doing a swell job of newspaper editing. As a daily reader of your paper I am satisfied with six pages daily but would be doubly so if we had a 12 page paper."

So would we, reader Nunan; you're on the right track, however, for a 12 page daily when you keep sending in subs!

And from Andy Harris we get a check for $5 balance due on his yearly sub. "Also, a new six month sub for H. L. Harris. He will probably renew at the end of six months. Best wishes to the PW sub drive."

The New Deal Has Given Two Years Of Good Plays to San Franciscans

Federal Theater's Alcazar Productions Have Been Highlighted With Two Smash Hits

By ANDY GREEN

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18.—Fittingly, the second "anniversary" of the Federal Theater Project here in the Alcazar Theater is being celebrated by the record-smashing run of Hall Johnson's popular all-Negro music drama "Run Little Chillun," now in its 15th week.

The Federal Theater Project is older, of course, than two years; but its real blooming and flowering in San Francisco came on April 25, 1937, when it moved into the theater.

That house, long dark, had once been occupied by the Henry Duffy players, a stock company which went on the rocks when talking motion pictures sounded the death knell of anything but first-rate legitimate productions.

The Alcazar is not the best theater in San Francisco. It is a fully-equipped house however, and gave full scope for the project to become a complete theatrical unit under one roof.

Here, now, are housed all of the departments necessary to a complete theater. There are special departments for stage-designing, properties, costume designing and manufacture, executive offices, a publicity and a promotion department and a well-equipped mimeographing department.

Serves Double Purpose

The Alcazar, since 1937, has truly been San Francisco's only living theater, as far as the legitimate drama is concerned.

By bringing the legitimate theater to a city that has always prided itself upon its vast love for culture and the fine arts, the project certainly has justified itself. But, it has also performed the enormously valuable job of giving work to some 300 persons.

These are people who need work and, in the short two years that the project has been at the Alcazar where it could, "spread its wings," so to speak, they have proved that they have real merit value and shouldn't be herded into concentration camps cheaply because the capitalists are waiting for their kind of dictator to come along before they let loose the purse strings.

Among those plays at the Alcazar during the past two years that probably would not have otherwise been presented in San Francisco were Sidney Howard's "Alien Corn," Elmer Rice's "Judgment Day," "Power," a living newspaper production; John Galsworthy's "Justice" and Professor Savage's "See How They Run," a fair attempt at a labor play.

Shakespeare has been brought here, too, and a dance festival, marionette shows, vaudeville and special productions for children.

Entertainment Denied Kids

These last were an important and valuable contribution, but they have not been maintained, save for "Hansel and Gretel" which is now playing at the Exposition on Treasure Island. Women's clubs, which used Saturday morning to force children into auditoriums to see their plays, fought against the Federal Theater Project "competition." The result was an end to regular children's shows.

These may, however, be happily revived here. "Hansel and Gretel" is an excellent production. It gives work to 60 actors and about 30 musicians, stage technicians and others. "Pinocchio," Collodi's story of the little Italian marionette, played with live, professional actors, has been sold out every performance for months at the Ritz theater in New York.

Record Plays

That April in 1937 when the project first moved into the Alcazar brought immediate success. The house opened with "Swing Parade," a lively and original vaudeville show that was produced by Max Dill, the old-timer of Kolb and Dill.

"Swing Parade" ran for six weeks. Dill was rewarded for this brilliant piece of showmanship by being relegated to a lesser position. Since that production he has not been called upon to attempt anything else. There doesn't seem to be any real reason for Dill's being shoved into the background, for he is an experienced showman.

"Run Little Chillun" has broken a 10-year record in San Francisco for its long run of 15 weeks. The Ethel Barrymores and the Irene Riches who come to San Francisco in their "Whiteoaks" and their "Broom for the Bride" look rather silly, with their short engagements.

Such abortive attempts to revive the "theater" do not prove that people don't want the legitimate drama, or that they prefer to visit the films; they prove only—and such productions as "Run Little Chillun" help to provide Exhibit A—that the people will support legitimate drama if it is good.

"Swing Mikado" Coming

The latest Federal Theater production to achieve tremendous success was "The Swing Mikado," which opened in Chicago and is now playing in New York. This also has a cast of Negroes and it took Manhattan by storm.

So popular did the "Mikado" in its swing version become that a private producer tried to keep the Federal Theater from producing theirs and put one on with Bill Robinson, the famous Negro tap dancer.

On May 1, so successful has this show become, the "Mikado" cast will leave the Federal Theater, to continue the production under the direction of Bernard Ulrich, Chicago producer. This takes them off the WPA payroll, increases their salaries and gives ample proof that they can make a comeback when the play is good.

"Run Little Chillun" has not yet achieved that status, but it almost became a private production in San Francisco before the Federal Theatre decided to put it on at the Alcazar. Ralph Pincus, of the Geary Theater, is reported gnashing his teeth for backing out on that production deal, particularly since the long run has been registered.

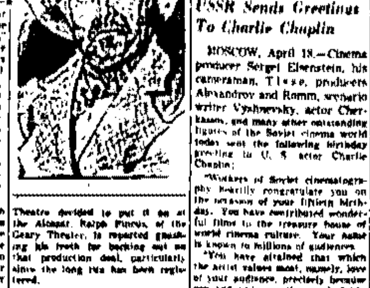
So many Californians have seen this play (it has also been running 20 weeks in Los Angeles) that it probably can't keep going much longer; but there has been no lessening in its popularity in the past few weeks.

FUTURE PROSPECTS

The third year of the Federal Theater Project may or may not prove even better than the past two years have been; depending upon the action of Congress. The enemies of Roosevelt and the people are slashing away at WPA appropriations and their attack may lead to a slowing down of the Federal Theater's pace.

Scheduled for production on May 14 at the Alcazar is "Two A Day," which, if reports from the South are correct, is an excellent historical vaudeville show which should be popular here. In July, unless the anti-WPA axe cuts too deep, the "Swing Mikado" will be brought to San Francisco. This will give work to the Negro cast that is in "Run Little Chillun."

The only other offering in the offing—which will keep the FTP average down—is "The Girl of the Golden West." This, in all likelihood, will not be produced here if enough support is given to "Two A Day" to keep it running until the "Swing Mikado" can be whipped into shape sometime next July. That's one more reason to hope that "Two A Day" will be a success.



Here are a few of the actors and actresses who made names for themselves in Federal theater productions at the Alcazar in San Francisco during the past two years. Above is Leon Forbes who played the lead in "Night Must Fall," center is Grace Cooper as she appeared as Tanya in "Squaring the Circle." Below, center is J. Raymond Northcutt as the father in "Prologue to Glory" and at the left are Phil Stearns and Geraldine Allen who starred in "The Animal Kingdom."

Short, Short Story

'One of Those Things'

By TOM DEA...

WHEN he came home late for supper and told his wife that from now on he would have to work an hour overtime every night without pay, she said: "For Lord's sake, Henry, why don't you say something, kick? You've been there nearly 20 years, and had only one raise, and now overtime without pay!"

"How can I say anything? I might lose my job." He shrugged his narrow shoulders. "It's just one of those things. Listen Mary, we've always had a quiet calm life, and we've been happy, let's not go looking for trouble."

About a year later the boss called him into the office and said: "Henry, I'm sorry as all hell to do this; you've been a good worker and faithful employee, but I got to let you go. You know how it is, business is lousy and all that."

"But Mr. MacKane ...," Henry managed to say, when he recovered from the shock.

"You'll be the first to be called back. I'd rather cut off my right arm than do this to you, Henry, but you can see how it is ... it's just one of those things."

Later he learned that they had hired a younger clerk at half the salary.

For awhile he wasn't frightened; they had a little money saved and things moved along as usual. It was even fun to spend more time in the house with Mary. But the fear was always hanging over his head, back of every thought. He went all over town looking for work, at first only for office work, then ... anything. He had a few jobs, but they never lasted for more than a week ... the companies were always "reducing their staffs." Once he was to report for an office job, but the concern folded the same day he got there, and as he told his wife, it was ... "one of those things."

Their savings went and they moved to a cheaper flat, and things got pretty tight and tough. At first he wouldn't even think of asking for relief, but Mary insisted ... they had been honest hard-working people all their lives and they certainly shouldn't have to starve now and what else was there to do? The man at the relief office was pretty decent to Henry, and when he asked for proof of residence, Henry said: "Why, we've only been living in this place a few months. So I don't think I have any old letters or bills ... certainly not from two years ago."

The relief man smiled sadly and said, "Well, I'm afraid I can't do anything for you at the moment. We must have proof of two year's residence."

"But I've lived here for over 30 years!"

"But the regulations require proof, Henry, but it's just one of those things."

"Yes, I guess it is," Henry said, walking out. He was bewildered ... he never thought people that were hungry had any trouble getting on relief.

Mary said: "Then what are we supposed to do ... sit here till we die? Tomorrow we're going down to the Worker's Alliance ... they'll help us get relief."

"Oh, no," he said quickly. "They want you to picket, and things like that. I can't do it."

"But you can go hungry?"

"Don't shout at me, Mary," he said gently. "You know how it is, I just can't picket, I don't know why, but I can't ... it's one of those things."

She came over and took him in her arms, as if he were a child. "I know," she said softly, thinking: my poor Henry, gentle as a lamb ... but this world has no place for lambs. "I'll go down," she said.

Even when the delegation from the Worker's Alliance went to the relief bureau with them, and got them relief, he felt uncomfortable. The food didn't quite last from one check to another, there was never enough to eat. Mary began to look old, lost her plumpness, began to dry up. He tried desperately every day to get a job, still looked the neat, tidy old clerk although his clothes were beginning to go.

One day he gave up; he jumped off a bridge, and even in death his body didn't make much of a splash as it hit the water. When they pulled him out, the cop shook his head and said: "An old guy. Looks like a nice old boy. Wonder why he did it?"

Another cop said: "Aw, it's just one of those things."

And if Mary could have heard him, she would have stopped her sobbing to shout fiercely: "He's you and me, all of us, he's no different than we are ... it's an everyday needless tragedy! No! NO! It isn't just one of those things!"

BIRTHDAY

USSR Sends Greetings To Charlie Chaplin

MOSCOW, April 18.—Cinema producer Sergei Eisenstein, his cameraman, Tisse, producers Alexandrov and Romm, scenario writer Vyshnevsky, actor Cherkasov, and many other outstanding figures of the Soviet cinema world today sent the following birthday greeting to U. S. actor Charlie Chaplin:

"Workers of Soviet cinematography heartily congratulate you on the occasion of your fiftieth birthday. You have contributed wonderful films to the treasure house of world cinema culture. Your name is known to millions of audiences.

"You have attained that which the artist values most, namely, love of your audience, precisely because you and your creative work faithfully and steadfastly climb to new heights of art fighting for truth, for man, for humanism.

"Films like 'Modern Times' and 'City Lights' demonstrate the social perspicacity of your talent. Soviet cinema workers send you their friendly and heartfelt congratulations, warm wishes for further successes in art, and wish you many, many years of fruitful, joyous creative labor."

Los Angelenos Look Forward to 'Greatest Picnic on Earth'

LOS ANGELES, April 18.—Advance reports claim the carnival and picnic set for May 7th at Montebello Stadium, Los Angeles, will be "the greatest picnic on earth." The list of sideshows bears this claim out, for they are as numerous and varied as if old P. T. Barnum himself had organized them, instead of the Communist Party, under whose auspices the big carnival and picnic is being held.

In addition to the Wild Man from Berchtesgaden (we'll bet he has a moustache!), the Man with the Iron Jaw, a sword swallower, the usual fat woman, bearded lady, and so on, the carnival committee promises a beauty contest, international sports and "Favorite Foods of All Nations," with regular meals served all day.

LOS ANGELES

By SAN KAUFMAN

Art

Jo Davidson's Exhibits For Spain Milk Fund

Don't miss this week's exhibit at the Stendhal Gallery of the wonderful portraits in bronze that Jo Davidson, sculptor and anti-Fascist of world fame made in Spain at the request of the Loyalist Government of La Pasionaria, Modesto, Negrin and other leaders of the Spanish people.

June Weinberger will also exhibit a collection of drawings of the Spanish children made during the invasion.

The receipts of all bronzes and drawings sold will go to the Spanish milk fund to help nourish the hungry and miserable little ones, who are now eating only boiled straw, according to Eric Muggeridge, who visited them at the French border. An admission of 25c (also to the milk fund) will be charged. I'm going to pay twice that!

Masters of Painting Show at Museum

At the Los Angeles Museum, on now until May 15, is the "Masters of Popular Painting" exhibit from the Museum of Modern Art of New York, work of some of the sons of the people, who painted in spite of a system that condemned most of them to an early death due to poverty and neglect. Their songs are sweet and gay, and their vision delightfully fresh.

Also the museum houses until June 11, the first annual All-California painters and sculptors exhibition.

Federal Art Exhibit

The Project's Gallery has arranged, under the title "Classic Form," an important educational exhibit, related to their recent show, "Visible Form." Through enlarged photographs of important works of painting, sculpture and architecture, one may compare works as distant in time as Greek, Roman and Renaissance, and gain a clearer view of the related styles which have influenced the vision of the world we live in today.

Music

Fine Chamber Music Free to All

Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge, noted American patroness of chamber music and generous contributor to Loyalist Spain, is sponsoring six concerts, free to the public, of the finest music played by the world-famous Pro Arte String Quartet, at Occidental College, Thorne Hall on the campus April 27, May 4, 11, 18, 25, and June 1.

Elman Plays for Refugee Aid

Mischa Elman, a violinist whose beauty of tone has influenced a world-wide generation of fiddlers, shows he is not only a great artist, but a great man, by his gift of his services for 27 concerts over the United States for the benefit of Protestant, Jewish, and Catholic refugees from Hitlerism. He plays in Los Angeles on Saturday evening, April 22, at the Philharmonic Auditorium.

Elman, who suffered the pogroms of Tsarist Russia, says, "My sympathy for those unfortunates who are today experiencing persecution even more terrible than I suffered as a child, prompted me to undertake this tour for the refugees of all faiths. Years before I came to America I knew about the priceless gift of freedom it had to offer. For thirty years I have been profoundly grateful for it. Humbly I offer my services."

Let's all put on our best bonnets and go to enjoy the supreme art of a man who walked the streets of Saint Petersburg as a boy with his father at night, and who slept on park benches, because the Tsar permitted no one to rent lodgings in St. Petersburg to a Jew.

News Commentator

You'll find I am truly far smarter than most,
I read all the journals from Pelly to Post
And cleverly balancing fact against fact,
I get my political notions exact.
Now Chamberlain's policies mystify some,
They think he is cowardly, maybe, or dumb.
But here is the secret, though open, of course,
He's going to Berlin on a big Trojan horse.
He's tricking Herr Hitler by giving him more
To make Mussolini get jealous and sore.
The axis connection will weaken and crack,
The balance of power will surely come back.
But if for example the Duce proceeds
To take for himself a few nations and creeds,
Then straightway will Chamberlain give him so much
That envious Hitler with shouting and such
Will break off the axis as neat as you please;
And that is what Chamberlain really sees.
By carefully studying journals and news,
Like me, you will get some remarkable views.

—By John Spears.

DOUBLE CHECK

By Mike Quin

MOST reactionary legislation both at Washington and Sacramento is based on the theory that the rich are being over-taxed and abused. The way to achieve recovery, they declare, is to reduce taxes on the rich who, in some unspecified manner, will then pass down the benefits to labor.

This is the philosophy behind the slogan of the National Association of Manufacturers: "What helps business helps you." The way they suggest that business can be helped is to lower the wages of labor. The most effective way to do that is to destroy the CIO unions, chop the AFL down to half its present size, and place what remains in a straitjacket under the domination of William Green.

William Green thinks that's a good idea and has been courteous enough to introduce their proposed amendments to the Wagner Act to Congress.

If this remarkable theory be true, labor should alter its plans and the public should re-elect Hoover to the presidency.

Basis of the theory is that the rich are over-taxed and abused and that all other evils emanate from that injustice.

I have here a survey of the living conditions of the rich which was made by the Hearst-owned society magazine "Town and Country," in cooperation with the New York Butler's Club.

Why They're Befuddled

To get a cross-section of conditions, they selected 100 typical wealthy families and compiled their figures on that basis. Average size of each family was five persons.

It was found that these 100 typical wealthy families consumed every year 50,000 bottles of wine, 36,000 bottles of whisky, 15,000 bottles of gin, 17,000 bottles of champagne, 36,000 bottles of beer, 36,000 bottles of ginger ale and 15,000 bottles of charged water.

There were no statistics on Bromo-Seltzer or sew-dust.

Such wholesale consumption of booze—(pardon me, I must remember I am in high society and not Terry Nash's bar). I should say, such wholesale consumption of liquor might, in part, account for the lack of coherence and logic in the reactionary program. However, the families did not imbibe this alcoholic ocean all of themselves. The survey revealed they entertain an average of 600 guests daily. Their favorite cocktail is the Martini, closely seconded by the Manhattan, with old fashions ranking third.

So much for refreshments. Now let's take a look at their housing. On the whole I'd say they were nicely sheltered. Each individual family of five occupies an average of 42 rooms—that's a little more than eight rooms for each person. Ninety-four per cent of them have country houses averaging 22 rooms and a 100 acres of ground per each. Eighty-seven per cent have town houses averaging 18 rooms each. One of the families occupies 44 rooms and employs 40 servants—that would be eight servants to the person. One-fourth of all these houses are redecorated every year.

More than half of the 100 families represented in the survey maintain stables of anywhere from two to 22 horses. In all, they numbered 25 race horses, 54 polo ponies and 119 saddle horses. They average three cars to the household, 25 of them Rolls Royces. Florida is their favorite vacation spot, with Bermuda and Europe tied for second.

Quite frankly, I fail to see where the rich are being abused. Furthermore, when a man's liquor bill exceeds his taxes I do not see what he has to complain about.

I believe the wealthy people are mistaken about their persecution. After all, under the influence of 36,000 bottles of whisky, what men wouldn't make mistakes?

Bitter Contrast

In California right now we have 30,000 families of agricultural workers who have no homes whatsoever. Twenty-five thousand more families exist in rural slums with no sanitary facilities. A total of 200,000 families are mired in such desperate poverty they endanger the health and security of the state. They live in camps along ditch banks subsisting partly on meagre relief pittances and partly on the slum wages they get for picking crops.

Having no money, they pay their taxes in flesh and blood. Their faces are lined with suffering until they resemble the eroding wastelands of the middle west. The mother covers out her tears on a washboard while the flies buzz around her baby, resting in a nearby fruit box. The barefoot, ragged children pay their taxes in the currency of typhoid fever and tuberculosis. The young daughters are the prey of rural pimps who hold out the lure of prostitution as an escape from poverty. The sons are restless wanderers in the limbo of unemployment.

Lucky are those who pay their taxes in money and complain about it on the sands of Florida. It is taxes paid from your blood and bones that hurts.

TUNING IN

News Commentator Kaltenborn Speaks On Radio's Influence

H. V. Kaltenborn, Columbia foreign news analyst will participate in a round table discussion on "Use of Radio in Promoting International and Domestic Good Will" ... [illegible] ... KSFO, ... KNX, ...

● Columbia's California state legislature program continues to ... [illegible] ... keep your eyes and ears glued to the legislature and let this program remind you to write letters to your senator and assemblyman supporting progressive measures.

● We see that the California Crusaders are now more outspoken ... [illegible] ... New Deal. Write to KFRC and say you don't like this propaganda ... [illegible]

Wednesday

[illegible]

Thursday

[illegible]

STATION FINDER

[illegible]

LOS ANGELES

HUMPHREY WEIDMAN AND MODERN DANCE GROUP

Philharmonic Aud. Friday Eve. April 21

Independent Neighborhood Theaters

LOS ANGELES

Brooklyn 2524 Brooklyn AN. 4648	"Wuthering Heights" ...	MERALTA 4th at 1st St. AN. 7214	"Let Us Live" "A Great Man Votes"
Century 1031 E. Vernon	"Adventures in Sahara" ...	FLORENCE MILLS 1151 E. Central	"Shot Outside Ago" ...
Garden 1801 Anaheim	"Secrets of a Nurse" ...	National 1938 Brooklyn AN. 9062	"A Man to Remember" ...
HUB 1501 E. Central	"Submarine Patrol" ...	Princess	"Girl of the Golden West" ...
JOY 1st St.	"Adventures of Robin Hood" ...	RIALTO Robinson 2819 E. Central	"Touchdown Army" ...
Keystone	"Rose Marie" ...	ROSEBUD 4018 E. Central	...
LARGO 1822 E. 103rd	"Road" ...	WABASH	"The ..."
LINDA 1611 E. ...	...		

432

Exhibit - 3

World Builders

Amazing Book Offer! And Don't Ask Us How We Can Do It

A BRAND new list of free books!

Free to new subscribers — free to readers of The People's World who renew their subscriptions.

Free upon payment-in-full for either 6 months or a year!

(Note: this new list repeats and takes place of all previous offers.)

New List

And here they are. "Of Mice and Men", by John Steinbeck, famous California writer whose outstanding novel "Grapes of Wrath" is [illegible] a new high in sales throughout America.

"Of Mice and Men" deals with two migrant laborers — the dream of a bit of land and a stake to fish in—security amidst reality—but the system of today kills their dreams and murders their minds.

Nazi Expose

"Secret Armies" by John L. Spivak, detective-reporter with a social perspective who 4 years ago first startled the World by uncovering the very not-much of Nazi agents in America, now brings his work up to date with names, facts, dates, places, and facsimile of registered pamphlets—including "The International Jew" by Henry Ford at which over 100,000 have been distributed.

You won't believe it until you read it—Once your friends won't believe you until they read it—and so on until they read the People's World and begin to understand the why of such things.

Inside China

Once you ever wondered how China—with so much, yet so little—can keep up its resistance against the "running dogs of Fascism," the gangs sent by the Chinese people at their invaders, the Japanese.

The answer is given by Anna Louise Strong in "One Fifth of Mankind." Going straight to the people of China, right to the heart of her struggles, Dr. Strong answers, just as she has been doing for the past many years of living and writing among the Soviet Union, conquers questions on everybody's mind: "Can China be beaten?" What part do workers play in this struggle? How Communist is China?"

To you who follow international events, "One Fifth of Mankind" is a MUST that should be added to your collection of Dr. Strong's which already is your library.

Jubilee

Harold Ashley sends in a slip-ish from Los Angeles. Such experiences count in our sub-drive, and we would like to have more of them.

"Just got started on my quota in the new People's World sub drive written Monday. Sorry I was late, but I think I kind of made up for it. Leaving the house this morning on my way to work, I hopped my street car and was just settling down to make up for some of the sleep I haven't been getting lately, I heard a remarkable broadcast.

"My God, what's he doing now? That maniac might be stopped before he rules all of Europe and then starts for America."

I looked at the fellow. He was a salesman reading the morning paper. Of course, I was a little disturbed at our being able to sleep, but the remarked interesting. "Who are you talking about?" I asked him.

"Oh, this crazy Hitler who's taking over all the little democracies in Europe. It seems to me the papers aren't doing enough to let people know what he and his kind are doing," he answered.

"Well, here's a fellow who's not satisfied with his daily paper," I thought. "Say, look," I said hesitatingly, "why don't you take a look at this paper. I think you may find it a little different," as I handed him the issue of People's World.

Well, the guy looked it over for a couple of blocks and then mumbled, "Say, what kind of paper is this? I never saw it before. Isn't it pretty good, I guess, I never get any of this stuff in any regular paper." He discussed the morning Examiner. (I'll bet you don't, I thought.)

"What does it cost to get this one?" he asked, and (from then on the People's World had a new and very interested reader.

Independent Neighborhood Theaters

LOS ANGELES

Brooklyn — "Artists and Models Abroad" — "Thanks for Everything"

Century — "Adventures in Palestine" — "Dodge City"

Garden — "Dawn of a Day" — "Spring Madness"

HUB — "Submarine Patrol" — "Dawn of a Day" — "Tribute to the Ladies, Thank"

JOY — "Adventures of Robin Hood" — "Stolen Heaven"

Keystone — "Dawn Patrol" — "Bad Man" — "Two Bad Men"

LARGO — "Stow" — "Fighting Thoroughbreds"

LINDA — "Dodge City" — "Rose of Washington Square"

MERALTA — "Stolen Heaven" — "A Green Man Tonic"

MONROE'S MILLS — "Wild Horses Age" — "Mysterious Mr. Moto"

National — "A Man to Remember" — Edward Ellis — "Smiling Pioneer" — Patricia Ellis

Princess — "Out of the Orient" — "Heart Takes 3 Honeys"

RKO Robinson — "Wuthering Heights" — "Dramatic Student"

ROSEBUD — "Spring Madness" — "Sweetheart Your" — Ray Milland

WABASH — "Dodge City" — "Wuthering Heights"

People You Should Know

DANCER WITH A SENSE OF HUMOR

Laughter Helps Audiences to Absorb New Ideas, Says Socially Conscious Doris Humphrey

By NELL SILVA

SAN FRANCISCO, April 19.—Doris Humphrey has nationwide fame as a dancer, but that fame should include the fact that she is one of the ever growing group of American artists with a well developed social consciousness. Many, many times she and her partner, Charles Weidman have given performances before huge audiences at the Hippodrome in New York and much of the money for these performances have gone to the International Labor Defense.

I talked with her today in San Francisco. On Sunday afternoon her, her famous partner and their troupe will give a performance at the Curran Theater.

There on a nationwide tour, the group has given performances in the New England states, the southern states and the middle west, and in many cases in small communities where people never had used to seeing dance recitals of any sort. Everywhere the company was enthusiastic because people were delighted to discover that the Humphrey-Weidman type of dancing which possesses a definite social message as well as excellent *craftmanship and showmanship not only tends* them think but was enjoyable entertainment.

Praise From an Editor

Miss Humphrey states that one of her warm memories of the tour was after a concert in North Carolina. The editor of the local paper came backstage and said "As long as there are people like you who encourage, to bring, life is worth living." Miss Humphrey was very gratified at this response because he editor was an average "man in city." Perhaps, and she felt that if her work meant so much to him, then perhaps the dance was coming to mean in the social power what she had hoped it might mean.

The dance, in serious purpose is three dance pieces, but the purpose is worked out in comic fashion. The "Race for Life" to be presented on Sunday is, for instance, a burlesque, almost low comedy. It is based upon the characters of James Thurber's comic strip.

The slender, svelte Miss Humphrey will appear as a bulbous grotesque person Mrs. American Joe. Weidman will be her dominant mate, Jim Lamon is the father. The entire piece is a satire on the pathetic way in which the typical middle class family flights for wealth and position, the never-ending silly "Race for Life."

Another composition to be shown next Sunday starts in tear in the hearts of the dance company in "Freedom" composed by Mr. Weidman. This also is presented in comic style and is somewhat less of a serious purpose. Because we are all human we like to see the struggle against age, and traditions, grow on all the time.

Sense of Humor

Both Doris Humphrey and Charles Weidman have a sense of humor which turns them towards the comic and the whimsical, and they feel that more people are reached through comic expressions of thought in the theater than by other means in the theater, and especially while they are being tickled by laughter, the people, absorb the ideas they view.

Miss Humphrey spoke of the long hard struggles that leaders of modern dance have survived. Every other group of famous dancers, Russian, Monte-Carlo Ballet, Littlefield Ballet, Joos Ballet, etc., have all had financial backers. Not so the modern dance pioneers who today speak with justifiable pride of having gulled themselves up by their bootstraps.

In speaking of the many audiences before whom she has performed Miss Humphrey said that she and the company enjoy most performing for young people. The young are more willing to accept something new, they have not grown set in old opinions. The young do not demand to see the "pretty-pretty," but something vital that means something.

Sometimes, Miss Humphrey remarked laughingly, she is going to give reports to which only the *young may be privileged to enter.* And those who are unfortunate enough to be past 25 years of age may pass tests to prove their youthfulness and the progressiveness of their spirits.

Doris Humphrey pictured above, and members of her troupe at left will appear in San Francisco Sunday afternoon at the Curran.

Music

Bay Region Symphony Performs American Works at Concert

OAKLAND, Calif., April 19.—Compositions by two of America's most noted symphonic composers will feature the Bay Region Federal Symphony Concert of Amerpon-Fresh music at the Oakland Auditorium Theater, Thursday evening, April 20th at 8:30 p. m.

Music lovers will hear Deems Taylor's popular "Through the Looking Glass" suite and Wesley Wallace's "Charade" and Scherzino "The Spook Hour."

The second half of the program will be devoted to works by French composers. Chadwick Nathan Alexan. programmed Saint-Saens' "Allegro Cuccoria in Mi Minor" and Lalo's Overture Le Roi d'Ys. Miss Catherine Connolly will be heard as cello soloist in the Saint-Saens number.

Golden Jubilee

SOVIET PRAISE FOR CHARLIE CHAPLIN

CHARLIE CHAPLIN'S recently celebrated fiftieth birthday created little general interest in the United States where he is the best beloved and most widely known comedian the motion picture industry has ever produced. But in the Soviet Union where art, as its dynamic life problems, lays great nothing of the working man (best manifestation in Chaplin's immortable film "Modern Times"), is considering as the highest form of artistic expression, Charlie Chaplin's birthday really meant something.

Soviet motion picture workers sent heartfelt birthday greetings to Chaplin, expressing their admiration and affection for the funny little man. And the million picture producers in Hollywood, on the occasion of Chaplin's golden jubilee wrote this tribute to America's number one comedian in an article recently published in the Soviet Union:

Loved by Soviet Citizens

"Chaplin's jubilee has been celebrated not only by a narrow circle of workers in the Soviet cinema art, but throughout the vast area of the Soviet Union, even in the remote districts which in the past hardly ever received newspapers but where now numerous cinema projectors make art accessible to the great masses of people. This active so to speak, with rare and colossal disposition of rhythm is known and loved. This is serious and satisfies of love and popularity expressed by people, who at the price of terrific battles have won the opportunity to enjoy the treasures of art and therefore cherish only serious and intelligent art.

"Perhaps the Soviet theatregoers understands Chaplin in his form was in his films, especially in 'Modern Times' as no things which particularly inspire us and make our admiration, for he is a powerful opponent capitalism expressed through the medium of art and Chaplin's films answer to by their message—courage which is probably that of great artists. We know that the life of the hero of 'Modern Times' can probably also, the life of Chaplin's as sad (and of humor) and death.

"The meanness of capitalism has left its imprint on the most sensitive and humanitarian working people of the western world. It is hard for them to realize that things have reached an impasse and a way out must be found. On Chaplin's jubilee it seems to us that we know what pain will be discovered by this artist who has already covered such a long, long road from his primitive comic films to the high artistry of 'Modern Times.'

"We know how eagerly Charlie Chaplin follows the life of the Soviet Union and with what admiration he has greeted the appearance of Soviet films in the United States. We know of his meeting with Eisenstein, Alexandrov, Tess and Romley, Soviet film producers and directors. On behalf of millions of Soviet film fans we wish to convey to Charles Chaplin across the Atlantic our gratitude, love and our confidence in his bright future. We know that time is working for us and for humanism, and we know that the best artists of our time, an honorable place among whom belongs to Chaplin, are also working for this end."

Change the World

By Mike Gold

ANY large grouping of members of the human race is bound, by the law of statistics to have its own lunatic fringe. We must not be unscientific as to expect the college youth of America to be free of this law, nor should we criticize them or exclusively certain because a tiny fraction of their number have recently been caught by the goldfish and dancing records.

A young idiot with a pathological lust for publicity started it. He is at Wesley Harvard. (He attends little fish, whose wriggling he washed down with orange juice. It was a silly stunt, but Harvard is not so silly or socially foolish as his sisters, the full-bloom and responsible men who wage our prize services and newspapers, and are supposed to shape and express the national mind.

These monopolists of public opinion brooded the news over the world, deeming it, no doubt, important as another rape of a small nation. The Fascists, the reactionaries, we are collegiate in the midwest not himself dare and solemnly are "Dr. goldfish," which the hot news reported instantly. Somewhere on the Pacific coast another pondered long on the challenge and it and now the whole island at 25. A girl has swallow egg fish, and claims that is the girl record. Yet another pseudo-bold youth who felt that he was already passe on two whole phonograph records, one of spring and the other classical. Then he up a new sort of enthusiasm dance for the American and United Press to ring all the bells in celebration. Youth must have its fling. It is humanistically entitled to its quota of silly and original experiments in hellraising. But this goldfish swallowing has the elements of danger, of humor, and really belongs at the 10-year-old stage of juvenile delinquency. I am ready to bet on the proposition that the boys and girls who are interested in the stunt are drawn from the dullest and most backward hours in college, and are also the least knowledge and aesthetic. It is very likely too, that they come from the wealthier homes, and think of college as a sort of country-club where one kills four years of home's expense until the ripe old age of 21 when one takes the family boat and sails to "more gay" ports of the bottom.

Anyone who has to drive for distinction by swallowing a live goldfish is not likely to produce little anything but another conventional. Goldfish in latin years. The whole incident is trivial as the marathon roller-skate contests, or the latest record of Shirley Temple, who slept for days on Hollywood. It would be unworthy of anything but a passing amusement if it is connected with youth.

The future of America lies with the youth. The Fascist dictators, before they seized power, flattered and cajoled their youth, and romantic youth of Italy and Germany. This danger always exists in the United States too because a major depression is still with us, and large sections are unemployed and disorientated.

Only a tiny percentage of American youth ever gets to college. We have the most democratic and widely-spread school system of any land outside the Soviet Union, but college and the professions still are class privileges, open only to more intelligent than most workers or farmers can yet afford.

Theater

Seattle's Artists League Brings Living Theater To Drama Lovers of the Northwest

By BURR ORMSBY

SEATTLE, April 19.—Early in May, the good people of Seattle are going to be shocked, surprised or pleased—according to their various backgrounds—by the announcement that Seattle will have a concert of "Entartete Music." In it will appear a host of Seattle's best soloists and ensemble musicians.

The title has no practical significance. Rather, the music to be presented, as well as samples of graphic art and literature, will be a cross section of the world's classics now banned in the totalitarian states of Germany and Italy because of special racial or democratic significance.

Artists League Formed

There is a long and interesting story behind the giving of this concert. The idea was first conceived [illegible] in the spring of 1938, by a little group of people who also had the idea that Seattle needed a democratic organization of artists. The organization began and it was called the Artists League of Seattle.

From the very first it had a tough time. But in spite of that, or maybe because of it, it managed to do some rather surprising things. For one thing, the leaders brought together a group of actors, musicians, dancers, graphic artists, writers and other professional artists into one group. In certain ways, it was hard to get them together under one roof and discuss plans for showings of local work without any outburst of temperament or professional jealousy.

Community Benefit

What is more, this group, or rather its leaders, have managed to stem out the best of the talent in this motley organization and present it in a palatable form to the public. Now I am not a devotee of graphic art and literature, nor do I cross section of the world's classics now banned in the totalitarian states of Germany and Italy because of special racial or democratic significance.

Artists League Formed

There is a long and interesting story behind the giving of this concert. The idea was first conceived [illegible] in the spring of 1938, by a little group of people who also had the idea that Seattle needed a democratic organization of artists. The organization began and it was called the Artists League of Seattle.

From the very first it had a tough time. But in spite of that, or maybe because of it, it managed to do some rather surprising things. For one thing, the leaders brought together a group of actors, musicians, dancers, graphic artists, writers and other professional artists into one group. In certain ways, it was hard to get them together under one roof and discuss plans for showings of local work without any outburst of temperament or professional jealousy.

Community Benefit

What is more, this group, or rather its leaders, have managed to stem out the best of the talent in this motley organization and present it in a palatable form to the public. Now I am not a devotee of graphic art and literature, nor do I [illegible] cross section of the world's classics now banned in the totalitarian states of Germany and Italy because of special racial or democratic significance, whether it takes that form in Jewish pogroms or in art displays, but I cannot help feeling that it is a fine thing for any organization to show to the people of its own community the work that its artists are doing.

Here in the West and more particularly in the Northwest, we still scarcely a number of sacred cows and most particularly in the art field. It is an ironic truism that all a local artist needs to be successful in the eyes of his neighbors is to spend a year in New York or Hollywood. While at the same time it is generally taken for granted that "nobody in Seattle can do good work."

Experimental Theater

The Artists League dares not yet call itself a "people's theater." It has been and still is striving more to be an experimental theater for all types of art where the new and the strange and the contemporary in art can be received on its face value without bias.

Not long ago a show opened on Broadway which, although it did not enjoy a terrifically long run, since the long had a title of somewhat more than usual significance.

The show was called "The Fabulous Invalid." It was not a hospital play, although many people thought so. Its authors used the name in referring to the lifeless theater when it "always dying but never quite dead."

Rebirth

Well, today, those of us who make a living out of theater as well as those who like to live in it, are beginning to watch that always new and bright miracle, the rebirth of the living theater. For, in fact, the theater is coming back. Not only coming back, but stronger and better and younger than ever before.

I use the word "younger" advisedly. As Hallie Flanagan recently said—"to grow up without selling down, is the perpetual problem of every theater." And today, as in most other days, it is the people and new movements in theater that hold the biggest promise and are going to bear the most watching.

So, to that little integral band, the Artists League, I believe that we can look for a new enthusiasm, to the public who have all too long, forever to admire vicarily from a distance, rather than all expression of their own life and needs.

Contest

$100 Prizes for Best Musicians

TREASURE ISLAND, April 19.—*A contest open to music* students throughout California, Oregon and Washington was announced today by Mrs. Sigmund Stern, chairman of the Recreation Music Committee of the California Commission to the Golden Gate International Exposition.

There will be two classifications of contestants. The first will be for vocalists, in any voice, open to students between the ages of 18 and 26. The second will be for instrumentalists playing the violin, cello, piano and harp and will be open to students from any age up to 26.

Applications should be directed to Mr. Gaetano Merola, California Recreation Building, Treasure Island, California, before May 31.

First prize winners will be given a free appearance on Treasure Island at $100 each. Promising artists will probably be offered radio auditions, as well.

Rockwell Kent Tells of Artists' Social Growth

By LOU McLEAN

SAN FRANCISCO, April 19.—Rockwell Kent, artist, sailor and president of the Artists Union, who spoke Monday night at Scottish Rite Auditorium to a delighted audience has a simple and highly unorthodox history of the artist down through the ages.

Briefly, it is this: during the renaissance great pictures were made of great subjects; very pious stuff of religious subjects, marvelous of armies, portraits of outstanding men and women real or asked that were of exceeding interest to masses of people. These "decorations" and "works" of the later periods could all come under that ominous title of "propaganda" or they all told a story; the story of Napoleon, of battles won or lost, or of the great in politics or in [illegible].

Impressionist Pictures

Then in the 19th century there was a change. A slogan which came also being, "art for art's sake" began to make art effete. In this period a vase is just a vase sitting on a canvas doing nothing. She is no figure of legend and has no story in which she figures. A bowl of fruit or a chair and a window makes pictures.

Still later, toward the end of this century began another trend which lasted until ten years ago which Mr. Kent describing as a truly decadent period in art. This was a time when, not only must a story not be told but when the subject may not even look like itself. The rich, who, being [illegible], asked only that that the artist paint hearty things at which they who

Book Review

Josephine Herbst Writes a Novel of Everyday People Against Today's Epochal Background

By BARBARA FAUL

"Rope of Gold," by Josephine Herbst. Harcourt Brace and Company, 300 pages, $2.50.

WITH the publication of this novel it is possible to see much more clearly the purpose and direction of Josephine Herbst's long chronicle of the American middle class. "Rope of Gold" is the third volume of a trilogy of documentary novels begun in 1933 with *"Pity Is Not Enough."*

The first novel of the Trexler family was realized against the background of a booming, crazy materialistic America. The second, "The Executioner Waits," pictured the chaotic social and industrial conditions of the United States in the years immediately following the World War.

In these two novels the author firmly and unanimously painted a significant picture of middle class [illegible] in the decades of the twenties, [illegible] minority from [illegible] to Seattle in a hunt for success and security.

Tells of Workers' Struggles

In "Rope of Gold" the center of gravity has shifted. The story, which covers the period from 1933 until the sit-down strikes of 1936, although still a history of the Trexlers, no longer confines itself to the middle class. Miss Herbst is an accurate historian. Therefore with the realization that the lower middle class is no longer the *century of American society and the* American dream, she has in the struggles of desperate farmers and auto workers pitted against the forces of underconsumption of economic insecurity.

There are several groups of characters and so many plots, which Miss Herbst juggles more or less skillfully. The two chief characters are Caroline Trexler, daughter of the earlier novels, Victoria Chase, daughter of Ann Trexler, a mature young woman now, and Jonathan Chase, son of a wealthy and reactionary industrialist, who has repudiated his family and all his class stands for.

There is the story of Victoria's sister and her husband, Clifford, who believed in the good way of life and found himself during the sixth year of the depression hysterically happy to get a job as [illegible] on an [illegible] paper.

A third group introduced is Steve Calvin, his parents and Lorraine, the girl he marries. Steve is a western farm boy who leaves the dust bowl and finds expression for his rebellion in organizing auto workers.

Tuning In

American Youth Will Be Featured on Town Meeting Tonight

TODAY students all over the country will strike for peace and in support of President Roosevelt's peace policies. The radio will celebrate this occasion. Five representatives of American Youth will discuss the question, "Can We Depend Upon Youth to Follow the American Way?" over America's Town Meeting of the Air at 8:30, via NBC Blue.

Joseph Cadden, executive secretary of the American Youth Congress, representing the great progressive federation of America's youth, will be one of the speakers.

● Louis Talos, master of the National Grange, will take the air on the topic of "Transportation Prosperity" tonight at 7:45 over Columbia.

● Music today: Mieczislaw Munz, pianist, will play works of the great masters at 10 a. m. today over NBC Red. Kostelanetz will follow the rage of swinging Gilbert and Sullivan at 7 p. m. over Columbia. The Eastman School of Music will perform original works at 5:30 p. m. over NBC Blue.

Thursday

MORNING

9:00—California Federation of Women's Clubs, Nbc Red; Southern [illegible] Nbc Blue.

9:30—National Farm and Home Hour, Nbc Red.

10:15—Agricultural Today, NBC Blue.

11:00—Symphonic Band Concert, NBC Blue; Eastman School of the Air, Nbc Red.

11:30—Eastman School of the Air, Col.

11:45—Dodd Chase Electrons, NBC Blue.

12:00—U. S. Department of Agriculture, NBC Blue.

AFTERNOON

1:15—Grand Slam Bridge, NBC Blue.

1:30—Hawaii Calling, NBC Blue; Walt Disney Stories, Col.

2:15—Music and Money, Nbc Red; Theater of the Air, NBC Blue; Frontier Patrol Reporter, KFRC.

3:00—Little Parade, NBC Blue.

3:15—Made in Mexico, Mutual.

3:30—Literature Lectures, NBC Blue; Tom Waterman, Mutual.

3:45—Hour of Work, Mutual.

4:00—Vocal Network, NBC Red.

4:30—Lands Play, NBC Blue; Four Horsemen, KFRC; Selling Ed McConnell, Nbc Red.

5:00—Johnston Interview, NBC Red; Jack Leslie, NBC Blue; Dancing orchestra, Mutual.

5:30—Jack Leslie, NBC Blue; Dickens Wiley, Col.; Feminine Point of Ann Lee.

6:00—Jack Leslie, NBC Blue.

6:30—Woman's Magazine, Nbc Red; Bob Trout, KFRC; Band of Time, Ind.

6:45—Fulton Lewis, Jr., Mutual.

7:15—Spotlight Review of Last Performance, Nbc Red.

7:45—Dialogue, Press Conference, Nbc Red; Gene Stewart, Col.

8:00—Bertrand Russell at Stanford, NBC Blue.

8:15—Howard Chellgren, KFRC.

8:30—Town Meeting, NBC Red; Hear Ye, Col.; Freedom Plan, KFRC.

EVENING

9:00—Dancing on the Air, KFRC; Amateur Town Meeting, NBC Red; Orchestra for Public Information, Mutual.

9:05—Kraft Music Hall, NBC Red; Time-By-Time Col.

9:30—"Life" Interview Show, NBC Blue.

9:35—I Want a Divorce, Col.; Band and Symphony Hour, NBC Red.

9:45—Radio Bandbox, Col.; It's a Crime, Nbc Red, NBC Blue; Hymn of the World, NBC Blue; Hymn, Ind.

10:00—Lowell Thomas, NBC Blue.

10:15—Richfield Reporter, NBC Red; Hymn, Col.

10:30—What's the Big Idea, NBC Red.

Friday

MORNING

8:45—Mary Margaret McBride, Col.

9:30—National Farm and Home Hour, NBC Red.

9:45—Entertainers Time, KFRC.

10:15—Music on Parade, Nbc Red.

11:00—Hello, Again, Nbc Blue.

11:30—National School of the Air, Nbc Red; Eastman School of the Air, Col.

12:00—U. S. Department of Agriculture, Nbc Blue.

AFTERNOON

1:15—Vocal Concert, NBC Blue; Tales, tenor, Mutual.

1:30—Hawaii Calling, NBC Blue; Mutual.

1:45—Continental Cafe, Mutual.

2:00—Continental Cafe, Mutual; Lonesome Ranch, NBC Blue; Radio Reporter, KFRC; Music and Money, Nbc Red.

2:15—Music in Miniature, Mutual.

2:30—Matinee, NBC Blue; Waltz and Rock Angel, Mutual.

2:45—Hawaii Calling, NBC Blue.

3:00—McKinney Sketches, NBC Blue.

3:30—Literary Guild, NBC Blue; Your Home, KFRC.

3:45—Lecture, Nbc Red; Lecture, Nbc Blue; Radio Cyclopedia, Nbc Blue.

4:00—Photoplay Hour, Col.; Dramatic Sketches, Nbc Red; Dramatic Sketches, NBC Red.

4:30—Wonder Show, NBC Red; Swing Pictures, NBC Blue; Lady Fredie, organist, Nbc Red.

5:00—I Love Good Music, Nbc Red.

5:15—Hymn of Peace, Nbc Red; Tribute Lecture, Nbc Blue.

5:30—Children's Hour Legislature, Only ABC or KFRC, NBC Blue.

5:45—Tales of Tomorrow, Nbc Red.

6:00—U. S. Government Reports, NBC Red; NBC Symphony, NBC Blue.

6:15—Edward Chellgren, KFRC.

6:30—Jack Benny, NBC Red; Walter Winchell, NBC Blue; Phantom Pirate, Nbc Blue; Campbell Playhouse, Col.

EVENING

6:45—Lecture on the Air, KFRC; Hymn of Peace, NBC Blue.

7:00—Jack Benny, NBC Red; Great Decision Session, Col.; Hymn of Peace, NBC Blue.

7:30—Bulletin, Nbc Red; Vocal Lecture, Nbc Blue.

7:45—Lowell Thomas, NBC Blue.

8:00—Horse and Alice, Col.; Walter Winchell, Nbc Blue; Author, Nbc Blue; Author, Nbc Blue.

8:30—Hymn Sweet Hymn, Nbc Red; Hymn of Peace, Nbc Blue; Nelson Lee, Nbc Blue.

9:00—Major Bowes, Nbc Red; Hymn of Peace, Nbc Blue; Hymn of Peace, Nbc Blue.

9:30—Hymn of Peace, Nbc Blue; Hymn of Peace, Nbc Blue.

10:00—Richfield Reporter, NBC Red.

Exhibit - 4

GOING HOLLYWOOD

With John Pico

(Below is a story of a Screenwriter which was sent to the studios recently. Note that Lawrence Stallings is available for an assignment. The reason for his appearance here should be self-evident.)

SINCE 1920 Mr. Stallings has been primarily a journalist and war correspondent. Mr. Stallings has had three years back and forth as editor of Movietone News; spent most of 1937 between Czechoslovakia, Germany and France on various missions; wrote for The New York Times. Mr. Stallings came out here last year because he had been in the thick too long and didn't want to say any more bloodshed—he had seen enough in Ethiopia, Spain and the World War. He simply remains a student of the European scene, but he got out in May of last year convinced that he should get away from it and look at it from the outside. He is the sort of man who prefers to go out in the field and see for himself. He has done intelligence work in Europe and Africa. Has spent a great deal of time making maps of the Czech line and the fields of Europe. He refuses to go to Spain and run a newspaper there because he thought the conflict would last too long and he too bitter and he didn't want to face any more of it.

Foresight

In 1924 Mr. Stallings did a compilation of twenty years of world history called "The Film World War" and also did a book of stills of the First World War, starting a vogue and revealing a method of using picture books which is now being followed by many others.

Mr. Stallings refused to write a biography of Marshal Tukhachevsky of Russia because he thought Tukhachevsky would be shot within two or three months after it went to press. Tukhachevsky was shot.

Just now Mr. Stallings is chiefly interested in the efforts of the Democracies to bring military establishments up to the full strength in all arms, such as aviation, etc. When people speak of war, he thinks of Balbo with his Italian bombers in Libya, the British fleet in the Mediterranean—the battleships Nelson, etc., crossing Alexandria Light and Mussolini's fast ships in the Mediterranean, again on keel with sixty submarines, Great Britain's far-flung line, the turmoil in China. It concerns questions a lender no less it in terms of ports, the armaments, the men facing one another, how well or badly they are equipped, etc.

Mr. Stallings is a retired Captain of the U. S. Marine Corps in which he takes an active interest, but is more interested in Mr. Roosevelt's plan of Navy and Air armaments with a purely defensive end—protecting the Canal and lines of oil wax. When the world was astonished some time ago to find that a French officer had been injured in a U. S. bomber at Douglas Field, he didn't think this strange.

Unshaved

Some French officers had lunch with him at Metro a few days before and it wasn't extraordinary that a Frenchman should be in an American plane. Someone, somewhere in Washington, slipped up on the proper way of taking care of this.

Mr. Stallings refuses to take alarm at conditions, having seen so much in the world and having found out the only sane thing to do is look at the passing show with as much common sense and collectiveness as you can muster; that has been his life since he came out of the hospital in 1919. He personally doesn't think that things will be the same after 1942 or 1943. He came to Hollywood to work with his friend Edgar J. Mannix, of MGM for three years.

As to politics, Mr. Stallings has none. He would say his own personal preference lay about half way between Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Garner—in other words, a Democrat. He was in Russia when the New Deal came in, watching then release Maxim Gorky's last play, so he didn't know about the Blue Eagle until they buried it. When he read about them shooting little pigs he thought it was a lot of Russian propaganda against America and he still can't believe it.

Mr. Stallings was literary editor of The New York World for about five years; was literary editor of The New York Sun; foreign correspondent for The New York Times; editor-in-chief of The Movietone News. Chiefly, his friends seem to be newsreel cameramen, correspondents, actors and bums. Primarily, he likes to move as he has a "bad foot"; expects to remain in Hollywood and move again. He fully expects about a year and a half from now to settle down around the Mediterranean, chiefly on fetgrest and trading ships just looking around for materials for the next combustion. Mr. Stallings says that wherever you get in places like that you always like to read Washington's farewell address and thank God he had never grown about one hundred and thirty years ago than most of us have under.

Spade Confession

Mr. Stallings has managed to keep contacts almost everywhere. The British Admiralty once permitting him to photograph their equipment on advance battleships, knowing that he would turn the material in to them for censorship before releasing it. He has had similar contacts in Germany before Hitler's government. Even though he believes placed in him by various governments. Even though he doesn't agree with or approve in any way of anything Hitler has done he can still go to Germany when he wishes to, the same thing applies to Russia. In other words he always tries to "keep his nose clean."

He spent six months with the Ethiopian and Italian armies for The New York Times and Movietone News, writing a despatch a day and supervising nine newsreel cameramen.

Mr. Stallings has talked several times on the Rudy Vallee program and Helen Hagnuller of the Air.

(As dictated by Mr. Stallings, 1-27-39)

John Pico's column appears here every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

COELLES LAMONT WRITES IN LATEST NEW MASSES

Coelles Lamont, son of Thomas Lamont, J. P. Morgan partner, contributes an article to the current issue of New Masses (August 29) entitled: "Why Members of the Upper Class Go Left."

Mr. Lamont's article is a chapter from his forthcoming book, scheduled to be published by Modern Age Books, Inc., in September, which will be titled "Ten Might Like Revolution—A Way of Life for Modern Man."

LOS ANGELES

Progressive Book Shop
Circulating Library
SUMMER BOOK SALE
EXTENDED
—Come to and Browse—
1319 S. Spring VA. 1008

Piano Duo Perform at Federal Concert

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 28.—This Thursday the fourth and final concert of the season will be given by the Federal Music Project of the War Memorial Opera House. Conducting by Nathan Abas, Italian Cultivator director of music projects, the program will include a two piano rhapsody and a special repeat number.

Thomas Morgan, famed Mozart interpreter and Edward Stegner will be featured at the piano in Mozart's Concerto in E-flat Major for two pianos and orchestra.

The Helgenhofer (A Hero's Life) majestic Brahms tone poem which was a high point of the San Federal Music Project symphony concert will be repeated in answer to numerous requests that have been made. The orchestra will also perform Rossini's Overture to the Barber of Seville.

SAN FRANCISCO

Don't Miss The Amazing Film!
REFUGE
The Season of Spanish Refugees
Photographed by Henri-Paul Dreyfus
Added Attraction
WINIFRED BATES
British Novelist
Wednesday, August 30—8 P.M.—Admission 25c
Sibroth Club House, 536 Sutter St., San Francisco

LOS ANGELES

NOW CASTING
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, 9:00 a. m. 560 S. Spring
WANTED
Actors, Dancers, Musicians and Singers
for
Pageant of Two Decades of Progress
to be produced at
Olympic Auditorium, September 24

London cited our territories a continuous matter to young Justice Jackson when seen on an Tuesday of the "Money Mikado" musical playing to packed houses at the Geary Theater in San Francisco. It wasn't long ago that that young judge delivered Theater guard around an equally successful success in Salonica in the Hall Johnson musical drama "Run Little Chillun" which was a hit point in Federal Theater productions in San Francisco.

Audiences Won't Let 'Swing Mikado' Go

Packed Houses Hold Negro Hit at Geary For Fourth Week of Extended Run

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 28.—Audience demand has lengthened the already extended run of the best musical show that has hit San Francisco in many and many a month. Nightly, packed houses attest to the fact that "Swing Mikado" at the Geary Theater is a four-star attraction in any drama critic's language.

Now playing in its fourth week, the swing adaption of the Gilbert and Sullivan perennial has more than justified the faith placed in it by the local group who financed its appearance as a private enterprise. One of its backers is George Creel, Federal administrator for the Golden Gate Exposition at Treasure Island where "Swing Mikado" made its initial appearance. It is now closed down by congress upholding of America's people's theater.

Versatile Players

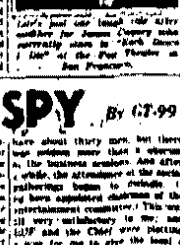
Federal Theater Negro players who proved their unusual ability in "Run Little Chillun" which run up an all-time high in San Francisco theatrical history of the Abram have shown in Swing Mikado that they are as versatile as they are talented. Dropping critics' notes for their all-round excellent performances in "Run Little Chillun," Hall Johnson's deeply emotional drama of the conflict of old and new religions in the deep south, these same artists and actresses have swung in with a light hearted gaiety that delights audiences who demand encore after encore of the swing numbers.

Joshua Davis, the remarkable "Antonio" of "Run Little Chillun" is now a dandy and dapper Yum-Yum—dancer at least, until she starts singing, nothing her eyes and swinging Harriet Beverly, his "Pitti-Sing" to play most of his role as Nanki-Poo straight, brings just as much enjoyment. It not so much feeling in his personal role as he did in the Hall Johnson production. The authentic tones of Joseph James who starred his way through "Run Little Chillun" as the high priest are here in build up the charity of Pooh-Bah, Lord High Everything, one of the most delightful comedy characters Gilbert and Sullivan ever created. Unity that dignity reaches up at the drop of a hat when Pooh Bah swings it along with the rest.

Incomparable Ko Ko

Best of all is Jester Hairston's incomparable Ko-Ko. A seasoned actor, Hairston has such a fine time showing that the audience enjoyed it right along with him. Unlike the other actors and actresses, he outmeasures his part from Gilbert and Sullivan Ko-Ko left.

"Swing Mikado" plays one more week in San Francisco, then moves out demand calls for a further extension. When it leaves this city it will tour the state, not a audiences elsewhere exact as San Francisco has, it will be touring for a long, long time.



Lee's just one laugh rule after another for James Cagney who currently stars in "Each Dawn I Die" at the Fox Theater in San Francisco.

LABOR SPY

By GT-99

Synopsis: GT-99, a young machinist, deserts the ranks of honest workers when he is hired by a labor spy agency. He tries disappear as a machine shop in a nearby city. Constantly he spies on his fellow workers and finds he gives a letter to his boss reporting on the men's attitude toward their work, radical tendencies, etc. After conversationally influencing the men at his plant to resign rebelling against a change from a monthly wage to a week work rate, GT-99 is ordered by his boss to quit his job there and make preparations to go to a machine shop in another city where the employer has requested that he workers be spied on because of the grousing union activity there. GT-99 secures a job and is a short time passes the scene.

The machinists' union met on the first Tuesday of each month. The third Tuesday of each month, we held a smoker or social gathering. There was seldom any business on which to activate a few bills to pay, a lot of committee reports of no consequence, and talks on "the good of the order" by anyone who desired to make them. The speakers would have about thirty men, but there was seldom more than a quorum for a business session. And after a while, the attendance at the social gatherings began to dwindle. I was appointed chairman of the entertainment committee. This was all very unfamiliar to me, and BUF and the Chief were placing a way for me to give the local a good push into publicity. Then something happened.

Strike Situation

I had been advised earlier by BUF that there was a machinists strike in a town about two hundred miles away. The men had been out for a month. The Chief had been called in to settle it. My plant shipped the "struck" shop quite a few machine parts, and we were working on a good-sized order right at the time. Strike speakers had been imparting and there was a good deal at stake. The union seemed to be losing ground, so the international sent a strike of any labor relations, decided to start working on the companies who supplied equipment or raw material to the shop where the strike was in effect. In due time our local got a letter instructing us to bring the matter to the attention of all shops in our territory who were supplying anything of this sort.

I was faced with the very situation I had been hired to prevent. At what was I to do? I knew all very well, where such organizations were, I acted by instinct. Just as experienced automobile driver hits gears. But in this emergency the Chief and BUF did all the thinking while I did the big work. Later the voice work.

The man who had organized the local, Reynolds, still had general jurisdiction over its activities and the visiting plant was in his territory. He had spent a lot of his time with the strikers. As they waited out, and he was trying to negotiate a union agreement with the plant owners. Every time union had a union meeting at which Reynolds made a speech.

Continuity

The grievance committee, which was given merely a name in the union official organization at earlier. The committee was around with an air of mystery concern, indicating that the affairs of the universe rested on their shoulders. In a few days one of them asked to be relieved; so the Chief appointed me in his place.

The six members of the committee, plus the president and the working delegate, met the day I was appointed. A letter had come from organizer Reynolds begging for some action on my part. After a lengthy discussion, we prepared a letter for submission to our company, in which the whole situation was reviewed and a formal demand made that no more overtime be assigned to the "strikers." Also we told the strike committee it was convinced that we would go on strike if the demand was not complied with. I had kept silent most of the time, but when we were about to adjourn, with the matter settled, I spoke up.

A Hundred Workers in Thrown "Boys." I said, "as a newcomer in union affairs I have kept quiet, but I have been a most attentive listener. The letter you have prepared is a fine, straightforward appeal for fair treatment in accordance with American ideals and customs. I am heartily in favor of sending it so that our employers will know we are united with our brothers in making a demand for simple justice.

"But there is one thing I am in doubt about. It concerns to see that we are taking a good deal for granted regarding this strike situation in the other plant. All we actually know about it is in the information contained in a few letters and circulars we have received from Brother Reynolds. He is a mighty fine man, and I am proud to be numbered among his friends, but after all we have ourselves to own out for and I feel we should go a little slow on this. I think we should be certain of our ground before we get the lodge to approve this letter. I am a single man, and if we had a strike here, and just it, if I would have to do would be to move on to another town and get another job. If we should lose our 3 Brother Reynolds going to continue the payments on their homes and buy food and clothing for the children? There is just a little over two thousand dollars in our treasury and this won't support a very long after our wages stop."

There was a murmur of approval from the other committee members. I continued: "Here is what I propose. Let us lay the letter on the table for the time being. We will have to get the approval of the lodge at a regular meeting before we send it anyway and that will not be for two weeks. In the meantime, I will be glad to lay off on a Saturday and drive over to visit the strikers with Brother Snider and a couple of the others on this committee. We will talk with the officers and some of the strikers and get their story first hand. If we do that, we'll be able to tell our lodge just what is going on and what events led up to the strike, and we won't be in a position danger of making a mistake."

Stalling for Time

They fell for it, good and contrary which made this they were, and date was made to go on the Sunday weekend. As soon as BUF got the reports on this meeting, he played the inspection trip and have stood in order with our client. In a certain sense, that was true. If we had a strike here, and just it,

Exhibit - 5

For Complete Drive Standings See Page Three

PEOPLE'S DAILY WORLD

Unity for Victory Over Hitlerism

Pass This Paper to a Friend

Vol. 5, No. 71. Entered as Second Class Matter at the Postoffice at San Francisco, Calif., under the Act of March 3, 1879. THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1942 Price Five Cents

NAVY RAIDS JAPAN ISLES

◇ ◇ ◇

Labor Presses for Seven-Day Week

World Front

Military View Of Prospects For 2nd Front

By JOHN PITTMAN
People's World Foreign Editor

CONTROVERSY continues to rage over the question of the western front with the preponderance of reliable military opinion saying the front CAN and MUST be opened NOW.

That the general staffs of the Allied forces are unanimous on this point cannot be assumed, however, since the Maginot-Line-strategy acquired a firm grip on military minds already softened by the defeatism of Allied political policy.

Reflecting this defeatism is the military "expert" of the New York Times, one Hanson Baldwin, whose chief title to fame lies in the fact that he has been wrong more often than any other military expert in the United States—with the possible exception of Gracie Allen.

Last Friday Mr. Baldwin attacked the thesis of Lieut.-Col. W. F. Kernan ("Defense Will Not Win The War!") on the ground that "our ability to launch and sustain an offensive is limited by our ability to control and bridge the seas; shipping is the restrictive factor in every effort."

Then Defeatist Mr. Baldwin proceeds to turn a steady stream of cold water on the idea of the offensive:

"We should not too soon anticipate or demand, therefore, offensives in Australia, offensives in Western Europe, or offensives in the Mediterranean. . . . The gap between Army and Navy, between land power and sea power and air power, has not been sufficiently bridged; the public is still led to follow the will-o'-the-wisp of false hopes—hopes of limited effort, and easy victory—by those who have 'found' some 'simple' formula of victory."

Eliot's Views

BALDWIN, were he a member of the general staff of the United States Army, would be equivalent to fifty divisions to Hitler and Hirohito. Even in his capacity as propagandist-of-defeatism he is certainly entitled to some compensation from Berlin.

As against this man who supplies the military arguments for the Hearsts and Coughlins, we have this week alone a thorough discussion of the practicability of the Western Front by three military writers whose analyses have maintained a high standard of accuracy throughout the war.

They are Max Werner, author of "Military Strength of the Powers," "Battle for the World," and numerous articles in periodicals; Major George F. Eliot, well-known military commentator and columnist; and Colonel T, the military writer of the New Masses.

Major Eliot concentrates on the possible location of an Allied offensive, considering Scandinavia, Brittany-Normandy, Spain, Italy and the Balkans.

Although the sea lanes to the first three locations are essentially wide open, the Major thinks a Norwegian offensive, because of the difficulties of terrain and the close guard maintained by the Nazis, would be a hazardous operation.

The invasion of France would be far from easy, because the Nazis expect it and are prepared. The Italian direction would have been feasible IF the British had not muffed the invasion of Libya.

The Balkans, with Turkey's assistance as a base, would be a better direction, while Spain appears to be the most feasible of all, since a general uprising might be expected to follow an attack, and a full-scale invasion could be mounted along relative short sea lanes.

Specious Arguments

COLONEL T, of the New Masses, stresses the point that while the exact location can hardly be picked out by armchair strategists, "the second front must be a real one, not a front of a few divisions as in Libya. And it must be established in Europe, not somewhere in the colonies or semi-colonies."

Max Werner, writing in the current New Republic, also says that it "would be premature to fix the direction of offensive strategy with regard to the European front. That is a question for operative decision. There are both possibilities and difficulties everywhere."

Werner, however, attacks both the argument that the forces required for an offensive would be too enormous to envision now, and the contention that transport difficulties prevent an offensive operation.

He declares that "the maximum of Anglo-American strength needed in action in Europe and North Africa to achieve superiority over the German Army and its allies would equal about 20 to 25 per cent of the effective strength of the Red Army in the field. That would mean sixty to eighty divisions. But even half of this strength—under certain circumstances, if well led and equipped with sufficient offensive arms, may obtain victory in Europe."

Concept to Fight

MOST important, Werner attacks the root of defeatist and appeaser thought, indicating the main ornamentative strategy for all anti-Fascists who want to smash Hitlerism as soon as possible and restore peace.

"There is one great danger to the strategy of the United Nations in 1942 that must be averted," Werner writes. "This is the danger that Hitler's timetable and the Anglo-American timetable will fall in relation—that the Anglo-American timetable will lag behind Hitler's. Hitler is staking everything on decisive action now, in 1942 . . . Yet until recently there was a dangerous tendency in the Anglo-American side to look on 1942 as the year of preparation and on 1943 as the year of crucial military action and offensives. If this concept was allowed to stand, it would cause irreparable harm."

Increase in Production Demanded

Labor's pressure for a speedier introduction of the seven-days-a-week operations in vital war industries, and labor's voluntary offer to forego double-pay provisions for Saturdays and Sundays, falling in the middle of the work week, was a powerful rebuke yesterday to the howling pack of labor baiters.

At the same time, President Roosevelt's condemnation of the anti-labor hysteria, and declaration by Senator Elbert D. Thomas (D., Okla.) that some of the steam of the drive against labor had been generated by powerful business lobbyists in Washington, also heightened the nation's offensive against the Fifth Column-inspired drive.

Important developments yesterday were:

Thomas Accuses C of C

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Chairman Elbert D. Thomas (D., Okla.) of the Senate Labor Committee charged today that the United States Chamber of Commerce was one of the agencies which manufactured the present "spontaneous" movements for anti-labor legislation.

Thomas read to the Senate a letter which the Chamber's board of directors had sent out on March 20, urging local and state chambers and trade and industrial associations to become "aggressive in bringing about widespread expressions to Congress on desirable labor legislation."

"Probably in the history of the United States no such confusion-engendering document was ever sent out," commented Senator Thomas.

He said he was sure that every member of the chamber with a war contract would repudiate what the board proposed in the letter, and added:

"I want to show where the drum [illegible] public opinion in this country comes from. It comes from a marble hall in Washington."

The Oklahoma Senator asserted that voluntary agreements between labor and industry in the interests of our production have united them as never before.

No mention was the original agreement made, at the instigation of President Roosevelt, that "there were elements in our country who tried to wreck it." He added: "I believe the whole country is proud of the leadership displayed in that agreement and proud that it is being expanded to eliminate abuses."

Shipyard Union Protests

SAN FRANCISCO, March 25.—Under pressure of local union demands, shipyard executives here today indicated they would meet before the end of the week to discuss requests of AFL officials for a 24-hour day, seven-day week war production program.

Meanwhile the AFL Boilermakers, in a letter to the AFL Bay Cities Metal Trades Council, scored local shipyards for failure to adopt such a program in line with suggestions of Donald M. Nelson, head of war production.

The protest requested the council to indorse the stand taken by the boilermakers for around the clock operations and join in their protest to Washington.

The council replied it had informed Washington of its stand last Monday.

Robert Hall, president of Boilermakers Union Local 39 in the East Bay, charged certain companies had delayed or refused to inaugurate the continuous production program. In his letter to the Metal Trades Council he declared:

"We urgently request that they be required immediately to put into effect this all-out program and upon their further refusal that this matter be placed immediately in the hands of the proper authorities at Washington for enforcement."

Only the Richmond Shipbuilding Co. has put into effect in its two yards the seven-day week working program offered by the Metal Trades Council, Al T. Wynn, council secretary said today.

"Labor is prepared to go full speed ahead on all war work under the setup submitted so that the shipyards can run continuously," Wynn said.

Yards still operating two 10-hour shifts daily, six days a week, are General Engineering Co., United Engineering, Bethlehem and Western Pipe & Steel.

Murray, Green Challenge

WASHINGTON, March 25.—American employers today face the challenge of American labor to match its relinquishing of overtime pay for work on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays not in excess of 40 hours per week, with the placing of war production plants on a 24-hour day, seven-day week basis.

Both CIO and AFL joined in making the sacrifice in the interests of winning the war.

CIO President Philip Murray made public the resolution adopted by his organization's executive board, stating:

"In making this sacrifice, the working men of the nation will have thrown down a challenge to American industry.

"The war effort requires that every American factory which can contribute to that effort work 24 hours a day, seven days a week."

DUTY OF EMPLOYERS

"By announcing their willingness to sacrifice any premium payments for work performed on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, despite legal right to that payment, American workingmen make clear the national duty of every employer to work his plant three shifts a day, seven days a week."

President William Green of the AFL stated his organization "has assured the government that it will waive double time payment for Sun-

(Continued on page 2, column 7)

This Saturday . . .

. . . the special weekend edition of The People's World will carry:

1—The first of a series of articles by K. M. Kroll on "Fascist Italy on the Eve of Collapse."

2—A thrilling inside story from France, detailing the methods of struggle used by the French people against the Nazis and their puppets.

3—Full coverage, including resolutions and highlights, of the history-making special conference of the CIO held in Washington this week.

Free Browder, Assemblyman Hawkins Says

Prominent Negro Urges FR to Release Communist

LOS ANGELES, March 25.—Augustus F. Hawkins, Negro Assemblyman and outstanding progressive in the California legislature, today called upon President Roosevelt to free Earl Browder. On the occasion of the Communist leader's first anniversary of incarceration in the Atlanta Federal Penitentiary.

In a letter to the President, Assemblyman Hawkins added his name to the roster of other distinguished Americans who have urged executive clemency for the anti-Fascist leader who was jailed on a technical passport charge.

"It would seem to me that the sentence imposed on Mr. Browder is far in excess of a just one, and especially in view of the total absence of any criminal intent," Assemblyman Hawkins wrote the President.

"Surely justice will not be served by prolonging the confinement beyond a period that already seems too harsh.

"Today when democracy is being challenged by the forces of reaction. The defense of our principles at home becomes increasingly important.

"In my humble opinion national unity and solidarity can best be built and maintained by the full utilization of all American forces behind the friendless belief placed upon us by our Constitution and so ably championed by your leadership.

"All true Americans will more than your releasing Earl Browder, in my opinion, and I feel sure that this act will help to our nation's effort."

CONGRESS DELEGATION

Meanwhile, release of the list of Los Angeles delegates to the Free Browder Congress which opens in New York City Saturday revealed the addition of several new names including Al Waxman, publisher of the influential Eastside Journal; Miss Julia Luna, of the Spanish Speaking People's Congress, and Miss Anita Gelbert of the Democratic Youth Federation.

Official delegates previously announced include:

Leo Gallagher, labor attorney; Mrs. Mary Tray, National Negro Congress; George R. Smith, Southern California District IWO Council; Isidro Armenta, replacing Charles Pruitt as a delegate from the CIO Warehousemen's Union; Joe Bernhart, United Furniture Workers, Local 576 and Frank Pedersen, of the United Fishermen's Union.

Asked if it wasn't rather unusual for the Democratic Youth Federation to interest itself in the welfare of a leader of another political party, Miss Gelbert said she she didn't think so.

"We Young Democrats disagree with Mr. Browder's political aims, but we recognize that he is an anti-Fascist, and feel that the President and nation needs the effort of every anti-Fascist at this time."

Nazi Army Death List Soaring

140,000 Killed in Six Weeks; Kalinin Front Toll Heavy

By The World Foreign Editor

Adolph Hitler's army lost 140,000 men killed from February 5 to March 21 on the Soviet front, Moscow dispatches reported yesterday.

Heaviest German casualties were suffered on the Kalinin front, between Moscow and Leningrad, where the 16th German Army has been trapped for weeks. The Germans lost 61,700 men in this sector.

Reports from the South said that during scouts of Marshal Semyon Timoshenko's had staged a raid on Taganrog, Sea of Azov port, penetrating into the city, fired on the garrison and had thrown grenades into German barracks.

A dispatch from the Smolensk sector, west of Moscow, said that Soviet forces had cleared the enemy out of 12 districts and were in the process of dislodging him from the other ten in the province.

FRONT-BY-FRONT

A front-by-front picture of Nazi losses was given as follows:

CENTRAL FRONT: 40,000 killed between February 5 and March 3. LENINGRAD FRONT: 10,000 killed March 3 to 22.

NORTHWESTERN FRONT: 16,[illegible] killed February 22 to March 10.

SOUTHERN and SOUTHWESTERN FRONTS: About 10,000 killed March 7 to 12.

Tries Leather To Save Tires

SANTA MONICA, March 25.—Carl Kundig, a local landscape contractor, bundled up his drawings of a tire saving device and sent them off to the National Defense Council.

He winds a section of strong leather belting around each tire. Says he drives 40 miles an hour without undue jar. A substitute for leather can be found in a bolt-fadded or wire reinforced fabric composition, he believes.

Soldier to Draft Board: 'Wish You Were Here'

BOONE, Ia., March 25.—A post card received today by Boone county selective service officials has them a bit puzzled. It reads:

"Having a wonderful time; wish you were here."

It was sent by draftees the officials had ordered inducted into the army.

BRITISH TANKER CAUGHT

NEW YORK, March 25.—The 11,309-ton British motorship tanker Cassandra, which had been reported missing, was captured by a Nazi warship and taken to Bordeaux, France, it was reported today from Copenhagen.

RAZOR PRODUCTION CUT

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Strict curtailment in the manufacture of safety razors, straight razors and razor blades was ordered today by the War Production Board.

'KICKBACK' RULING

SAN FRANCISCO, March 25.—If a union member "kicks back" part of his pay to his employer, he can't later recover the money, it was ruled today by the district court of appeals.

MORGENTHAU RESTS

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Secretary of Treasury Henry Morgenthau has left for Arizona for a brief rest on a ranch near Tucson.

Union Aid to United Nations

ROSE ROSENBAUM of the United Office & Professional Workers Union, New York, hands $[illegible] in checks to Soviet citizens Nina Anderson for Russian War Relief, to RAF Pilot Stephen Calder for British War Relief and to Aviatrix Lee Ya Ching for United China Relief.

7000 Angelenos Cheer Soviet Captain, Crew

Notables at Mass Rally Pay Tribute to Red Army; Willkie Wires Support for Russian War Relief; Labor Vows to Produce

By ED ROBBIN

LOS ANGELES, March 25.—The captain and crew of the Russian vessel in Los Angeles harbor will carry back to the Soviet people a shipload of milk chocolate, medical instruments and warm clothing contributed by the people of this city.

They will carry too the memory of one of the most thrilling and stupendous meetings this city has ever seen. The great Shrine Auditorium was crowded beyond capacity last night with more than 7000 well-wishers, who applauded and cheered until the chandeliers shook every time the Soviet Union and the Red Army were mentioned. They gave standing tribute to the captain and the crew of the ship, who marched through the long Auditorium to the stage to the music of the American Legion band playing "It War Comes."

Some evidence of the spontaneous enthusiasm and the warm-hearted feeling of the audience for our Russian ally came when Charles Chaplin, who had not been scheduled to speak, was spotted and asked to say a few words.

"This is a great and inspiring event for me," said Chaplin. "We are just beginning to understand one another, we are beginning to realize that the Russian front is the advance front of democracy. We are beginning to realize that this war is a war for the preservation of simple decency. This is a wonderful and inspiring sight."

The meeting was held together by chairman and narrator Tamony Mitchell.

"We're in this war," said Mitchell at the opening of the meeting, "until the people of China and the people of Russia, all the peoples are free men. We're not going to ask the color of a man's eyes or his skin. Just so he is fighting on the side of freedom."

Mitchell said he had authored a

(Continued on page 2, column 5)

Profiteers Convicted as Prices Soar

L. A. Ruling Okehs U. S. Action Against Retail Price-Fixers

LOS ANGELES, March 25.—The Food and Grocery Bureau of Southern California, Inc., and 12 persons were found guilty of rigging food prices, as statistics released by the U. S. Department of Labor today show that retail food costs continue to mount in this area.

Federal Judge Leon R. Yankwich, at the conclusion of a jury-less hearing yesterday, found that the food bureau and the defendants, most of whom are large retail grocery dealers, had fixed prices in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.

Monday was set as the date of sentence by Judge Yankwich at which time defense lawyers are expected to give open notice of appeal. Maximum penalty is one year in prison, $5000 fine, or both.

Meanwhile, food costs in February arose 11.7 per cent in Los Angeles area, according to the latest figures released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Judge Yankwich's decision was viewed as important, because it upheld for the first time the right of the Government to prosecute, as a violation of the anti-trust act, the fixing of prices in retail trade.

"Under the guise of enforcing the California unfair practices act, clear price-fixing and price stabilization activities were carried on," the opinion said in part.

"The attempt of the (Food and Grocery Bureau) directors to blame the various secretaries for the bureau's incursion into illegal fields does not impress me.

"If the act of the bureau had been sporadic, it might well be argued that they escaped the attention of the directors.

"But they were not of this character. They were persistent throughout the period of the conspiracy from 1935 through 1941."

U.S. Strikes 990 Miles Off Tokio

Daring Raid Destroys Installations on Marcus and Wake

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Hard-hitting "task" forces of the United States Navy struck swiftly and dramatically in two "highly successful" attacks on Japanese island outposts in the Pacific, one the island of Wake and the other the island of Marcus just 990 miles from Tokio.

These two raids on the enemy, the one on Wake in late February and the other in early March, were revealed today in the Navy Department's Communique No. 62 of the war.

The attack on Marcus so disturbed the Japanese, it was reported from Pearl Harbor, that they blacked out Tokio's lights for several nights thereafter.

THE COMMUNIQUE

"Vice Admiral William F. Halsey, who commanded the naval forces which so successfully raided the Marshall Islands on January 31," the communique stated, in military language, "has delivered additional blows at two enemy outposts.

"First, on February 24 at Japanese-occupied Wake Island and, second, on March 4 at Japanese-owned Marcus Island.

"Although the islands had been the scene of much recent enemy activity, these surprise attacks were met with little opposition and the attacking forces found few enemy planes and ships in the areas.

"Considerable damage was done to shore installations, defense positions, aircraft runways and water tanks by combined bombardment from aircraft and surface vessels, following the pattern so effectively used by Admiral Halsey on his raid on Marshall Islands.

RAID ON WAKE

"At Wake Island, which U. S. Marines defended from December 7 until its capture on December 23, 1941, the enemy has worked feverishly to strengthen the defenses against attack. Two hundred and nineteen bombs from aircraft and many shells from cruisers and destroyers were rained on the shore installations and landing field.

"Two enemy patrol boats were sunk, three large seaplanes at harbor were demolished and the aircraft runways and a part of the defense batteries were damaged. Our loss in this engagement was one aircraft.

"At Marcus Island, 700 miles west-northwest of Wake, and 990 miles southeast of Yokohama, Admiral Halsey's forces executed a successful air attack just before dawn on the fort, dropping flares to illuminate objectives. No enemy aircraft or ships were present.

"Heavy anti-aircraft fire was encountered while our planes dropped 38 bombs on the small island, resulting in considerable damage to hangars, fuel and ammunition storages, radio installations and aircraft runways. Our loss in this engagement was one aircraft.

"There is nothing to report from other areas."

ENEMY PLANES SMASHED

A more dramatic account of the Wake attack was forwarded from Pearl Harbor by a high Navy officer and released today:

"The aircraft strength in the enemy's installations on Wake was limited to three large four-engined patrol seaplanes. Two of them were destroyed on the water, the other in the air.

"The latter, in the direct line of gunfire from our ships and planes, exploded and disintegrated when a third burst from a ship's batteries struck it, and parts of the plane were found imbedded in the wings of an American fighter.

"That's coming pretty close!

"Two enemy patrol boats of the small cutter class also were sunk. Fuel barges, dredges and similar equipment were destroyed, and a few prisoners were brought back. They were taken from the water.

"Wake was quite well defended by coastal batteries. Our surface bombardment group, of considerable gun power, silenced a large part, and air bombardment accounted for a large part of the remainder.

"Fuel oil and gasoline storages of

(Continued on page 2, column 6)

Technocracy's Back Again, With Plenty of Money And a Lot of Lads and Buicks Decked Out in Gray

By ERNEST MOOREE

NEW YORK, March 25.—Readers of The New York Times were startled recently by the appearance of a full-page advertisement (price $3,120) of Technocracy, Inc., which put forward a weird war program embracing on the one hand "total conscription" and on the other suppression of all foreign-language organizations regardless of purpose or program.

The most frequent reaction to the appearance of this advertisement was surprise that the Technocrats, who created quite a flurry in the days of the 1932-34 depression, were still alive.

But since the Times ad, considered in the light of the amount of cash somebody had to lay on the line to get it inserted, indicated that the Technocrats either have a good many ergs of energy left or else at least an angel with a hefty "certificate of energy" in his wallet, we set out to find out what the Technocratic revival amounts to.

(In case the reader finds the above expressions confusing, be it said that in the Technocrat's creed there is nothing of value save "energy." An erg is a unit of energy, and since they hold that what they call the "price system" is phony, they proposed to operate their economic system with "certificates of energy" which are a sort of substitute for money.)

In order to check our impressions of the Fascist-like ring to some of the points enunciated by the Technocrats in their Times advertisement, we visited their headquarters here.

We found the Technocrats a somewhat uncommunicative lot, but we can pass on our observations and you can judge if the atmosphere was Fascist or not.

The Technocrats are at home to anybody with a dollar to spend on

(Continued on page 4, column 3)

EASY DOES IT

Departure of Clark Shaughnessy

By DON RUSSELL

THE departure of Coach Clark Shaughnessy from the West Coast and Leland Stanford Jr's college namesake down the Peninsula, has brought tears to the eyes of some of the better-paid sportswriters of this neighborhood.

Some of them have written soulful swan songs for the erstwhile master of the T Formation, hinting that maybe poor Clark was driven away from our hospitable state by the very bad manners of some of the sportswriters who didn't think he was exactly a combination of genius and philanthropy, a gentleman of inoffensive mien and kindly heart.

Well—he wasn't. He was a high salaried football coach. His business was football. And football, as it was played up until December 7, 1941, was big business. It was his job to build a fighting machine comprised of approximately 30 well-built men who could win football games.

It was Clark Shaughnessy's job to put on a show that would fill college stadiums with fans, the Stanford stadium first, the others as well and in order of importance. He built such a show in 1940. His success in 1941 left much to be desired. His 1940 show went all the way to Pasadena and the Rose Bowl and netted Stanford plenty of folding money while on the way.

Thornhill Far

IF you think that was something, remember that the man who held the job immediately previous to Clark's appearance out here, one Claude "Tiny" Thornhill, took Stanford teams to Pasadena along the big money circuit, three years in succession.

There are plenty of reasons why Shaughnessy might have wanted to leave the Pacific Coast. The immediate future for football on the coast is certainly not very bright. And if football isn't a paying proposition, the universities involved are not going to waste much time slashing salaries. Could be.

The Stanford material, as of 1942, is nothing to brag to Aunt Martha about. Frankie Albert is gone, so is Milt Vucinich. And Norm Standlee and Pete Kmetovic and a good many others who made the T Formation the wonder of the year 1940. The T Formation requires a certain type of youngster and Frankie Albert was it. Could be.

And with the exception of the San Francisco sheets, Clark hasn't had a particularly happy press—particularly during these past few months when everybody knew he wanted to get out from under but didn't know just exactly how he was going to accomplish it. Could be.

And maybe there was trouble of some sort on the home grounds. Because Stanford's athletic department officialdom was suspiciously quiescent when the departure of Mr. Shaughnessy finally was made public. He had the kind of a contract that made it easy for him to take his leave. But the Stanford publicity agents are never sure to take it lying down—which they did this time—unless there is more to the leave than meets the public eye. Could be.

Weep Me No Tears

WELL, he's gone. But your correspondent can't write about him as did one of the a.m. sheets here this morning. I quote:

"That guy is a genius. He won't be happy any place, which is why he is a genius. Always pushing, always biting off a big bite. . . . He should have been turned to science instead of football. He should have been taken by the General Electric people or the Edison laboratories at Menlo Park, N. J., and cooped up until he came out with something revolutionary like how to can orange juice without losing the vitamin content. . . .

"We can say this for Shaughnessy, though, and are proud to say it—no finer or more honest or more sincere man ever visited the Coast. He left a mark on Coast football for the better and we're grieved to see him go to Maryland, where they ruin oysters by frying them. . . ."

Okay, okay, okay. Unquote. You've had enough. So have I. But raw oysters are much better than the fried variety.

PEOPLE'S WORLD

Published daily except Sundays and holidays by the Pacific Publishing Foundation, Inc. Editor ... HARRISON GEORGE. Business Editor ... MARY [illegible]

SAN FRANCISCO—[illegible]. LOS ANGELES—[illegible] Spring Street. Phone TR [illegible]. SEATTLE—[illegible]. SUBSCRIPTION RATES: [illegible]

City and County of San Francisco: [illegible]

SPORTS PEOPLE'S WORLD COMPLETE LABOR SPORTS COVERAGE!

IN SAN FRANCISCO

CONNIE MACK (R) is bringing his Philadelphia Athletics to San Francisco Thursday for an exhibition game with the San Francisco Seals. Above he's talking to Jimmy Dykes of the Chicago White Sox. Dykes thinks Negroes should be given equal rights with whites in big time organized baseball. Ancient Connie hasn't had much to say on the subject.

Sparmate Says Louis Is Ready

Nicholson Wouldn't Be Surprised If Champ Floors Abe Simon With That Left Jab, and Right at the Start Friday Night

(Special to The People's World)

FORT DIX, N. J., March 25.—George Nicholson, veteran sparmate of Champion Joe Louis, minces no words when he says that the Brown Bomber today is a better fighter than he ever was; that he has not retrograded a particle, and if anything, is improving.

Nicholson has been with Louis since the days at Kenosha, Wis., when Joe was getting ready to win the heavyweight title from Jim Braddock. He has been with him in every camp but two since those days in 1937 and, it is said, has engaged Joe in not less than 600 rounds of boxing over that period.

All of which should qualify Nicholson in estimating the prowess of the world's champion who meets big Abe Simon in Madison Square Garden Friday night for the benefit of the army relief fund.

"Today," says Nicholson, "Joe is not only a great hitter but one of the best boxers in the world and, I believe, as good as any man who ever held the title. Joe is smart and cute now. He no longer takes the risks he used to when he was up and coming and even after he won the title.

"Remember how he used to come out of his corner and let a left hook go at his foe's head? That was dangerous for a hook is just as dangerous a lead as a right hand lead. He doesn't do that any more. Now he starts off with a few left jabs and when he has his man straightened and in the right position, he will let that devastating hook go.

"But his left jab is powerful in itself and I wouldn't be surprised if he knocks Simon down with it right at the start. It's the most potent weapon any fighter ever carried.

"When I started with Joe," Nicholson continued, "he was a mark for a right hand. Many a one I landed on him but I can't do it any more. He has perfected a defense that is well nigh impregnable and he is always in a position to hit when he wards off an attack or slips away from punches aimed at him.

"He has learned the knack of knocking down left leads and hitting from those blocks, a great asset in the repertoire of any fighter.

"And as a sort of maneuver, Joe does a bit of weaving and bobbing, which brings him within the range he wants. Then all his man has to do is move a mistake and he's done.

"Joe's feinting is beautiful and with those gestures, he usually gets his man where he wants him and then he starts the fireworks. With all the acquirement of the science of boxing, Joe hasn't lost an iota of his punching power.

"I'm not saying this for my job. Often I have asked Joe if I were any further use to him, since I have been with him so long and know many or all his moves. But once in a while he sets me up, just like any other sparmate. That's how confusing he is to fight.

"I know him and so he feels that if he can handle me he has nothing to fear elsewhere."

HEFTY RECORD

CHICAGO, March 25. — Harold Brown of this city, who weighs 141 pounds, yesterday broke a 20-year record as he lifted 283 pounds in the press on back event of the central A. A. U. weight lifting championships.

MORE ON FAR EAST

(Continued from Page One)

considerable value were destroyed. Underground structures, including hangars, magazines and storehouses, were damaged and in several cases completely destroyed."

Naval experts said the great value of Wake and Marcus to the enemy has been in extending effective patrol range of aircraft, so that planes operating from Wake might detect any westward movement of the American fleet from Hawaii.

Tokio radio on March 5 reported Marcus Island attacked by 30 planes of unspecified nationality which were said to have set one building afire and caused eight casualties, with seven of the raiders claimed shot down.

Meanwhile, the War Department reported that Japanese aerial bombing of American-Filipino defenses in Manila Bay and on Bataan Peninsula, continued today and that arrival of enemy reinforcements was indicated by continued ground activity.

BATTLE ON BATAAN

The department's Communique No. 180, based on reports received here up to 9:30 a. m., stated:

"1—Philippine Theater:

"Japanese bombers resumed their attacks on the harbor defenses of Manila Bay and on our front lines and rear installations in Bataan. Twenty-seven enemy bombers and a few smaller planes participated in the attacks.

"Continued enemy ground activity in Bataan indicates the arrival of Japanese reinforcements.

"Reports have been received of local skirmishes in the vicinity of Digos, on the island of Mindanao, in which our troops were successful.

"2—There is nothing to report from other areas."

MORE ON L.A. RALLY!

(Continued from Page One)

scenario that went like this: "Hitler invades Russia. Hitler freezes in Russia. Hitler loses in Berlin."

Commander John J. Hartsock of the American Legion greatly council paid a warm tribute to the fighting qualities of the Russian people. At this point the ship's crew marched down the aisle to a standing ovation and the playing "If War Comes" by the Legion band.

The sturdy apple-faced Russian captain spoke a brief greeting in Russian. Though it wasn't translated every one seemed to understand the essence of his simple message and the hall rang with applause after every sentence.

The captain and the two girl seamen were presented with bouquets by Boy Scouts.

At this point Mitchell read a telegram from Wendell Willkie giving his whole-hearted support to the cause of Russian war relief and a telegram from Madam Litvinoff, expressing the appreciation of the Soviet people and warm greetings from Ambassador Litvinoff.

He also read the telegram from Dorothy Thompson with this brief message:

"Our survival depends on the survival and victory of the Russian Army."

BODDY CONFESSES

James [illegible], speaking for the CIO, brought greetings from State President Philip Connelly, "who is now in Washington helping to plan the victory program."

Burford promised that labor will produce, and produce the tools to wipe Hitlerism off the face of the earth.

He introduced Spike Wallace, president of the AFL Musicians Union, who said that his union is building something just as important as guns and ships—musicians are building morale. Wallace eighted the example of Shostakovich in Russia.

Manchester Boddy, publisher of The Daily and Evening News, brought the house down with laughter and applause when he said: "If I give you the chance, you would say, 'I told you so'!"

Everyone knew that Boddy was referring to his predictions that Russia would fall in six weeks.

"I made a very serious mistake. I was never so happy to be wrong," said Boddy.

He then pleaded for an all-out offensive in Europe this summer. He said Hitler must be beaten on the Russian front with the aid of the allies on other fronts.

"If the Allies carry out the plans we have reason to believe they have made, then Hitlerism will be crushed this summer," said Boddy.

'END JIM CROW'

Herbert Agar, editor of The Louisville Courier and featured speaker of the evening, brought a new and vital note to the meeting. He said the American people have yet to learn what this war is really about and until we do we will not have a united effort of all our people.

He spoke of the "plain treason of some American publisher," apparently referring to Hearst.

And then Agar asked the audience to face the fact that we cannot achieve unity against fascism until we have extended our own democracy to the Negro people. He pointed out that our "most numerous allies are colored people," and that we are giving aid and comfort to the enemy by our continued attitude of white supremacy.

"There is no use yammering about how the British treat India while we continue to treat the Negroes as we do," said Agar.

Mitchell made a brief collection talk and money swept in from all parts of the auditorium.

First large contribution was $2720 from the IWO, presented by Philip Gardner.

The Fishermen's Union got a big hand when it turned over $1700, $1500 of which was collected at a single meeting of 500 fishermen.

The CIO presented $1000. The Hollywood Women's Council, which had already given $2000, brought in $300 more. Ronald Colman, $500; John Garfield, $100; Cary Grant, $100; Lewis Milestone, $100; a group of doctors, $600; Charlie Chaplin, $250; Warner Brothers, $[illegible].

Basil Rathbone presented $500 from the British War Relief.

Finally Mayor Bowron, after a few words to the captain and the crew, introduced Major Barayev, Russian military attache to the Soviet Embassy in Washington.

Barayev greeted the people of Los Angeles in behalf of his own people, described some of the heroic actions of Soviet soldiers.

He said: "The Soviet people are engaged in a struggle against brutal fascism, not only for our own people, but for all people who suffer under fascism."

After his speech, Barayev shook hands warmly with representatives of the American Army, Navy and Marines who were on the stage.

TENNEY COMMITTEE HEARINGS

KKK Kleagle Lauds Hitler, Brags of His Red-Baiting

By JACK YOUNG

LOS ANGELES, March 25.—It's more than three months after Pearl Harbor, but such groups as the Ku Klux Klan still are actively spreading anti-Semitism and antiwar propaganda in Southern California.

This the state legislature's Baby Dies committee learned as it wound up hearings here yesterday after citing for contempt a man who refused to reveal the names of Japanese who furnished him money for broadcasts opposing evacuation.

He was George Knox Roth, a minor, though noisy figure in local political circles, who is liable for $500 fine, six months in jail or both.

Besides the KKK, the committee learned the National Legion of Mothers of America, Mankind United and the United Men and Women Minutemen of America are busy sowing disunity.

Chairman Jack B. Tenney presided at the hearings. Present were Assemblymen James Phillips, Jesse R. Kellems, Nelson Dilworth and Hugh Burns.

'FROM FRIENDS'

A lanky man with a thin, pinched face and deep voice, Roth testified that his broadcasts opposing evacuation of the Japanese from this war area were financed by the Public Affairs Committee of Los Angeles.

He takes care of all activities of the Public Affairs Committee as its secretary and sole officer, Roth stated.

His broadcasts have been financed by "friends" who have donated $625, said Roth, and of that amount $510 has come from American-born Japanese, none from alien Japanese.

When Richard E. Combs, committee attorney, tried to get Roth to reveal the names of the American-born Japanese who had contributed, Roth started jumping like a barefoot man on a bed of hot coals.

Finally, he agreed to name the Japanese if the FBI said it would be okeh. Roth said he had earlier given the names to the FBI, after there had been protests about his broadcasts.

SAYS TENNEY OFFERED JOB

While the committee got in touch with the FBI, City Councilman Roy Hampton took the stand, testified he was "positive" he saw Roth take money from a Japanese in a restaurant on the morning of March 12.

Roth admitted having breakfasted with a Japanese on that date, denied receiving money from him.

An hour later, word came from the FBI, according to Tenney, that it was all right for Roth to give the names.

Roth then said he would give the names only after he had a chance to consult with the persons concerned.

As he argued with Tenney and Combs, Roth accused Tenney of having offered to hire him several months ago as an investigator because of his contacts among Japanese residents.

"That is a very definite lie," said Tenney, very red in the face.

Roth at last asserted: "I refuse to give you the names without the opportunity of conferring with my friends."

Phillips promptly moved Roth be held in contempt.

The motion was seconded by Burns, passed unanimously and sent on to the city attorney's office.

KLEAGLE WON'T TALK

A self-proclaimed Kleagle of the KKK—William H. Sahli (self) and bespectacled who glared at the committee from behind heavy-rimmed spectacles—also gave the committee the runaround but wasn't cited for contempt.

Although Sahli claimed he hadn't been active in the KKK for the last 90 days, he said he had attended a meeting 40 days ago.

The Kleagle refused to give the committee the address of the meeting place, asking them: "Do you want me to have an argument with 40 guys or just you five?"

Asked what he feared, Sahli bellowed: "I'm afraid of nothing but I respect my oath and in spite of hell or high water I won't break it."

The KKK oath was "more solemn" than the one he gave the committee when he took the witness stand, he stated, adding that anyway "you know I'm not under suspicion."

"You're under suspicion as far as I'm concerned," snapped Assemblyman Phillips.

Kleagle Sahli pounded the table, roared incoherently and wrote down Phillips' name and address.

PAL OF NAZIS

Those considered "fit" for the Klan were "white, Christian and American-born," he stated.

Right now, he said, the KKK was "hot on the trail of the Communists."

"Do you investigate Nazis?" he was asked.

"No, I don't know nothing about them," he answered.

"I don't like Communists a darn—that's why I joined the Klan," Sahli said.

"Do you like Nazis?"

"Aw! They're not bothering us. They're a harmless and fine bunch of citizens. Schwinn (Hermann Max Schwinn, Bund leader now interned) and the others were a fine bunch of boys," said Sahli.

Asked about Hitler, the Kleagle said, "Let's wait until history decides" as to whether he is a friend or enemy of this country.

"Do you approve of Hitler's treatment of the German people?" asked Tenney.

"I think we'd better tend to our own darned business," said Sahli.

"Do you think it right for this country to fight against Germany?" asked Kellems.

"We have no darned business going to war with anybody or for anybody," said Sahli. "I'll definitely say that I have no time for nothing but the United States."

ASSORTED TRAITORS

Before taking the stand, Sahli chummed with James McBride, expelled state trooper, and Mrs. Frances Sherill, head of the National Legion of Mothers of America, both of whom were called for innocuous questioning.

Mrs. Sherill did say that in her antiwar work she had gone to Washington to talk with a Congressman Day, whom Combs identified as a Congressman who associated with Nazi agent George Sylvester Viereck.

Mrs. Edith Mary Shol testified a shop kept by herself and husband did the printing for Mrs. Sherill's outfit and for the KKK locally.

Short, pugnacious Larry Griffith shouted at the committee that his United Men and Women Minute Men of America was operating as a "fact-finding service, a patriotic service."

Griffith distributes anti-Semitic leaflets.

MANKIND DISUNITED

Fred Tayama, chairman of the Southern California district of the Japanese-American Citizens League, said he thought the majority of American-born Japanese were loyal to this country, while the majority of the Japanese-born maintained their allegiance to their mother country.

A WPA commercial artist wearing cowboy boots, David Baxter, denied membership in the KKK but told of a close acquaintanceship with one Prince zur Lippe Weissenfeld who now flies with the Luftwaffe.

Baxter said he had invited the prince to speak to a gathering of "American citizens who were interested in the German side of the war" at Twenty-Nine Palms a couple of years ago.

In 1938, the prince took him to dinner at the Deutsches Haus, Los Angeles Bund headquarters, where he met Schwinn and other local Bund leaders, Baxter said.

During two years in Mankind United, Mrs. Edith Ruth Lewis said she had been told that "the proper thing to do" was to sabotage the war effort.

She said that Dr. Eugene Brown, head of her Mankind United bureau in San Bernardino, had instructed the members to prepare detailed maps of their districts because "when sabotage hits the Pacific Coast the members of Mankind United would have to be the ones to take over the government."

Alfredo Segre, Italian novelist who came to the United States three years ago and expressed himself as being "completely against" fascism, said that Italian Fascist propaganda had been disseminated through language newspapers in this country.

MORE ON LABOR

(Continued from Page One)

day and holiday work in all war industries for the duration."

The policy of waiving double time for Sunday and holiday work, said Green, "was adopted by AFL unions more than a year ago and it has already taken effect in most instances."

The building trades, he said, had waived all double time and installed a flat rate of time and a half for all overtime. Last January, he continued, the metal trades negotiated an agreement covering 100,000 workers in West Coast shipyards, which provides that double time would be collected only for a seventh-day of work, which "is in accord with President Roosevelt's policy."

FR Assails 6th Column

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Renewing his campaign to smoke out and expose this nation's Cliveden Set, President Roosevelt today had denounced vigorously a "sixth column"—the group which consciously or unwittingly spreads fifth column rumors and propaganda.

The offensive against appeasers came in the course of a press conference in which he reiterated his opposition to antilabor legislation which would repeal the law requiring time and a half payment for all work of more than 40 hours a week.

The chief executive pointed out that the fifth column was not effective unless its propaganda was circulated. He then made a virtually unprecedented and thinly-veiled reference to newspapers with appeasement editorial policies, declaring that he could not go into too much detail about the sixth column at his press conference, because to do so would embarrass some of those present.

Newsmen agreed this was a reference to the Hearst, Patterson, McCormick and other publishers following defeatist, appeasement policies.

He said he believed that this sixth column was being put out of business because the American people were catching onto the game.

In response to a question by a reporter who wanted to know how the sixth column operates, the President declared fifth column rumors were spread in print, over the radio, at cocktail parties and at what he described as tea fights.

The Chief Executive declared that at least some of the current hysteria for anti-labor legislation has been inspired through an organized campaign.

Longshoremen Support People's World Drive

SAN FRANCISCO, March 25.—The International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, Local 1-10, CIO, often referred to as the backbone of western organized labor, went on record early this week indorsing The People's World current circulation drive and set up an official committee for the purpose of securing subscriptions from its membership.

Joe Johnson, president of the powerful local, in praising The People's World's position on the alien question, said:

"It seems to me if a man's record shows he has been a hard working, cooperative unit in his community and has never taken part in any pro-Fascist or enemy activity, that he should be considered a good member of that community. Although I don't oppose the government position on this question, I feel that friendly aliens could be of more help in the war effort by being given the work privileges of citizens than being completely isolated.

"We want to win the war. It's my hope that the government will in time give proven anti-Fascists, regardless of their nationalities, the opportunity to help.

"That has been the feeling of The People's World. It is the policy of our union and my belief in that time will show it is the correct one."

★ FACTS AND OPINIONS ★

Letters from Our Readers

Blacklisted in Long Beach Civilian Defense

Editor, People's World:

I am sending you this enclosed open letter to Carl R. Erickson, city manager, Long Beach.

I trust you will publish it. Mr. Erickson did not consider it necessary to send an acknowledgment of receipt of the letter. I trust that some day the ordinary citizen of an American municipality will be treated with the respect that is now extended to, shall I say, salesmen for inefficient air raid warning signals.

Yours for a better and bigger American democracy.—Henry S. Utrecht, Long Beach, Calif.

TEXT OF LETTER

Mr. Carl R. Erickson,
City Manager,
Long Beach:

I am sending this letter to review with you the discussion held in your office on Wednesday, February 11, 1942, between yourself, Mr. Joe McClelland, chief of police, and myself.

If you will recall at that time I protested to you, what I had considered police discrimination and harassment against me because of my political, social and economic viewpoint.

When you sent for Chief McClelland he came into your office with a file purported to be my record. This record contained about 100 sheets and Mr. McClelland informed you that on the basis of this record I would not be suited for any civilian defense activity in the city of Long Beach. In effect the chief of police filed a charge of treason or suspicion of treason against me. He then proceeded to try me in absentia, found me guilty and passed sentence. I dare say Mr. Himmler's Gestapo could pluck a leaf from the local police department's method of work.

When we go into this record that the police hold against me, what do we find? Let us strip it of its window dressing, half-statement, misstatement and to my knowledge, one deliberate false statement. What am I charged with?

1.—I believe in the socialization of the means of production.

I have by word and deed always advocated a more friendly attitude on the part of my government toward the government of the Soviet Union.

2.—I have always lent my support to any group of people whom I considered were not receiving the benefit of my country's vast and industrial and agricultural economy. I helped to organize the unemployed of this city.

3.—I favored lifting the arms embargo against Republican Spain.

I believed this action on the part of my President would assure defeat of fascism in Europe and prevent a world conflict. Many minds greater than mine belonged to this school of thought. Many more since December 7, 1941, are beginning to see the wisdom embodied within that viewpoint.

I do not believe there is anything in my past or present activities to warrant the sentence imposed upon me by Chief McClelland. Mr. Erickson, we are not fighting Socialist Russia; we are at war with Fascist Germany, and the Soviet Union is one of our very active partners in this conflict. I therefore protest your acquiescence in the action of Chief of Police McClelland.

THE ENEMY WITHIN

In closing, I would say if the so-called subversive detail of the police department were to use some of its energies hunting out the local adherents of that Washington Cliveden Set referred to by our President, I am sure they would be doing our city and nation and its defenses a valuable service.

Of course, it would take much more ability to point out these people because unlike the so-called reds, they work behind closed doors in the homes of our "best people." For the defense of my country, I challenge Chief of Police McClelland to activize his men along those lines.

Hoping this finds you in the best of health, I am, respectfully yours.—Henry S. Utrecht.

P. S.: I intend to send a copy of this letter to The Daily People's World. In justice to you I will hold it up for a while in order to give you an opportunity to clear up this discrimination, not only against me, but against every other so-called left-winger whose application for defense work has been held up.

Wants Anti-Union Charges Cleared Up

Editor, People's World:

The paper is a real treat to me, and I read all of it and try and learn from it.

Then I pass it on to some of the members of the Salt and Argue Club, who show any progressive ideas. We often quote and mention The P. W. in talks at the pier.

As I told you, I'm on county relief, and we are the forgotten people, not eligible to work and too young for a pension.

There is one thing I wish could be cleared. We hear so much about the unions charging $75 to $100 to join and then when paid in, of getting fired. Now, I don't believe it, but you hear it daily. I wish propaganda could be squelched, as it causes disunity. As ever, your friend.—C. T., Long Beach, Calif.

Workers Now Have 'Greater Faith in Their Unions'

Editor, People's World:

The labor conditions in this country are more unique than ever before in the history of unionism.

There is nothing new in the struggle that is now going on between the two great social forces that are struggling for supremacy, nor is there anything new in the bitterness of the struggle. The unions have greater numbers and power than ever before, but, what is of more importance, they have greater audacity. They are now demanding what yesterday would have been the impossible.

Formerly they went to Congress with hat in hand, begging favors from their superiors. Today they go to that same body as equals and make demands as a matter of right and not as matters of favor.

Formerly, the unions made many and frequent demands, more for the purpose of keeping up their courage, like a boy whistling in the dark, than with any expectation that the demands would be granted. Now demands are made with confidence and peremptorily.

There has been a pronounced change in the mental attitude of the workers towards their jobs and their employers; a change that indicates a greater faith in their unions, a more exalted appreciation of their importance as citizens and as workers, and a more earnest determination to obtain the better living conditions that our mechanical equipment makes available, but a change that bodes no good to the profit system or its beneficiaries.—Frank Simpson, San Diego, Calif.

Hitler Propaganda Over the Air Waves

Editor, People's World:

I have tuned in KFRC on numerous occasions and have failed so far to ever hear a broadcast that has anything of interest or benefit to the American people.

After listening to pro-Fascist commentators on both United States and foreign affairs, I listened this morning (9:30 P. W. T.) to Philip Steains' newscast. He stated his dispatch on European fronts came from Berlin, and he gave no others.

Does Hitler own the Mutual Broadcasting Company or have it leased for his propaganda? I can see no other excuse for it being on the air.—James A. Ford, Oroville, Calif.

All Poll Taxes Help the Axis

Editor, People's World:

Attention all Texans:

With a hundred gallons of out-door advertising, stencils and paint brushes. And two lines—"All poll taxes help the Axis, and so does Dies of Texas" (taken from "Dies Makes It Hard On Texas," by Leon Martin of Long Beach).

To be used from one end of Texas to the other, we should then be able to have better Congressmen elected from Texas.—An ex-Texan and Veteran of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade—Preston Hill, Long Beach, Calif.

Exhibit-7

Hear Ed Robbin
People's World Radio
Commentator—KFOX 6:45

PEOPLE'S DAILY WORLD

Unity for Victory Over Hitlerism

Buy War Savings Bonds

Vol. 5, No. 118. Entered as Second Class Matter at the Postoffice at San Francisco, Calif., under the Act of March 3, 1879. WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, 1912 Price Five Cents

DEMAND FOR 2ND FRONT STIRS BRITISH COMMONS

Charging Red Cavalry Captures Vital Town

World Front

Road to Early Victory Now Appears Clear

By JOHN PITTMAN
People's World Foreign Editor

THE strategy by means of which the whole Axis can be defeated is now becoming clear to everyone.

1—A second front against Hitler in western Europe to destroy the MAIN concentration of Axis military might this year, in 1942.

2—Simultaneously, in 1942, offensive operations with limited aims in the Far East—the aims to be conditioned by the extent of Allied military power. Presumably, like the Soviet winter offensive, they would not envision complete victory over Japan this year, but only the establishment of bases, the destruction of Japanese forces, the mobilization of allies, the advance to positions from which the all-out effort against Japan could be launched after disposal of Hitler in Europe.

3—After defeat of Germany, the all-out united offensive against Japan.

From all accounts, this would seem to be the "global" strategy that promises a United Nations' victory over the Axis, possibly no later than 1943.

Though neither the second front in Europe nor the limited offensive in the Far East has yet matured, events indicate that with the growth of greater political power of the anti-Fascist masses, such developments may materialize.

Three Big Dangers

FASCIST Japan undoubtedly is aware of these possibilities, and will certainly act to prevent their fulfillment.

Consequently, we may expect some early Japanese move, sudden and powerful, in an effort to prevent establishment of the second front in Europe by causing a major diversion of Allied forces to the Far East.

Simultaneously, we may expect the lose-the-war gang of Axis allies and sympathizers in this country to utilize knockdown-and-drag-out political tactics in an effort to kill the move for a second front.

The move by the Japanese, of course, will have to be met with steel and fire, while the move by the Axis-sympathizers will require a political counter-offensive by the anti-Fascist masses.

This raises acute problems for us, and there is no gainsaying that the situation may be complicated and serious.

But there is another threat to the "global" strategy even more dangerous than the immediate threat of a major Japanese diversion.

This is the considerable preparation being made by Fascist Japan to forestall the limited offensive in the Far East upon which the early termination of the war depends.

Tokio Not Inactive

SOME hint of this preparation was given us recently by Tokio herself.

It consisted of the announcement that Tokio has decided to introduce compulsory military service in Korea, a Japanese colony with about 23,000,000 people.

This move follows other Japanese measures to mobilize the manpower of Asia for the Nipponese war machine, among which may be cited the recent institution of voluntary enlistments in Formosa, forced labor enlistments in Manchukuo, and the building of puppet armies in Manchukuo and the regions "controlled" by the Nanking puppet regime.

At the same time, Japanese fascism hastens to plunder the conquered territories and convert their resources to its advantage.

If, as foreign correspondents cabled from Lisbon this week, the conquest of Europe brought Germany's monopolists a plunder estimated at $36,000,000,000—equivalent to the whole cost of the Reich's rearmament program—the Japanese are losing no time to gorge themselves on the rich loot of the Far East.

The Necessary Prelude

HOWEVER, Japan's success in plundering the Far East and building up a super-economic and military organization depends on its ability to carry through the peaceful exploitation of resources and to use the labor of the native peoples.

Conversely, the possibilities for a successful limited offensive by the United Nations depend upon their ability to prevent this peaceful exploitation of Far Eastern resources and use of native labor.

How can this be done if the native peoples have no reason to believe they will gain nothing more from a United Nations victory than what they already have under Japanese domination?

Obviously, it can't be done — at least not this year.

Thus, the situation calls for a POLITICAL PREPARATION for the limited military offensive in the Far East.

Guerrilla warfare against the Japanese, the refusal to give or sell them commodities, the refusal to work for them willingly and efficiently—none of these things are possible unless the peoples of the Far East actually are convinced that they have a stake in an Allied victory.

Mere words won't convince them; the situation requires the establishment of sovereign governments-in-exile, the fullest possible aid to China, the reopening of the India negotiations, and a brutal frontal attack on race prejudice.

CHAPLIN SPEAKS

'Second Front!' 10,000 Shout

SAN FRANCISCO, May 19.—Charlie Chaplin, the great actor and film genius, stopped the show last night with a dramatic and emotional appeal for immediate action by the United States and Britain to open a second front in Europe.

More than 10,000 people in the Civic Auditorium, attending a Russian War Relief rally, rose and cheered and echoed Chaplin's plea with shouts: "Second front! . . . NOW!"

After a tribute to the "glorious fight they are putting up at Kharkov," and an appeal for direct and material aid to the Russians, Chaplin said:

"We must do something more. America doesn't want other people to fight its battles. America is dying to get into this fight.

"This is a great and tense moment. I believe if we support Russia now the war can be ended perhaps before Christmas.

"While the Germans were at Kerch, Timoshenko was at Kharkov . . .

"The Germans hate two fronts. Now I say, let us have a second front! That's not my idea. That's the instinct of the people!"

And the house came down!

Chaplin skipped a Hollywood premiere of the reissue of his old classic, "The Gold Rush," to come to San Francisco and pinch hit at the rally for former Ambassador Joseph E. Davies, who had been scheduled to speak but was prevented from appearing when confined to the hospital by his doctor.

Dudley Field Malone, the veteran liberal lawyer and one of the earliest advocates of diplomatic recognition for Soviet Russia in this country, read a prepared text of Davies' speech.

But it was Chaplin whose warmth and sincere entreaty for military action in Europe who evoked the deepest response of the audience. At his suggestion, a mass telegram was drafted, with audience participation, to President Roosevelt. It read:

"Dear Mr. President:

"Twelve thousand people at a meeting in San Francisco tonight requested me to wire you this message in their name:

"'Hitler hates two fronts.

"'Russian War Relief means reinforcements and reinforcements means a British and American western front now.'

"Most respectfully,
"Charles Chaplin."

Like his films, Chaplin's speech was waged on two fronts—
(Continued on page 4, column 5)

War Unity Slate Wins In San Jose

Supporters of Administration Trounce Foes

SAN JOSE, May 19.—Progressive candidates running on a war unity platform today had soundly defeated the Anti-labor Bradley-Watson slate in San Jose city elections.

Attorney Raymond Callighan, progressive running for the four-year term on the council, polled 7831 votes to decisively whip his opponent, O. T. Peterson, insurance agent. For the two year term, Dr. Earl Campbell of San Jose State College defeated Charles Lightston, parcel delivery service operator, by a vote of 8000 to 5308.

Peterson and Lightston were backed by Councilman Clark Bradley, self styled city reformer, and by George "One Per Cent" Watson, who is notorious for organizing reactionary employer associations and who purchased The Independent, the unofficial Bradley organ.

The Watson-Bradley slate announced they were definitely out to dump the city administration, which would disrupt the vital civilian defense council, and if it had been successful in electing its two men, would have had a majority on the city council.

Rossi to Speed General Transfer

SAN FRANCISCO, May 19.—Mayor Angelo J. Rossi today said he would seek a universal transfer system for all local streetcars and busses without waiting for completion of any plan to purchase the Market Street Railway.

The board of supervisors finance committee today voted a demand for outright purchase of the private company. Instead of Rossi's seven-year payment plan, and a universal six-cent fare rather than Rossi's plan for a seven-cent tariff.

(Earlier details on Page 3.)

Nazi Sub Machine-guns Crew of Norse Tanker

BARRANQUILLA, Colombia, May 19.—After lining-up crew members on their doomed tanker, a German U-boat commander opened machine-gun fire on them and then set fire to the ship, eight survivors of a Norwegian ship related today.

The survivors, two of them critically wounded, were flown here from Carrizal where they first touched land. Twenty-six members of the crew are still missing.

Vote on FSA Camps Due

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Whether Farm Security Administration's celebrated migrant camps, now vital for the Food for Victory program, are maintained, will be settled in a Senate vote this week on the camp appropriation.

"Business as usual" killed the camp appropriation totally in the House, on the theory that it was "non-defense spending."

In the Senate, a committee report provides $1,400,000 for the camps, although the regular budget has been approximately $4,500,000 per year.

Senators Sheridan Downey (D., Calif.) and Claude Pepper (D., Fla.), from states vitally concerned with the maintenance of the camps, announced they will conduct a vigorous fight from the Senate floor for the full budget sum of $4,500,000.

FSA has 13 camps located in strategic locations in agricultural areas of California, including the famous "Grapes of Wrath" country.

Mexican Labor War Cry Grows

MEXICO CITY, May 19.—Demands for war against the Axis were intensified today with the petitioning of President Avila Camacho by the Confederation of Mexican Workers' top committee, urging declaration of hostilities against Germany, Italy and Japan.

In addition to this formal plea by the national industrial committee of CMT, the labor organization offered the Mexican Army the services of at least 20,000 men from its trained military units.

Foreign Minister Ezequiel Padilla's ultimatum to Germany, Italy and Japan, which followed the sinking of the Mexican tanker Potrero Del Llano off the Florida coast last Wednesday, expires Thursday. The Permanent Commission of Congress bitterly denounced Axis "piracy" and called on the people to hold "meetings of protest."

Quezon Sets Up Filipino Government-in-Exile

WASHINGTON, May 19.—President Manuel Quezon of the Philippines Commonwealth today announced he had set up his nation's government-in-exile here to handle "matters of action."

Quezon explained the functions of the provisional government necessarily will be limited by lack of direct contact with the commonwealth. He paid high tribute to Captain Bulkeley, PT-boat commander, for transferring him to the island of Negros while the Japanese were bombing almost without interruption.

Nazis Fight Desperately to Hold Kharkov

By The World Foreign Editor

Red cavalry charged over a pontoon bridge replacing one the retreating Germans had burned and captured an important town on the Kharkov front yesterday.

The cavalry represented a curious mixture of old and new methods in this all-out war, for they carried anti-tank rifles, anti-aircraft guns, mortars and machine guns, and their advance was protected by a swarm of Soviet planes roaring overhead, bombing and strafing the ground ahead of the horses.

The Germans wanted the town so badly they tried to recapture it with a charge of their own, by a column of tanks, but lost 17 tanks without regaining the position.

The Nazis are wild over the prospect of losing Kharkov and the country around it, and with that losing their best chance for a spring offensive. They are throwing into a most desperate resistance even untrained reserves. These are boys just conscripted, and old factory workers, etc. [illegible] from Germany's conquered territories or her allies can take their places. To stiffen these ranks, naval soldiers and airmen fighting as infantry shock troops have been found on the Kharkov front.

German counter-attacks are spearheaded by fleets of 50 to 100 tanks, and when the tanks were shot to pieces or set afire, the infantry behind them fans out and dies miserably under a hail of bullets.

RED TANK COLUMNS

Advancing Red Army tank columns, cavalry and infantry, swarm around and isolate these counter-attacking forces, as well as remnants of the Nazi defense lines. Tanks and bombs wipe out the trapped men, and Soviet planes hover around to attack German planes seeking to drop food or ammunition.

The Soviet Air Force controls the skies around Kharkov.

About the fighting in the Crimea the Soviet Information Bureau yesterday said only:

"On the Kerch Peninsula fighting continued in the area of Kerch," indicating that the Nazis are meeting trouble in their "battle of annihilation."

130 MILE FRONT

But all signs indicated an approaching crisis in the battle for Kharkov, which has now grown in magnitude until the struggle for the city itself occupies only one quarter of a 130-mile front.

Kharkov city has become the fulcrum of a conflict that is already deciding the fate of the Donets Basin, and probably of all the Ukraine west of the Dnieper and quite possibly of the Crimea, too.

With such stakes, the fury of the combat and Nazi commanders' disregard for losses grow hourly.

How long the fighting will continue on these lines was not apparent yesterday, but the break through sheer loss of men and machines could come at any time.

The German headquarters is clearly not following the tactics of
(Continued on page 4, column 7)

New Red Army Reserves Head for Front Lines

THESE MARCHING MEN are part of the millions of troops trained by the Soviet Union for the great battles now taking place.

Chinese in Grave Peril As Nippon Drive Gains

By The World Foreign Editor

General Douglas MacArthur announced yesterday the probable sinking of two more Japanese transports at Koepang, Timor Island, and the defeat of the biggest Japanese aerial force to attack Port Moresby thus far in the war, but these successes were offset by the grave peril to China represented in a major Nipponese offensive.

The peril of the United States' great ally was disclosed in an urgent appeal from Chungking for swift Allied aid against the Japanese.

The Chungking appeal said the Japanese were driving across the Shan States of eastern Burma and have seized two more important cities in Chekiang Province.

OUTLOOK GRAVE

The Chinese government spokesman said China's outlook is "very grave" and that the Nipponese appear to be on the verge of an all-out offensive against China.

It was officially acknowledged that in eastern China below Shanghai, the Japanese have occupied Chuhi, 30 miles south of Hangchow, and Chenghsien on the Tsao Ek River, 80 miles southeast of Hangchow. These are the first major cities occupied by the Japanese in their new campaign in Chekiang Province.

NEED HELP

The Chungking spokesman declared:

"We need all possible help from our friends. They must send their help to China with utmost urgency. Otherwise they will have to pay double and triple for every consideration."

He warned that the Japanese were also throwing new reinforcements into eastern Burma in order to wipe out pockets of resistance which threaten to disrupt Japan's time-table.

But Chungking reported that the Japanese drive into Yunnan Province had been halted temporarily along the banks of the Salween River. One Japanese column has been driven back to Lungling, 41 miles inside the border.

Chinese units were also said to be attacking the Japanese-held city of Tengyueh, 40 miles northwest of Lungling, and Chungking announced that Paoshan, 100 miles inside the China frontier, was "out of danger."

500 NIPPON PLANES

The Chungking dispatch said 500 Japanese planes are now operating in the Burma area and the enemy's land troops in Burma have been further reinforced—probably for an all-out invasion of China. The Chungking spokesman said China principally needed airplanes to counter the enemy's aerial superiority. He estimated that the Japanese forces of [illegible] in Chekiang Province have been reinforced and are now vastly greater.

The report from General MacArthur's headquarters in Australia said 34 heavy bombers attacked Port Moresby Monday in an effort to relieve pressure by Allied [illegible] against Japanese bases. It was the 52nd and most determined Japanese raid on Port Moresby. [illegible] American fighter planes drove off the raiders, downing one bomber, damaging three, and damaging three Zero fighters.

The number of planes engaged strengthened belief the Japanese had received strong reinforcements at their Lae and Rabaul bases.

Plans Are Drafted For Shipyard 'Town'

Maritime Commission Gives Go-Ahead Signal To Survey for Building Homes For Prospective Marin Ship Builders

By JOHN BROMAN

SAN FRANCISCO, May 19.—The web spun by San Francisco real estate sharks to thwart public housing for workers at the new Sausalito shipyard being built by W. A. Bechtel Company's Marin Shipbuilding Division, is in process of being struck down.

Marin Shipbuilding revealed today that, on request of the U. S. Maritime Commission, it had employed the architects' firm of Blanchard, Maher and Ward to make a fresh, comprehensive survey and master plan for a new city of [illegible] people in Waldo Valley, adjacent to the mushrooming shipyard.

Tentative plans call for a city of 2000 homes and [illegible] dormitory units, probably of the demountable type to permit flexible use and removal later if desired.

REALTORS BALK

The San Francisco Real Estate Board has been fighting such a project long and close, asserting no public housing should be built anywhere in the Bay Area until [illegible] alleged vacancies had been rented in the city.

H. W. Von Morpurgo, housing and transportation manager for Marin Shipbuilding, today torpedoed these assertions with an outline of cogent reasons for the Waldo homes project.

"Our experience with war production plants in congested areas shows transportation and housing troubles, resulting in major personnel turnover and absenteeism," Von Morpurgo told The People's World. "In non-congested, non-urban areas, where war plants have been constructed with homes for the workers within walking distance, production is higher, the safety record is better, efficiency is better, stability is better."

He cited the Bechtel Company's check on the Real Estate Board's vacancy figure last October which revealed only [illegible] housing units under $40 monthly rental, of which only [illegible] were in areas one hour's traveling time from Sausalito.

FIGURES ANALYZED

Of these [illegible] units, he said, 38 per cent were only one or two rooms each, and 46 per cent were in apartment buildings.

"These figures tell the story," said Von Morpurgo. "Seventy to seventy-five per cent of our applicants are family men. They need decent homes to live in. We know there is a war to be won, yet we have a deep sense of social responsibility about things.

"Housing adjacent to our Sausalito shipyard would improve production and would be much more socially desirable than having them live in San Francisco."

Many of the [illegible] housing units were substandard, he said.

EXPANSION

He further cited the fact that 80,000 new war workers will be in the Bay Area this year, that 130 Federal and state agencies in San Francisco are expanding. There
(Continued on page 4, column 1)

Seattle Lumber, Metal Unions Urge 2nd Front

SEATTLE, May 19.—An offensive now against the Nazis was urged by key unions in this war production center as the critical days of spring unleash new struggles on the European battlefront.

The Seattle Metal Trades Council, representing more than [illegible] workers in war production here, have urged a second front against Hitler, according to Fred Kruse, secretary.

Both northern Washington and Southern Washington district councils of the CIO International Woodworkers of America in recent conventions called for a second front to insure victory for the United Nations. More than 10,000 loggers and sawmill workers are represented in the two Washington areas.

Building Service Employes AFL Local 6 joined in urging offensive action now to crush Hitler this year and liberate the enslaved nations of Europe.

The Spokane local of the Washington Old Age Pension Union, according to L. W. Elder, greeted the heroic struggles of the Russian people on the Eastern front and called for action by Britain and the United States to nip Hitler's spring offensive in the bud.

Allies Given Huge Edge Over Nazis

LONDON, May 19.—Demands for opening a second front with a "great attack on the enemy in the west" and an invasion that will "go through to stay" echoed in the House of Commons today following arrival in North Ireland of an American Expeditionary Force in one of the greatest convoys on record.

At the same time, a military observer declared that the balance of military power in western Europe has now shifted to the Allies favor, making it possible to plan on an offensive with at least 20 divisions [illegible] men.

"For the first time since the outbreak of the war," said this observer, "the German general staff finds its armies outnumbered on both east and west.

"As a result, in the war's third spring, the Germans are faced with Russian, American and British armies three times the size of the Allied forces opposite them in May, 1940."

FAVORABLE FACTORS

Other factors favoring an invasion now in this observer's opinion, were:

1—The intensive training of Canadian and British armies for attack.

2—The accumulation of air strength.

3—The prospect of further American reinforcements.

4—The gradual deterioration of Nazi spearheads such as the highly-trained dive-bomber pilots and the mechanized and motorized divisions which helped to overrun eight countries in the first two years of the war.

ATTLEE HEDGES

At the same time, Dominions Secretary Clement Attlee told the House of Commons that the possibility of opening the western front "is in our minds," but that "every move on the board is conditioned by transport problems."

The question had been put to Attlee by former Minister Without Portfolio Arthur Greenwood.

"What the people wish to know is that the government is determined to deliver a great attack on the enemy in the west," said Greenwood.

He declared the British people are insistent on action "to give the Soviet Union ever increasing and powerful aid" and also "to take the initiative against Hitler in territories overrun by his panzer divisions."

'IN OUR MINDS'

Attlee's reply to this was as follows:

"You may be sure that possibility is in our minds and that it is in the minds of the German high command. The matter of sea transport is a constant anxiety. There is no need to remind the government that this is a tender spot.

"With the best will in the world we cannot always get the forces we want to the place we desire at the time we wish."

Attlee also mentioned the conflict in the Pacific, declaring "we are doing all we can to strengthen our forces in India."

STRENGTH GROWS

"Every month [illegible] our strength," he added. "Every month gives us more cause for believing our position will steadily improve and that in due course we shall change from the defensive, which we still have to hold in many areas, to the offensive."

One Laborite M. P., John H. Martin, suggested that a round-table war conference be held in Ireland by President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin. Martin declared something would have to be done to create closer unity with the Soviet Union.

However, the demand for immediate action mounted rapidly among the British population as thousands of American soldiers filled Northern Ireland invasion training stations.

BRING ARMS

The Americans brought their own light and medium tanks, big guns, gun carriers, jeeps and trucks to join the British army in an invasion of the German-held continent under
(Continued on page 4, column 6)

Exhibit - 8

HANK GOWDY

In There Trying For Uncle Sam

By SCORER

The tall, lean, red-headed ball player who hits fungoes to the Cincinnati Reds during fielding practice is Hank Gowdy. He wears glasses now, and coaches at first base during the game, and he's Manager Bill McKechnie's right-hand man.

Twenty-five years ago, he was slimmer, leaner, but otherwise not much changed. And just about a quarter century ago, in May of 1917, he was signing up for the other duration. He was the first baseball player to quit the diamond for the battlefields of France. At the height of his career—he had caught for the championship Boston Braves in 1914—he doffed the mask and chest protector, and donned khaki.

And he fought. He was in plenty of action "over there"; his government rewarded him by promoting him to a sergeant's rank before he returned to these United States.

HELPS THE YOUNG

Today, Hank Gowdy is a symbol of the older generation's determination to help the younger generation win this global war against Nazism.

"I can't go in there and fight this time—I'm too old," says Sergeant Hank, as we stand in front of the Reds' dugout at the Polo Grounds before Saturday's game. "But I can do my bit in teaching the youngsters what the war means and how baseball, in common with all other sports and the movies and the theater, can and must do its part for victory."

"I'd like to see the war end this year—in 1942. It can end quickly if we in the United States keep working hard to send more and more supplies to Russia and China. The Russians have been bearing the brunt of the fighting and we've got to see they win. For it's there that the decision will be made."

"Do you think a second front in western Europe will help?"

"By all means," Gowdy replied. "We must have a second front as soon as possible."

Sitting on the dugout steps, rubbing a bat between his legs, Hank told how he is working to help the victory. "I speak a great deal to youth groups," he said. "I tell them what this war means, and I try to prove to them that baseball really plays a greater part than merely offering diversion in these troubled times. We in baseball are helping prepare tens of thousands of boys for service to their country. For the major leagues are really a center for the organization of thousands of teams from coast to coast.

"And the principles of organized baseball, as I have seen them here on the field, help not only in building young bodies, but in self-discipline, quick thinking, development of the competitive spirit, and in analyzing one's opponent. Baseball has done much to prepare young America for this test, and the spirit of victory which crowns each baseball game and each baseball season is a part of the nature of every one of our young men who have played baseball, whether as amateurs, sand-lotters or professionals."

DO MORE

At "fathers and sons" club meetings, at army camps, and fraternal organizations will old Hank has spoken.

"I tell them one other thing," he said as the bell rang for the end of the practice session. "It's true that baseball is doing much for army and navy relief, for the Bat and Ball Funds, and also for the recreation of millions of workers in defense plants. It must do everything necessary to win the war."

The players were crowding around. A band of Jones' Indians in their tribal costumes were gathering at home plate to do ceremonial dances. Girls in the trim uniforms of the American Women's Volunteer Service lined up for a ... pre-game appeal for defense stamps.

"Excuse me," Hank said. "I've got to go." He grasped my hand, and held it firmly. "Son, we've got to win this war first, last and all the time!" He turned to the ball players: "Get in there, boys," he told the Redlegs. "On your toes today ... Let's win this game!"

In Vain

JOHNNY MIZE ... the Giants' first baseman, but recently recovered from an injured shoulder, batting the ball out of the park on Monday, but his team was snowed under by the St. Louis Cardinals, 14 to 4.

BASEBALL SCORES

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

STANDINGS OF THE CLUBS

	Won	Lost	Pct.	G.B.
Los Angeles	25	15	.625	...
Seattle	23	18	.561	2½
San Diego	26	21	.553	2½
Sacramento	21	19	.525	4
Oakland	21	20	.512	4½
Hollywood	21	25	.457	7
San Francisco	16	23	.410	8½
Portland	16	26	.381	10

NATIONAL LEAGUE

RESULTS MONDAY

St. Louis 14, New York 4.
Brooklyn 4, Chicago 1.
Cincinnati-Boston, postponed
(Only games scheduled.)

STANDINGS OF THE CLUBS

	Won	Lost	Pct.	G.B.
Brooklyn	24	8	.750	...
Boston	17	15	.531	7
Pittsburgh	18	16	.529	7
St. Louis	16	15	.516	7½
New York	16	17	.485	8½
Cincinnati	14	16	.467	9
Chicago	14	18	.438	10
Philadelphia	9	23	.281	15

AMERICAN LEAGUE

RESULTS MONDAY

Boston 4, Detroit 2.
Cleveland 7, Philadelphia 4.
Chicago 7, Washington 5.
New York-St. Louis, postponed.

STANDINGS OF THE CLUBS

	Won	Lost	Pct.	G.B.
New York	20	8	.800	...
Cleveland	21	10	.677	...
Detroit	19	15	.559	3½
Boston	16	13	.552	4
St. Louis	13	20	.394	9
Washington	13	19	.387	9
Chicago	12	19	.387	9
Philadelphia	13	21	.382	9½

FELLER AND PAIGE IN MOUND DUEL

CHICAGO, May 19.—Bob Feller and Satchell Paige, America's best speedball artists, will renew their pitching duel Sunday when Dizzy Dean's major league all-stars and the Kansas City Monarchs, Negro champs, meet at Wrigley Field here.

Feller, the majors' top hurler before he left the Cleveland Indians for the Navy, and Paige, one of baseball's best pitchers but barred from the big leagues because he's a Negro, have met twice before.

The Negro ace beat Feller twice at Los Angeles in 1939, causing Sailor Bob to declare:

"He's tops. I can take lessons from him every day in the week."

Dean, who's no piker himself, will start in the box and then yield to Feller. Dizzy, when in his prime, also succumbed to Paige on a Pacific Coast tour, losing four of six games.

Feller, granted special leave from a Rhode Island naval station, will donate his pay from the tilt to the Navy Relief fund.

JOE LOUIS

ARMY SENDS HIM ON MORALE TOUR

WASHINGTON, May 19.—By popular demand of America's boys in khaki, Private Joe Louis Barrows is going on a "personal appearance" tour of Army camps, giving exhibition bouts against sparring partners, with admission for soldiers only.

The Army's Special Service Division of the 2nd Corps Area made this announcement in New York yesterday, while here in Washington Army heads indicated that exhibition bouts will be all the ring fighting for the great Negro champion until the war's over.

Joe's tour, arranged by Colonel H. Clay Supiee, will cover military camps and forts on the East Coast, opening next week at Fort Monmouth and Fort Dix and continuing at Mitchel Field and Camp Upton.

TO COACH TEAM

In addition to this morale tour, which Joe eagerly accepted, the great heavyweight will also coach the boxing team at Camp Upton in preparation for a tournament with boxers at Mitchel Field.

The demand among the soldiers for a glimpse of Joe has been so great that the morale officers of the area were compelled to arrange the tour, although Louis himself had never asked for anything but the ordinary soldier's lot.

Tens of thousands of soldiers will therefore see and cheer the anti-Fascist champion.

MESSAGE TO JEWS

Another New York dispatch showed that Joe knows what this war is all about.

To the Jewish Conference for Russian War Relief in New York City, the champion sent a very large cash contribution and the terse message, hard-hitting as the celebrated Louis right-cross to the jaw:

"Anything you do for the Jewish people is good for me and my people."

On Louis' future fighting career, Army officials here indicated a cool pose toward the idea of his defending his heavyweight championship this summer, giving Promoter Mike Jacobs a broad hint as to the situation the other day.

The Army indicated they thought Louis would best utilize his great talent by giving exhibitions in the many training camps over the country, and in between such bouts diligently continuing his training for the battlefield.

ARMY TO JACOBS

Army officials told Jacobs they felt that it is time for Louis and all lesser prize fighters in the service to settle down to soldiering, that there is a war on and that there has been no sign that the national morale would be buoyed up by a heavyweight championship fight.

Jacobs recently tried unsuccessfully to get some of the War Department top men to make a decision on a Louis-Pastor outdoor show, but was unable to get any definite word.

The promoter told them such a show would draw in the neighborhood of $600,000, of which the Emergency Relief Fund would get about $150,000, and also said that Private Louis needed the fight to meet his income tax obligations.

MORE ON HOUSING

(Continued from Page One)

would be no reason, he said, to think that Marin shipworkers would be able to get all the 3200 units, even if they were all still available.

As for the housing project planning, Von Marpurgo said the work was being rushed.

"We did think the work ought to be done by National Housing Agency," he said. "But it has no money and no legislation to give it money passed as yet by Congress. And it has a low priority rating.

"The Maritime Commission has plenty of money and it has an A-1-A priority rating.

"Donald Lawrence, in charge of housing and transportation for the Maritime Commission, was out here and told us to go ahead with the survey on grounds the housing is vital to the ships program.

"When our survey is done, we will submit it to the Maritime Commission, and it will either refer us to the duly constituted housing authorities, or it will agree with Mr. Lawrence and say it's a Maritime Commission job."

The surveying architects are working with Mrs. Mary Rahlmann Gilkey, secretary of the Marin County Planning Commission; Charles Land, consultant thereon; Cary Cleora, executive director, and Carl Gromme, senior architect, Marin County Housing Authority.

Preliminary estimates indicate population of the new city would reach 20,000 before the end of the year, when 12,000 shipyard workers are to be working in Sausalito.

Of the 12,000 workers, Marin Shipbuilding estimates 2000 will come from San Francisco residents, 500 from Marin residents and the rest from "immigrants."

Most of the 3200 new workers will probably be housed in the Waldo project.

A hospital and business area would be included in this new project.

SSPC

Rockefeller, Downey Greet Victory Meet

LOS ANGELES, May 19.—Greetings continue to pour in from all over the nation as the Spanish-Speaking People's Congress prepares to open its two-day Victory Convention with a mass meeting at the Embassy Auditorium on Friday night, May 22.

The convention proper will be held Saturday and Sunday, May 23 and 24.

Among the latest to convey well-wishes is U. S. Senator Sheridan Downey, who writes Miss Josephine Fierro de Bright, secretary of the congress:

"Will you convey to your delegates my sincere greetings and compliments and my hope that your convention will be most successful in its deliberations."

Senator Downey goes on to express his appreciation for the "very fine work that is being done by your group in California in the interests of national and hemispherical defense and solidarity."

Another to greet the convention is Nelson A. Rockefeller, coordinator of Inter-American Affairs for the Office of Emergency Management, who writes: "I wish you success in your efforts to unite more effectively the Spanish-speaking people of California."

STAR-STUDDED PROGRAM

Meanwhile, preparations have gone forward for the mass meeting at the Embassy Auditorium Friday night, which will have as its main speaker Governor Culbert L. Olson.

In addition to Olson, the star-studded lineup includes Edward Vandeleur, secretary of the AFL State Federation of Labor; Harry Bridges, CIO regional director; Lieutenant Governor Ellis E. Patterson; State Senator Robert W. Kenny; Rodolfo Salazar, Mexican consul; and Monsignor T. J. O'Dwyer.

Entertainment will be provided by screen stars Katherine de Mille, Patricia Morrison and Gale Sondergaard and Mexican talent from the Club La Bamba, Zarape and Caliente.

Members of the Women's Ambulance and Defense Corps and the California state guard will act as a color guard.

MORE ON CHAPLIN

(Continued from Page One)

humor and deep and sincere sympathy.

Excusing himself as "very much of a recluse," who was frightened at appearing before an audience in the capacity of orator, Chaplin then reassured his listeners.

"My instincts are in the right place. Russia is the aggressive front line of democracy. We in America, we in England, we all over the world should concentrate on that front line now. I know well if we concentrate on that front line now, the Pacific, that miniature front, will collapse like a house of cards."

Both Davies' written speech and Chaplin's remarks assailed attempts to frighten the American people against giving aid to Russia because of the "bogey of communism."

THAT BOGEY MAN

Chaplin spoke disparagingly of those who say, "The Russians are putting up a great fight, but they're Communists."

"I think it's about time we got rid of that bogey man," he said.

"People say they are Godless men. Any country, any people who can fight for an ideal like they have been fighting, I say they approximate Godliness.

"They must live eternally in their souls. Again I say, they approximate God and God will understand for He is not interested in techniques."

And again there came a roar from the crowd ...

"There's one thing we've got to concentrate on now and that is to eliminate Hitler and his gang right now," Chaplin resumed.

He then said, smiling, that he for one was not afraid of the eventuality of communism.

"I can live on $25,000 a year," he quipped.

"I am not a politician," he continued. "I'm a humanitarian. I'm for the small people, for the unimportant people of the world, and I am convinced that Russia is for the small people."

Davies' speech assailed those who would disrupt "unity of our war effort and mutual cooperation with our Allies," which he deemed the cornerstones of victory.

Of those who raise the fear of post-war "communism" to discourage cooperative effort, Davies said:

"That is just plain bunk. It is as unintelligent as it is unpatriotic and un-American.

"Our first vital job is to prevent ourselves and the world from becoming engulfed and overwhelmed by the might and terror of Mussolini, Hitler and Hirohito.

"The production promised the Soviet Union has been produced and is being delivered. Tanks and planes in great numbers are beginning to roll off the assembly lines."

Davies said that Hitler is banking everything on an attempt for victory this year, knowing that if he cannot win now, he will be licked when American economic and military might reaches its peak.

COLLECTION TAKEN

A collection of $10,707.79 was taken up from the floor, and this added to the gate receipts provided close to $30,000 for Russian War Relief.

The Russian-American Society presented the meeting with $3845, to which was added the following contributions: Lettish Society, $117; Esthonian Club, $125; Caucasian Workers of California, 265; Lithuanian Society $50.

Other large contributions were as follows:

International Workers Order, $1,143.46; Serbian Orthodox Church of Oakland, $366.30; Miscellaneous Employes Union Local 110 (AFL), $250; International Ladies Garment Workers Union Local 8 (AFL), $100 and the Potrero Hill Workers Club, $200.

On the stage were the diplomatic representatives of the Soviet Union, Great Britain, Norway, Free France, Denmark, Poland, Greece, Czechoslovakia, Belgium and China.

Lieutenant H. S. Schlesser appeared as a personal representative of Vice Admiral John W. Greenslade, commandant of the 12th Naval District.

The captain of the Soviet ship, now in the harbor awaiting the supplies which will be purchased with the money raised at last night's meeting, expressed his gratification at the meeting.

"It is a tribute to our country, to our people, to our heroic armies," he said. "It is a privilege and great honor for our ship to deliver safely all your gifts, your sympathy and your greetings to the Soviet Union."

Mayor Rossi delivered a brief parting speech to the audience. Tehudi Menuhin gave a brief violin recital of Russian favorites. John Garfield, the film star, read a letter from a Russian soldier to an American doughboy. The meeting was chaired by Joseph Thompson, local chairman of Russian War Relief, Inc., sponsor of the meeting.

F. R. LIBELER JAILED

LOS ANGELES, May 19.—David Rathbone, printer, today began serving a sentence of six months in jail and a $500 fine for libeling President Roosevelt in a pamphlet and in a letter to the unsavory committee on un-American activities.

GOOD NEIGHBORS

MONTEVIDEO, May 19.—A group of Uruguayan citizens has announced they would ... magazines of sport to all United States warships arriving here.

To Face Trial for Murder

FINN SCHEFSTAD ... surrenders to New Orleans police

LUNDEBERG SUIT

Witness Surrenders To Face Murder Trial

SAN FRANCISCO, May 19.—Word was received here by Sailors Union of the Pacific members suing their secretary Harry Lundeberg for accounting of $150,000 that one of the witnesses in the case, Finn Schefstad, has surrendered on a murder charge in New Orleans.

Schefstad had been arrested in California, but released on bail, along with others charged with the murder of Philip Carey, National Maritime Union organizer, in New Orleans in 1939. He is to go on trial along with Nuland Dean, Eugene Nobles and Joe Schreiber before Parish Judge A. Charbonnet in New Orleans at an early date.

Though "hiding out" for months and declaring themselves penniless, the defendants have through mysterious sources procured the services of six high priced attorneys.

Against this array of legal talent the prosecution is to be assisted by a special prosecutor, Hugh M. Wilkinson, a prominent attorney in Louisiana, representing the Carey family.

Schefstad and others of the defendants were made witnesses in the union members' suit against Lundeberg in an attempt to prove that part of the $150,000 was spent for murderous goon activities against Lundeberg's rivals.

PRICES

Western OPA Chief Warns Recalcitrants

LOS ANGELES, May 19.—Merchants who try to beat price freezing regulations and operate "black markets" similar to those in occupied Europe are going to get it in the neck, Harry Camp, Office of Price Administration director for seven Western states, predicted here today.

Such persons "undoubtedly will become former businessmen when the government revokes their licenses," Camp said as he arrived here to confer with the local OPA chief, Neil Petree.

"From 90 to 95 per cent of the people know the importance of price freezing and will cooperate," Camp said. "The small minority that won't will find that we have excellent teeth in our laws to deal with them. Black market dealers will be dealt with summarily."

After studying public reactions to price freezing in the Chicago area, the OPA found that people generally were "very favorable," according to Camp, who stated:

"The great majority are aware of price control and what it means. It stabilizes living conditions and will be the most important single factor reestablishing conditions after peace.

"The people know that living standards will be lowered by price control, but they realize also that standards will not decrease nearly as much as if inflation had set in.

"The price administration is determined that the price ceilings shall not be broken through.

"The plan is one of trial and error and adjustments must be made—but prices are frozen and adjustments must come in forthcoming economies and elimination of selling frills."

MORE ON RED ARMY

(Continued from Page One)

the Red Army when on the defensive last year, of conserving men, and abandoning territory when it had to. The reason probably is that taking the offensive and winning all this year is a matter of absolute necessity for Hitler—failure to do so means sure defeat, ability to do so may mean victory. And Kharkov is necessary for Hitler's offensive.

MOVING WESTWARD

The positions in the fighting were yesterday apparently about the same as the day before, except that the front moved slowly in towards Kharkov, slowly westward in the Krasnograd area. The character of the fighting was indicated mainly by descriptions of separate phases in the Moscow press, particularly the Red Army's newspaper Red Star.

An indication of new weapons used was the pictorial review of some of them released in New York papers last week (very inadequately reproduced in Pacific Coast newspapers).

These show the new Soviet mortars, four-wheeled light guns, that go right with the infantry and can be pulled or even carried by men. Lack of mortars was one weakness of the Red Army last year, and a special People's Commissariat was established by the Soviet government to remedy the matter. Apparently it succeeded, for dispatches from the front mention mortar fire particularly.

ANTI-TANK RIFLES

Likewise, front line dispatches speak of the Red Army infantry and cavalry going into battle carrying anti-tank rifles—not artillery. The rifles are so big that two men carry them in a kind of stretcher, they have very long barrels to gain terrific muzzle velocities and penetrative power, and apparently shoot a special armor-piercing, explosive bullet a little larger in caliber than the standard 7.62 mm (about .30 caliber) of the regular Russian service rifle.

The Stormovik, heavily armored, low-flying airplane which shoots a torpedo has been described. So has the Soviet very heavy "land battleship" or Klim Voroshilov tank.

Main changes in the tactics of this war on the Soviet side is the different method of meeting enemy tank charges. France did not meet them, and went down to defeat; tank charges were boasted as irresistible by the Nazis until they met the Red Army.

Last year the Red Army let the tanks charge right through the front lines, and shot them to pieces with artillery, blew them up with mines or bombed them from planes, sometimes many miles in the rear of the Soviet front lines, which meanwhile closed in and cut off the German infantry and motorized infantry following the tanks. Anti-tank brigades were kept far in the rear of the front. This method was standard with the U. S. Army last year, also.

NEW METHOD

The new development of the Red Army tactics against tanks seems to have been partly forced by a change in the German methods. Toward the end of last summer the Nazis lost so many tanks in these spectacular "break-through" stunts that they stopped, and began extremely close cooperation of tanks, infantry, artillery and planes. This operation in this spring's fighting seems to be extended to the point where infantry regularly is towed into battle by the tanks, the foot soldiers riding in trailers.

While the Germans continued to develop tactics in their way, the Red Army did so in its way, all front line troops now being so heavily equipped with portable mortars and anti-tank rifles that German tanks are stopped right at the front. If any break through at all, they are pocketed as close to the front as possible, and Soviet tanks anywhere in the vicinity turn upon them and wipe them out.

MORE ON LONDON

(Continued from Page One)

the offensive strategy of the American general staff.

The AEF was brought over by a great convoy composed of row on row and line after line of ships of all tonnages. Heavily escorted by United States warships, the convoy was unmolested on its trip across the Atlantic. As the ships approached Ireland, Nazi planes made their challenge, but were driven off by British planes operating hundreds of miles at sea.

Armored units and a considerable number of anti-tank units were observed. Equipment was put into operation as rapidly as it landed, and the troops were moved off to invasion training stations immediately.

Sacramento Jails Gricus, Speaks FOR All-Out War

SACRAMENTO, May 19.—Startling to residents of the state capital was the announcement today of a "free speech fight" in the old tradition.

Charles Gricus, Communist Party organizer here, had been refused a permit to speak in favor of all-out war effort to defeat Hitler.

Most Sacramentans didn't even know there was an anti-speaking ordinance on the statute books as for some time permits have been granted Gricus and others as a matter of course.

Gricus declared the ordinance a violation of the constitutional rights of free speech and announced he would rise to speak Sunday anyway.

He was arrested before uttering a dozen words, and brought before a police court judge, who rejected defense attorney Herbert Resner's motion to dismiss the case.

The judge said that he did not want to pass on the constitutionality of the ordinance, and preferred leaving that to a higher court. Appeal was immediately taken to the superior court, and a sentence by the police judge of $25 fine or 10 days imprisonment was suspended pending a decision.

★ FACTS AND OPINIONS ★

Letters from Our Readers

Is Being Caucasian Any Special Virtue?

Editor, People's World:

In a recent issue of your paper, there appeared an article in which it was stated by a Mr. Tom Cullen that Mexicans or persons of Mexican descent did not belong to the Caucasian, or white race.

Such a statement, of course you know, is not correct. For such a statement to appear in a paper having such a wide circulation among Latin American members of the CIO was ill-advised, to say the least. In the article Mr. Cullen criticized the town of Maywood for attempting to bar people not belonging to the Caucasian race from owning property in Maywood. The city authorities of Maywood did not state that Mexicans or persons of Mexican descent were not Caucasians and have assured us that they consider them as such.

In view of these circumstances may we have a printed explanation or retraction of Mr. Cullen's statements in said article.—League of United Latin American Citizens, Ernest Cruz, Hector Pelayo, Leo Montoya, of Public Relations Committee, Los Angeles.

* * *

Editor's Note:—As is known to all, The People's World is an indefatigable enemy of everything that divides the people in their struggle for progress, including racial chauvinism of any sort whatsoever, which as everyone else knows has, as a vile WHITE chauvinism, resulted widely in discrimination against persons of Mexican descent in this country. It has also served as an ideological basis for imperialist oppression in all Latin America.

We yield to nobody, therefore, in championing the rights of Latin Americans, Mexicans or other people of whatever race or nationality to equal treatment in every respect along with United States citizens of whatever color.

But in coming to the defense of the rights of Mexicans and persons of Mexican descent to own property in Maywood or anywhere else, we do not take the position that they have such right because they are "Caucasian."

For this is adopting an odious "Caucasian" chauvinism, a typical Hitlerite-Fascist "racism," accepting the chauvinistic theory upon which is based all manner of discriminations and oppressions of the darker peoples, including those of Mexican and Latin American derivation, and actually apologizing for and approving Maywood's vile discrimination against Negro people.

Such is the import of the letter printed above.

As to the ethnological question of whether or not Mexicans are Caucasian, we leave it to those who are interested in such mischievous disputes. We admire and respect persons of Mexican descent and will fight for their rights just as much in one case as in the other.

Ex-President Cardenas of Mexico has always proudly boasted of his Indian ancestry, and we think that sentiment most highly praiseworthy. It is said that he is especially proud that he is descended from the Tarascan Indians, never conquered by the Aztecs.

We see nothing to condemn and everything to praise in such an attitude. On the other hand, we have seen Haya de la Torre, a Latin American leader, use the Indian element in Latin America to incite a chauvinist "Indianism" in Latin America that is harmful to the unity of the Latin American people in their struggle against imperialist oppression and helpful to the divisory activities of Axis agents. Just as evil, also, are elements who allow their Spanish ancestry to be used as a Fascist tool by the Falange in Latin America.

We support the League of United Latin American Citizens in their demand to be treated without discrimination in Maywood or elsewhere. But we cannot share their viewpoint that we owe an apology to Maywood authorities, when those authorities continue to bar Negroes from Maywood. We protest that, and hope that they will join in our protest.

Negro Soldiers Need Reading Material

Editor, People's World:

To all progressive people in the East Bay area:

Negro soldiers stationed here in Berkeley and Oakland have expressed a desire to have some good reading material. It seems that the magazines they have are old and torn and the books of the type that are not interesting, to say the least. Progressive reading material is practically non-existent, or rather they have very little in their camp.

It is my idea to have a small lending library here at the house where books and magazines of all kinds could be lent free of charge to those in the armed forces. At least I could try the experiment out.

In order to do so, however, I would need the assistance of all those who have books and magazines of any and all kinds to build up such a library. Donations could be delivered to this address or I can pick them up at your address.

There is a great deal we can do to make life a little more pleasant for those who are giving their all for democracy, and such a contribution of books and magazines is the least of such efforts by us.

So get together all the reading material you have and make arrangements to get it here. My phone number is Berkeley 8843-M. The house is on the corner of King and Ashby avenue.

Hoping to have a gang of stuff to read, I am just one who wants to help.—Ray Thompson, 3004 King street, Berkeley, Calif.

Ed Robbin Should Be On a National Hookup

Editor, People's World:

Re news commentator Robbins being off the air again. Have tried again and again to get KFOX, but there is another station in the way.

That is no place for a good man with friends who want to hear him.

Must what the people want always be crowded off into the back streets of life and he made to beg for a corner?

Why not get him onto a national hookup where everybody can hear what he has to say?

Why not pick out a good product and elect the makers to sponsor our man? Cigarettes, for instance. It's patriotic to fight for a good principle. Couldn't we smoke for a good cause as well or save soap coupons and use them for votes?

Pick out a good thing to concentrate on and all push at once. We could have "Wings Over Robbin" or "Robbin Over America," or something like that.

I think it could be done. Working people use lots of soap, and the ladies' auxiliaries do lots of washing. What do you think?—H. P., Oakland, Calif.

The Questions Were Answered

Editor, People's World:

A little while ago, through your letter department, some questions were asked regarding the stand Technocrats took on certain matters.

Some of your readers might like to know that these questions were taken up in a personal letter to the enquirer, as it took more than 150 words to cover them adequately. Yours truly—Jessie V. Tait, Oceanside, Calif.

PEOPLE'S WORLD

Published daily except Sundays and holidays by the Pacific Publishing Foundation, Inc.
Editor ... HARRISON GEORGE
Business Manager ... HARRY GRANAT
Offices:
SAN FRANCISCO—583 Market street. EX. 1602.
LOS ANGELES—... Wilson Building, ... Spring Street. Phone ...
SEATTLE—... Third Way. Phone ...
SUBSCRIPTION RATES: By mail in the U. S. and possessions:
1 year, $6.00; 6 months, $3.50; 3 months, $2.00; 1 month, $0.85.
Saturday issue only: 1 year, $1.00; 6 months, $1.00.

Exhibit - 9

Soviet Troops Chop Off German Wedge

The Time Is—NOW!

By Ellis

PEOPLE'S DAILY WORLD

Unity for Victory Over Hitlerism

Vol. 5, No. 122. Entered as Second Class Matter at the Postoffice at San Francisco, Calif., under the Act of March 3, 1879 MONDAY, MAY 25, 1942 Price Five Cents

DEATH TO HITLER! MEXICANS CRY IN GIANT PROCESSION

2nd Front Plea Up to CIO Chiefs

Steel Workers Urge CIO Executive Board to Consider Appeal—Issue Scheduled for Action June 3

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Active advocacy of a western front in Europe and closer collaboration with British and Soviet trade unions will be two key issues before the CIO executive committee when it meets here on June 3.

Both of these issues were projected before the committee by the United Steelworkers of America, one of CIO's largest affiliates.

Since CIO President Philip Murray was also elected president of the United Steelworkers at that union's constitutional convention in Cleveland last week, it was believed that both proposals will have his support.

PLEA TO BOARD

The resolution on the second front, one of the final actions of the steel convention, unanimously asked the CIO executive board to consider urging the United Nations governments to "take offensive action against Germany and its allies from the west" as a planned move to crush Hitler in 1942.

The resolution on the Western Front notes that the life of "our own countries and the democratic way of life" depends on the outcome of the struggle on the Eastern Front. Calling attention to the recent visit of Chief-of-Staff General George Marshall and Lend-Lease representative Harry Hopkins to Great Britain "for the purpose of discussing the opening of a second front," the resolution declares that "the United Nations have already "achieved supremacy in the air and have forces available for a direct attack on Germany from the West."

Chairman Philip Murray, apparently regarding the two resolutions as of special importance, called for a standing vote upon both.

This action implements the previous day's unanimous action of the delegates in calling upon the CIO executive committee to take steps for cooperation with the unions of Britain, Soviet Union and the other members of the United Nations.

DEMOCRATIC CONSTITUTION

After concluding action upon resolutions, the convention considered a proposed constitution for the newly formed CIO international. A section on eligibility of members was approved, providing that "all working men and women regardless of faith, creed, color or nationality,

(Continued on page 3, column 4)

AFL, CIO Move for More Unity

Closer Cooperation With British, Soviet Labor Believed Near

WASHINGTON, May 24.—In both the AFL and CIO, events moved rapidly toward greater labor unity at home and abroad today.

It was announced that the CIO National Executive Board meets here June 3, and it is understood in labor circles it will take up plans for closer relations with the AFL and the British and Soviet labor movements.

The AFL Executive Council concluded its spring session here with a proposal for collaboration with the British and Soviet trade unions and an announcement of proposals for reopening negotiations with the CIO. This was a move which CIO President Philip Murray had already anticipated in a speech to the steel workers' convention last week in Cleveland in which he said he would "welcome a joint session of the executives" of the two movements to get closer cooperation.

READY TO MEET

The AFL statement was made by its president, William Green, who said:

"The Executive Council has instructed me to advise representatives of the CIO that our peace committee stands ready to meet to discuss peace and unity.

"Such action is necessary first because of the war. There ought to be unity and solidarity which would help win the war. The meetings should start immediately to seek a basis for accord."

Green gave as "a second reason" the fact that "the economic interests of the workers of the nation would be improved."

A third reason, Green said, is that "our efforts are now being wasted in rivalry and jurisdiction fights."

Sir Walter Citrine, secretary of the British Trades Union Congress, went last week before the AFL Executive Council to invite it to participate in the Anglo-Soviet Trade Union Council, a joint body representing 12,000,000 British unionists and 23,000,000 members of the Soviet labor movement.

Sir Walter said today that the AFL made him a counter-proposal "for a form of collaboration," which he is referring to the British Trades Union Congress. He said he expected the views of the latter by Wednesday or Thursday on the counter plan.

"The AFL plan does go as far as I'd like," was Citrine's personal opinion.

Dutch Workers Aid Chinese Who Defied Nazis

(By Inter-Continent News)

BERNE, May 24.—One hundred and fifty Chinese workers in Rotterdam defied the Nazi occupation authorities in Holland by refusing to work for Germans, according to reports received here.

The Nazi officials retaliated by depriving them of their unemployment benefits.

Dutch workers in a solidarity movement collected 2000 guilders in one week and turned them over to the Chinese workers.

Red Army Wipes Out Nazi Salient

Timoshenko's Forces Regrouped to Renew Kharkov Advance

(By The United Press)

German counterattacks on the Kharkov front were blocked yesterday, Moscow announced, with great and bloody losses.

"The Nazis were nowhere able to regain their former positions," said the Soviet Information Bureau in Moscow.

Front line dispatches told of the main Nazi assault with a force of 150 tanks swinging into the lines of the hitherto advancing Red Army.

The hostile salient was nipped off by an attack from each side by the Soviet forces and the tanks finally fled with only 50 of their number left. The whole operation seems to have taken about three days.

Red Army progress in the northern end of the Kharkov front resulted in capture of another big town, not named in dispatches.

NAZI ATTACK

But on the southern end, the initiative over the weekend was in the hands of the Nazis who according to British and American press stories from Moscow "outnumbered the Red Army in the Barvenkovo and Izyum sectors by three to one."

It was here that the Germans tried a counterattack that failed last week.

What seemed to have happened is that Nazi Field Marshal Fedor von Bock has thrown tens of thousands of his reserves, the troops intended for the "spring offensive" the Nazis hoped for, into the Kharkov battle, and with some initial success. His heaviest blow was exactly on the Barvenkovo sector where he tried once before.

The Nazi main counter attack came just as Red Army communiques from the front began to tell of consolidation of the line, after breaking through the main Nazi fortifications and advances up to 60 miles in the open country.

(Continued on page 4, column 5)

Declaration Of War Due Tomorrow

Huge Labor Parade Honors Seamen Slain By Nazi Torpedo

MEXICO CITY, May 24.

Thousands of workers paraded through the center of the Mexican capital today, bearing banners with the simple inscription: "Death to Hitler!"

The procession, in memory of the Mexican seamen sent to their deaths aboard the Nazi-torpedoed tanker Potrero del Llano, was one of the most impressive popular manifestations of Mexico's determination to come to grips with the Axis.

While the entire country awaited President Avila Camacho's appearance before a joint session of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday to propose a formal declaration of war against the Axis powers, Mexico's leading parties pledged support to the President.

Leaders of all parties in Congress said today they would support the war declaration, and it was believed its passage will be unanimous.

REVIEWED BY CAMACHO

The huge and militant funeral procession marched to the Zocalo, and there was reviewed by President Camacho. Vicente Lombardo Toledano, Mexico's outstanding labor leader and president of the Latin American Confederation of Workers, told the marchers once, "Stand by President Avila Camacho."

Forty thousand persons thronged into the square to watch the grim march and cheer the workers on.

On the Presidential balcony, Camacho was flanked by members of his cabinet, by civic and labor leaders. They all bowed their heads reverently as did the thousands in the square, as in a solemn voice the list of the dead seamen was read off. Then a marine bugle sounded taps.

Meanwhile, the government speeded its measures to place the country on a war footing. Under a presidential decree constitutional guarantees and civil rights were suspended for all Axis nationals in Mexico, and they may be arrested by executive order without any court procedure.

NAVY ACTS

The navy department has taken over all light houses and other navigation aids to operate them in the interests of the national security. Troops were stationed at oil fields, key rail junctions and other vital points throughout the country.

General Salvador Sanchez, chief of the Mexican Army's general staff, said "all measures have been taken" to meet the war crisis and other measures will be effected as quickly as possible.

The cabinet of President Camacho agreed upon a war declaration at a meeting Saturday night. Under the constitution such a declaration must be ratified by Congress. The special joint session on Tuesday will meet for the purpose of ratification.

Mexico, with a population of 20,000,000, is second only to Brazil among the Latin American nations in respect to population. It has a standing army of 70,000, with approximately [illegible] trained reserves. Its navy consists of 15 ships already engaged in active patrol off the Pacific Coast.

A formal war declaration will make Mexico the 10th Latin American republic to join the allied nations in full belligerency. However, it is by far the largest and most important of the Latin American countries taking such action, and it will have a far greater influence upon the nations of South America.

APPEASERS IN CONGRESS

Ham Fish—Long Favored With Plaudits of Nazis

By ADAM LAPIN

(Second of a Series)

WASHINGTON, May 24. — The people of the 26th Congressional district in New York along the banks of the Hudson River will have an unusual opportunity this August.

They will get to slap down in the Republican primary one of the most consistent spokesmen for the Nazi line in the Congress of the United States — Rep. Hamilton Fish.

For more than 10 years Fish was a close friend of George Sylvester Viereck, the convicted Nazi agent. And Viereck did a good job during that period of selling his disciple on the Nazi cause of world conquest and enslavement.

To get an idea of Fish's typical oratory, consider his speech of June 14, 1941, to an America First meeting in Bay Ridge, Brooklyn.

When Fish denounced "the international bankers," his Coughlinite and Christian Front audience got the point and yelled: "The Jews! The Jews!"

SPREAD NAZI POISON

Rep. Fish smiled, and added:

"This is a Christian nation, and we want to keep it both Christian and American. America for the Americans—that should be the cry of the America First Committee."

"America for the Americans" was the slogan of the thoroughly un-American German-American Bund, the Silver Shirts, the Christian Front and similar groups. It was Hamilton Fish's slogan too.

On Aug. 26, 1941, Fish told an America First rally in Philadelphia that if Nazi Germany won the war "her wage scale and buying power will go up and she will buy more of our products" while if she loses, her wage scale would go down with a resulting loss in business to this country.

In a speech on the House floor only two days before Pearl Harbor, Fish was even more outspoken. He trotted out the old, old Nazi line which was peddled for so many years in London and Paris: that Hitler must be built up as a bulwark against the Soviet Union.

"It seems obvious to me," Fish said, "that if we crush Germany, Germany will go Communistic. The Russian Army will then overrun Europe and Europe will be Communistic."

VISITED VON RIBBENTROP

Fish did not think up these Nazi statements for himself. The big loud-mouthed New Yorker was a good football player at Harvard. But he was never famed for being very bright.

He got the Nazi propaganda with which he filled the Congressional Record straight from the horse's mouth.

He got the Nazi line right from German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, with whom he conferred in 1939, and whose personal plane he subsequently used to fly to Oslo. After talking to Ribbentrop, Fish proclaimed that the Nazi demands on Poland were "just."

And Fish also got the Nazi line from Hitler's ace propagandist in the United States, George Sylvester Viereck.

Fish admitted at Viereck's trial that he met the German agent back around 1930 or earlier. Fish was then conducting a Congressional "investigation" into Communist and progressive activities and Viereck was writing articles for The Saturday Evening Post and Liberty on the subject.

It was the "anti-Comintern" line which later became one of Hitler's principal weapons that brought Viereck and Fish together.

VIERECK'S ASSOCIATE

Viereck used his association with Fish to good purpose. The New York congressman permitted Viereck to use his office in the Capitol as the headquarters of the Nazi propaganda mill.

George Hill, Fish's secretary, became Viereck's agent on Capitol Hill. Hill, acting for Viereck, would order reprints of speeches by appeaser congressmen from the Government Printing Office, and have them delivered to the House folding room with cards addressed "To Congressman Fish, care of George Hill."

Hill would then have the speeches used in addressing envelopes [illegible] would [illegible] to persons who had written to be [illegible] congressmen. Later the bills of [illegible] were [illegible] over to [illegible]

(Continued on page 4, column 1)

L. A. Rally Cheers Chaplin Action Plea

Famed Film Star Commends Roosevelt for Release of Browder—Urges National Unity: 7,000 Shout Approval of Second Front

By TOM CULLEN

LOS ANGELES, May 24.—In a powerful plea for the formation of a national political front and the opening of a second military front against Hitler, Charles Chaplin, consummate artist, touched off a demonstration of 7,000 persons at a Shrine Auditorium mass meeting last night.

The meeting was sponsored by the Russian War Relief Association as the opening of its "Against the Scorched Earth of Russia" campaign for funds.

It was the second such fire of enthusiasm Chaplin has kindled in West Coast audiences within a week, having addressed an even larger mass meeting in San Francisco earlier.

The world famous comedian utilized the occasion of last night's rally to plead for a national front of Republicans, Democrats and Communists to destroy the Hitler machine.

GREETS BROWDER FREEDOM

Himself he classed as none of these, referring to himself as "a humanitarian who belongs to the fraternity of unimportant people."

Roosevelt he also classed as a humanitarian, paying public tribute to the President for freeing Earl Browder.

"It annoyed some people," Chaplin declared. "The old friends who do not recognize that we are living in the twentieth century.

"Some congressmen said they were shocked but I wasn't shocked. I'm just shocked at anybody who has envy in his heart.

"And the fairminded people will understand. They know and they're with you, Mr. President.

"And now Mr. Browder is free and he is 100 per cent for the war effort."

Part of Chaplin's talk has the moving qualities, the understanding and humanity of his closing speech in "The Great Dictator."

"Who" are these Russian Communists? They are human beings. They have ideals, they love beauty. They are mothers who have watched their children grow to manhood and kissed them goodbye many of them for the last time, and went inside," he said.

"These Russians are a Godly people. They must have a feeling of eternity in their souls else they couldn't fight so fiercely. And anyone who has that feeling of eternity is Godly—God isn't technical about these things, you know."

Obviously nervous when he first walked onto the stage, twisting his delicate hands, the white-haired pantomimist gradually warmed to the audience, ending his remarks with a note of passionate conviction.

"Hitler doesn't like a second front, so let's give it to him," he shouted. "While the Russians are attacking him in front let's kick him in the rear. It's not my idea—it's the people's idea. I'm sure—so let's write Mr. Roosevelt tonight that we want a second front."

It was this exhortation that brought a roaring stamping demonstration

(Continued on page 4, column 1)

Labor Council Endorses F. R.'s Unity Program

SAN FRANCISCO, May 24.—President Roosevelt's seven point economic program to win the war by national unity today stood fully endorsed by the San Francisco Labor Council's unanimous vote.

Action was taken at the last meeting, Friday, on a resolution placed before the council two weeks before by President J. Vernon Burke of Web Pressmen's Local 4. On May 8 a special investigation by the executive council, Secretary Edward Vandeleur of the State Federation of Labor, representatives of the San Francisco Building Trades Council, and the author of the resolution of all facts contained in it was voted by the council. At the council meeting May 22, the executive committee referred it back to the delegates with a recommendation to pass it as amended.

In its final form it was exactly as Burke drew it, except that a provision was added further emphasizing that the labor movement understands Roosevelt's remark on "stabilization" of wages to mean not freezing wages but allowing them, instead, to rise, in underpaid industry, or where they have not kept pace with the cost of living.

The resolution contains a plea for taxation of excess profits instead of lowering of income brackets, or excise, sales or payroll taxes.

Burke took the floor to point out that labor's action is necessary to back up Roosevelt, for those who wish to profiteer are attacking the President.

ELLIS PATTERSON

Patterson and Bridges Urge 2nd Front—NOW

LOS ANGELES, May 24.—Pleas by California CIO Director Harry Bridges and Lieutenant Governor Ellis E. Patterson for a western front in Europe now highlighted the opening meeting of the Spanish-Speaking People's Congress which concluded its sessions here today.

Patterson said:

"Now is the time to strike Hitler from behind, while the Russian people are giving their lives in face-to-face combat with his armies. This is no time for labor-baiting or red-baiting, but for absolute unity of purpose."

Bridges declared:

"Victory will come more speedily if we recognize that the main enemy is Hitler, and that he is afraid to face war in front and in back of him. Now is the time to speak up and say, 'We're going to work harder, we're going to produce more—open up that western front!'"

(For other details on Spanish-Speaking People's Congress turn to Page 2.)

HARRY BRIDGES

Exhibit - 10

NANNY FERNANDEZ HELPED

Stengel Has Made Lowly Braves The Surprise Team of 1942

By NAT LOW

NEW YORK, May 24.—"Casey Stengel is the greatest manager I have ever had. He is loved by all the guys on the team, that's why they play their heads off for him."

That's what young Tommy Holmes, Braves' center fielder, told this writer early this month, and he was just echoing the sentiments of his teammates who have surprised the whole league by their nip-and-tuck battle with the Cards for second place, and their outdistancing of such favored aggregations as this from Cincinnati and Pittsburgh.

The Braves may not end up in second place but neither are they going to drag around near the cellar, as most of the "experts" predicted.

YOUTH AND AGE

The Braves are a strange mixture of youth and real old age. All of which seems to have been welded into a fair machine by the deft touch of the humorous, lovable old Casey.

Ernie Lombardi, who was traded from the Reds, has been in his best form in years, and such vets as Paul Waner, Johnny Cooney and Frank Demaree have contributed to the general good balance of the club.

But more important than the vets have been the raft of young stars the patient Casey has sprung on the league.

NANNY SHINES

Nanny Fernandez has been in the headlines since early in the season. The ex-shortstop had a bit of trouble with his fielding when he was shifted to the hot corner, but is rapidly correcting his faults and is steadying down. But even if he didn't he still would be able to make any team in the league on the strength of his hefty batting, which has put him up among the batting leaders for weeks.

The infield can be rated with the best in the league, not far behind that of the Dodgers. Sibby Sisti and the sparkling Eddie Miller are second in twin killings.

Lombardi behind the plate has been quite a surprise. The big feller took his shift to Boston to heart and worked himself into shape in the spring season. Ernie is batting .300 and has knocked in 14 runs in 24 games. He has also clouted five homers.

Frank Demaree likewise has taken a new lease on life and is up there with a neat .302, while his more than 30 points over what he hit last year.

The Braves, who weren't expected to hit, are merely in second place in team batting with . . . .260, trailing only the slugging Dodgers, who lead with .274.

BATTING POWER

The Braves are also second in team fielding with .974, second to the Pirates.

But the Braves' big surprise has been their pitching, which has vaulted them right behind the Dodgers for the past ten days.

Jim Tobin made the headlines last week with his sensational feat, of clouting three homers in one game. That has overshadowed his pitching which has been tops.

Tobin has pitched nine decisions, winning six of them and dropping three. He has been consistent in holding the opposition to low hit games. Besides Tobin there have been Early with three wins and no losses, and young Sain, who has saved two games with brilliant relief jobs.

But over all of these developments is the smiling, sunbeaten face of Casey Stengel, as good a manager as any who ever flashed a hit and run signal.

MORE ON RED ARMY

(Continued from Page One)

try back of the heaviest fortified areas. This is the ordinary method of counterattacking, when the attacking force has momentarily spent itself and has to regroup. Military commentators in London warn that the resulting situation may mean that several days go by before very large scale Red Army advances are resumed.

GAINS MADE

They point out that the phase of the advance on Kharkov so far has given Soviet Marshal Semyon Timoshenko tactical positions necessary for the capture of the city, and that unless the Germans have enough men and tanks at the front now for their own large scale offensive, the Red Army will begin rolling westward again soon.

Soviet estimates of Germans killed on the Barvenkovo sector in the last three days were 15,000. In the Kharkov fighting as a whole the Nazi killed number more than 45,000, in a battle that began only on May 12. No attempt is made to guess the number of wounded.

The battle of Kerch is over, and the Germans have the peninsula, for which Moscow says they paid many times over the number of losses they inflicted on the Red Army.

The outnumbered defenders retreated over the Kerch straits Saturday night, "in good order and without serious losses," an official Soviet Information Bureau bulletin stated yesterday.

FARM LABOR 'SHORTAGE'

Thin Tires on Jallopies Serve to Freeze Supply

SAN FRANCISCO, May 24.—Thin rubber tires on the asthmatic automobiles of the "Okies," and the farming-as-usual greed of certain farm operators are the major barriers to the Food for Victory campaign. This is the background of the demand of some corporation farms for importation of 60,000 Mexican agricultural workers.

These farms want restoration of "the good old days" when there were three or four workers for every job, and wages could be kept at rock bottom. Nowadays the agricultural workers, lacking good tires, are not chugging around the state on the trail of rumors of farm jobs.

Reliable farm observers painted this picture today; dispatches from Arizona corroborated.

RAVEN TELL STORY

The Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers Union in Arizona has taken a stand on importation of Mexican workers, demanding that the full consent of the Mexican government be given, that jobs be guaranteed, that Mexicans get wages and living conditions equal with those of American workers.

In Arizona, where large farm operators are also clamoring for Mexican labor, wages for picking cotton are now only 25 cents an hour, a figure still too high for the operators in the San Joaquin Valley wages for thinning cotton are now about 45 cents per hour.

Before Mexican workers are imported from Mexico, experienced farm observers believe, all possible labor sources in California should be tapped.

This requires, first and foremost, organizing the distribution of farm labor, so that in each locality there will be enough, but not too many, workers for the jobs. Then labor needs in any locality can be taken care of by arranging mass transportation for migrant workers to guaranteed jobs.

WORKERS AVAILABLE

Many migrants would take farm work if wages and working and living conditions were comparable to those in other job opportunities they might find.

According to Mexican leaders in Los Angeles, approximately 125,000 Mexican workers in that area are unable to get war industry jobs because of discrimination and lack of job training opportunities. These workers would be willing to do farm work, these leaders state, if decent wages and transportation were assured.

Farm Security Administration recently reported that camp residents who worked on construction jobs at 60 to 80 cents an hour during the winter and spring, are confident that they can make more in seasonal savings by "following the crops" and will do so when fruit picking starts.

"Town living is too high for saving," FSA quoted them as saying.

Organization of high school and junior college students residing in cities for rural farm work under proper supervision is another potential source of field workers. The YMCA has agreed to supervise youth camps in the fields.

The main necessity, these rural observers concluded, is for coordinated and intelligent planning, and for forcing the private greed of some individuals to yield to the food needs of the country in war time.

MEXICAN SOCCER CHAMPS

THEY USE THEIR HEADS FOR MORE THAN BOUNCING A BALL

By LESTER RODNEY

NEW YORK, May 24.—They had a brief press luncheon here for the Atlante Soccer team of Mexico City, which just arrived for a five game tour.

The team is composed of Mexican workers, Indians, and some anti-Franco refugees from Spain. It's good enough to have won the championship of Mexico where soccer is the main sport, as often as the Yanks win the World Series up here, and to have beaten four of the best American teams and tied two others in a six-game tour here in 1940. The team will play in Baltimore, Philadelphia, St. Louis and New York, beginning next Friday.

It's run on a cooperative basis, and there's plenty to run with a stadium seating 50,000 in the heart of Mexico City.

NO ENGLISH

Hardly any of the players can speak more than a few words of English, so the invited reporters just took their drinks, sandwiches, press releases and left. But before leaving, we had a few minutes chat with the captain of the team, via the broken remnants of our high school Spanish and the manager beginnings of his English.

His name is Martin Ventoira and he hails originally from Barcelona. He's dark, lean, keen, 30 years old, and married to a niece of ex-President Cardenas, whom he met at a game in Mexico City. Before the Axis assault on the democratic Spanish government he was one of the great Spanish soccer stars, playing on a Barcelona team that traveled over most of Europe playing teams of other lands.

PLEASANT MEMORY

Soccer, you know, is the only team sport that is truly international. It's the major sport in every country except the United States and possibly Cuba, where baseball has come along. When the Fascist revolt broke out in Spain nine-tenths of Spain's athletes were on the Loyalist side, said Ventoira. One of the few dishonorable exceptions was the Fascist prize fighter Paulino Uzcudun, who became a chauffeur for butcher Franco. It becomes very pleasant, when reminded of that fact, to recall the night at Madison Square Garden Joe Louis shot a sizzling right hand punch through Uzcudun's skull-like guard, a punch that exploded full on the chin and sent the Franco-chauffeur-to-be down and completely out, so the man he drove around is some day going to be KO'd by the Spanish people.

"The Loyalist Government sent our team out to play goodwill games and raise money and support," recalled Ventoira. "And we were outside when it ended and are refugees till Hitler and Franco are both beaten.

"We went to the Soviet Union to play a game and I was struck there by the wonderful way sports were organized and by the good living of all people, the health and spirit.

"It's no surprise to me the way they were throwing back the Nazis. Everybody there takes part in sports, all have equal opportunities with no class privileges. No wonder they fight like they do. There's not a country on the face of the earth where sports and physical well-being of the people receive such consideration.

"No Nazis will ever beat such a people. Put that in your paper!"

A pleasure, Martin.

Lippy Leo Signals OK for Russian Relief

BROOKLYN, May 24.—Lippy Leo Durocher, manager of the Dodgers and hence one of Brooklyn's heroes, has put his prized autograph on a raft of baseballs which will be auctioned off at a four-day bazaar for Russian War Relief.

Said the fighting manager of Dem Bums:

"We're glad to do what we can to help the Russian War Relief and help our allies over there, to send Hitler to the showers for good."

Durocher appeared in person at a Russian War Relief affair where Soviet Vice Consul Dmitri Baisen spoke.

MORE ON CHAPLIN

(Continued from Page One)

onstration of approval from the audience.

Last night's meeting had everything — drama, color, music and pace. High spots were hard to pick as climax succeeded climax.

Among the more memorable appearances was that of red-headed Walter Pentecost, member of the AVG "Flying Tigers" fresh from fighting the Japanese in Burma, who allowed himself to be cornered on stage long enough to blurt out: "Thank God for the Russians, that's all I've got to say."

Then there was Screen Actor Walter Huston's introduction of the new song, "General MacArthur's Message," written by Henry Myers, Edward Eliscu and Jay Gorney, which set MacArthur's immortal praise of the Red Army to music.

The meeting opened with a presentation of the flags of the 26 United Nations—followed by the singing of the Star Spangled Banner and the playing of the "Internationale," the national anthem of the Soviet Union, by a 50-piece orchestra.

On behalf of the city, Mayor Fletcher Bowron extended greetings, saying: "We come here realizing that those whom we call Reds and Communists, as something to be shunned a short while ago, are today among our most valued friends."

Pat O'Brien and Frank McHugh, Warner Brothers stars, were presented in a skit titled, "We'll Be Back, Bataan," which they have been seen in with the Victory Caravan throughout the country.

Another skit called "Dnepropetrovsk" was presented by Gale Sondergaard and Walter Abel of the screen.

Others of last night's galaxy included Russian Consul Alexander Bursikov, Claude Rains, John Garfield, Will Rogers Jr., and Dudley Field Malone.

During the collection, results of which will soon be made known, one contribution of $5000 was made by Jugoslav fishermen of San Pedro to replant 5000 acres of scorched earth.

Impartial Labor Arbitrators Needed

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Chairman William H. Davis of the War Labor Board declared himself heartened by the "prompt and eager response of the vast majority of those reached," in reply to a request for 1000 citizens to serve as impartial arbitrators in helping to settle labor disputes.

The requirements are that those volunteering to serve be "impartial, patriotic and public spirited," the pay—$22.50 plus $5 subsistence per day served.

Industry Accident Death Toll Rises

CHICAGO, May 24.—Industrial accidents in 23 states during April rose 25 per cent over the same month last year, it was reported by the National Safety Council.

The number of fatalities from such accidents in those states was 704, as against 565 in April, 1941.

For the first four months of 1942, the accident death toll was 7725, an increase of 12 per cent over the same 1941 period. A three per cent increase was reported for California.

Munition Workers Win Navy E

LOS ANGELES, May 24.—Workers of the Consolidated Steel Corporation here, manufacturing munitions for the navy, have won the coveted Navy "E," it was announced today.

The navy's award came from Washington. Formal presentation at the Maywood plant will come later. Consolidated is also building ships here in yards at Wilmington and Long Beach.

Guild Shop, Pay Raises At San Pedro News-Pilot

LOS ANGELES, May 24.—Full Guild shop, reinstatement of two discharged workers and pay raises of more than $10,000 yearly have closed the battle between the Los Angeles Newspaper Guild and The San Pedro News-Pilot.

Symbolizing CIO efforts to keep pace with management while warring against Hitler, West Coast Director Harry Bridges gave personal assurances as the agreement was signed that "every effort will be made to bring back lost business."

MORE ON CIO

(Continued from Page One)

employed in and around iron and steel manufacturing, processing and fabricating mills and factories or in any other place now under the jurisdiction of the International union . . . are eligible to membership."

The constitution provided for an executive board consisting of the 39 directors of as many districts along with the president, two assistants and the secretary-treasurer. The salary for the president is set at $20,000; for his assistants and the secretary-treasurer, at $12,000 annually.

The resolution on a military offensive read:

"1.—The United Steel Workers of America recommends that the CIO executive board give consideration to the question of urging our governments to take offensive action against Germany and the allies from the west so that the mainstay of the Axis forces may be caught in a gigantic pincer between the powerful Soviet armies of the east and the forces of the United States, Great Britain and other United Nations on the road to crush Hitler and his armies in 1942.

"2.—The United Steelworkers of America pledged to our nation that it will support any action which our governments may take with every ounce of strength at its command and particularly that it will maintain the highest possible production of steel so necessary to the United Nations to win this war."

Another resolution, pledging "all resources" to the people of the United Nations, declares that "the people of the Soviet Union have in recent months sacrificed their homes, their lands and their lives in shattering the myth of Nazi invincibility and carried on the fight of the forces of civilization."

The delegates passed a number of other progressive resolutions:

APPEASERS WARNED

On political action: Pledging "full efforts in all elections this year to secure election of Congress representatives, regardless of political faith or allegiance, who have demonstrated that they may be relied upon to work to the full the objectives of labor and the war effort of the government and to promote National Unity in wholehearted support of the President's leadership in our war against the Axis." It also urges joint political action of the CIO, AFL and the Railroad Brotherhoods.

A resolution supporting a ban on poll taxes, was passed demonstratively on a standing vote, following a number of fiery speeches in which Negro and white delegates from Southern locals drew prolonged cheers.

Other resolutions called for liberalization of the social security law; extension of defense housing; improvements for those in the armed forces and pledging full support of the CIO War Relief Fund, USO and Red Cross; supporting the Women's Auxiliaries and urging seamen on U.S. Steel boats to join the National Maritime Union.

TO DEFEND RIGHTS

A resolution, underscored with a number of speeches from Canadian delegates, who pointed to the flagrant disregard of labor rights in Canada, contains a series of proposals to guarantee labor rights in that country.

A resolution on steel capacity demands that the War Production Board eliminate from its personnel in the Iron and Steel Branch dollar-a-year men who "are responsible for the criminal neglect to expand steel capacities." Calling for a Congressional investigation of the so-called Steel Expansion Committee with "sabotage" of the "order to expand steel ingot capacity immediately by 10 million tons."

The resolution further called for investigation of the "systematic manner in which the giant steel companies are eliminating and absorbing the smaller steel firms," and stresses that such elimination of the small steel firms hampers war production.

Murray, who as head of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee directed the gigantic drives in the steel industry, was unanimously elected president of the union which is a development of the SWOC. Murray also holds the office of vice president in the United Mine Workers. His steel union post will pay him a salary of $20,000 a year, but he said he hoped to continue in the mine union vice presidency without his previous compensation of $18,000 a year.

David J. McDonald, SWOC secretary-treasurer, was elected to the same post in the new union. Clinton S. Golden and Van A. Bittner, SWOC regional directors, were elected special assistants to President Murray.

REP. HAM FISH

MORE ON HAM FISH

(Continued from Page One)

Communist and America First for the compilation of an isolationist master mailing list.

A lean, sad-faced man, Hill was described by Federal Prosecutor William P. Maloney as "a poor dupe of a clerk." There is no doubt that Hill was a dupe—Fish's and Viereck's dupe.

Hill is now serving a jail sentence for perjury because he denied to the grand jury that he knew Viereck and that he had spirited away mail bags which were being sought in evidence by the government from Viereck's dummy isolationist committees in Washington.

FISH ALSO ON TRIAL

But the Hill trial was essentially a trial of Fish. This was admitted by Hill's attorney, former Rep. John O'Connor of New York, who was vice chairman of Fish's National Committee to Keep America Out of Foreign Wars.

"I am here to plead Congressman Fish not guilty," O'Connor told reporters.

Fish put on a big show of standing loyally by his $2000 a year secretary who had received $12,000 in five months to obtain franked copies of appeaser speeches by isolationist Congressmen which were then mailed out free under Congressional frank.

Soon it became apparent that the shoe was on the other foot. It was Hill who was protecting Fish by stubbornly refusing to talk.

Federal Prosecutor Maloney described Fish as "that windy warrior who cowers in his tent while this poor unfortunate clerk took the rap for shielding him."

On Feb. 23 of this year, Hill appeared as a surprise government witness in the Viereck trial, and spilled the beans. He told the following story:

In July, 1940, Fish came out of his private office with Viereck, and introduced the Nazi agent to Hill.

PRO-NAZI PROPAGANDA

The Congressman told Hill that Viereck wanted to mail the late Senator Lundeen's speech "Six Men and War," which was written by Viereck, to the mailing list of the National Committee to Keep America Out of Foreign Wars.

Fish then discreetly left the room, while Viereck remained to make detail arrangements with Hill. Viereck got from Hill Fish's mailing list with 100,000 names. And in return Hill got a $100 tip.

It was Fish, then, who arranged for the unwholesome liaisons Hill and Viereck which resulted in the use of the New York Congressman's office as a center for pro-Nazi propaganda.

Fish's defense of himself does not need to be taken too seriously. He denied under oath, for example, what has long been a matter of public record—that Viereck was a German agent.

Nor does Fish's contention that he suddenly saw the light on Dec. 7 and became an ardent supporter of the war effort deserve credence.

DEFEATIST, ANTI-LABOR

It was two months after Pearl Harbor that Fish tried to hamstring the grand jury investigation of Nazi agents, and appealed to Federal Judge F. Dickinson Letts to prevent prosecutors from questioning Hill so they could get to the bottom of the Viereck propaganda plot.

Fish's voting record on foreign affairs has, of course, followed the straight defeatist line. And despite his occasional claims to being pro-labor, he voted for the drastic Smith anti-strike bill and for the Smith amendments to cripple the Wagner Act.

As ranking Republican member of both the House Foreign Affairs Committee and the House Rules Committee, Fish is in a powerful legislative position in the House.

Republicans in the 26th Congressional District owe it both to their party and to their country to terminate Fish's career as a Nazi apologist on September 15.

Baseball Results

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE
RESULTS SATURDAY

Seattle 2, San Francisco 0 (first).
San Francisco 2, Seattle 0 (second).
Oakland 1, San Diego 0 (11 innings).
Sacramento 4, Hollywood 1.
Portland 5, Los Angeles 1 (first).
Los Angeles 6, Portland 2 (second).

STANDING OF THE CLUBS

	W.	L.	Pct.	G.B.
Los Angeles	27	17	.614	....
San Diego	27	23	.540	3
Seattle	24	21	.533	3½
Sacramento	24	21	.533	3½
Oakland	22	22	.500	5
Hollywood	23	28	.451	6½
San Francisco	19	24	.442	7½
Portland	18	28	.391	10

NATIONAL LEAGUE
RESULTS SATURDAY

New York 3, Brooklyn 2.
Philadelphia 6, Boston 5.
Pittsburgh 5, Chicago 4.
St. Louis 6, Cincinnati 3.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS

	W.	L.	Pct.	G.B.
Brooklyn	25	11	.694	....
St. Louis	19	15	.559	5
Boston	20	16	.556	5
Pittsburgh	19	18	.514	7
New York	18	19	.486	7½
Cincinnati	15	19	.441	9
Chicago	15	20	.429	9½
Philadelphia	12	25	.324	13½

AMERICAN LEAGUE
RESULTS SATURDAY

New York 5, Washington 4.
Philadelphia 4, Boston 2.
St. Louis 2, Cleveland 1 (10).

STANDING OF THE CLUBS

	W.	L.	Pct.	G.B.
New York	23	9	.719	....
Cleveland	22	13	.647	2
Boston	17	15	.531	6
Detroit	20	18	.526	6
Philadelphia	16	22	.421	10
St. Louis	15	21	.417	10
Washington	13	21	.382	11
Chicago	13	21	.382	11

PEOPLE'S DAILY WORLD

Published daily except Sundays and holidays by the Pacific Publishing Foundation, Inc.
Editor .... [illegible]
Business Manager .... HARRY [illegible]
Offices:
SAN FRANCISCO—[illegible]
LOS ANGELES—[illegible]
SEATTLE—[illegible]
SUBSCRIPTION RATES: By mail in the U. S. and possessions
[illegible]

★ FACTS AND OPINIONS ★

Letters from Our Readers

'Down With Appeasers And Headline Teasers'

Editor, People's World:

Another weary day and no second front yet.

I thought when I saw the headlines in Monday's papers that a huge tank army had landed in Ireland that at last America's stars and stripes and Russia's great star were to stand shoulder to shoulder, side by side, real live allies.

My heart sank after nothing developed for disappointment in getting me down.

We are no cowards. We have some good old red in our flag too. Red for courage. White for purity. Blue for truth. Good Old Glory!

We want to help man the bulwark of righteousness and freedom. Praise without action is just short of hypocrisy! We want to do our share.

The tanks, planes and armaments are bought. They were to be paid for as I understand the Lend-Lease deal, or am I mistaken?

That's just plain business.

What is the reason for all the holding around? Everybody I hear talk wants action right now.

Down with appeasers and headline teasers. I am an American. I want my dear nation to be itself.—H. P., Oakland, Calif.

Life in America's Cliveden Set

Editor, People's World:

Congressman Leland Ford, from the 16th Congressional District (Santa Monica) is afflicted with a severe attack of Bridges-phobia. He is continually ranting on the floor of the House of Representatives about [illegible] fixed on the three monotonous phrases to wit: Bridges must be deported; we must deport Bridges; Bridges must be sent from the country.

Ford is a week-ender at Evalyn Walsh McLean's estate, Friendship House, in Georgetown on the fringe of Washington, with a number of colleagues—Howard Smith of Virginia, Clare Hoffman of Michigan, Vinson of Georgia, Allen of Louisiana, Dies of Texas and a number of others.

Evalyn Walsh McLean is the possessor of the Hope Diamond, reputed to be valued at two million dollars, and on every occasion of their visits she brings forth the stone and displays it before the group. They are not so much interested in the diamond as they are in her viands.

She lavishes much attention on Ford and calls him by his first name. She is aping Lady Astor of London, who is major domo of the Cliveden Estate near London, where diplomats are made and unmade.

This coterie of Congressmen do not speak out of their own mouths but out of their pockets—the words and statements they express are put into their mouths by emissaries of the NAM and other big business groups at Evalyn Walsh McLean's Friendship House.—Jack McFarlan, S. F., Calif.

Menaces To Union Labor

Editor, People's World:

I wish to commend The World for its opposition to appointment of the discredited ex-Ambassador to Great Britain, Joseph Kennedy, as the head of the Maritime Commission.

Jesse Jones is another menace to union labor organizations, as is shown by the editorials found in his newspaper, The Houston Chronicle.—Oldenmaster, El Monte, Calif.

Incident at the Breakfast Table

Editor, People's World:

Sitting over coffee cups, listening to the news
Interspersed with beauty ads and pleas for Adam's shoes,
Telling how the Russians pound at Kharkov's gory gate,
And just what so and so has said about Australia's fate.
"Use the beauty soap that makes the ugliest woman fair"
"China's millions vow to fight, they simply won't despair"
"If your feet are killing you, you must wear Adam's shoes,
They're all in style and suit the purse." Oh damn it what's the news?
"A moment while I check the type—By the President's decree
The prison gates have opened wide and Browder steps out free."

Coffee and the coffee cups go clattering to the floor!
My God in heaven, hear the news! Say what you waiting for?
Get a horn and get a drum and come and shout with me!
The prison gates have opened wide and Browder steps out free.

Across the earth the news has swept, it makes the grave flesh creep,
On worker's side the world around and lights with hope their eyes,
Earl Browder steps out free from jail, the war is on the level,
Let's open up a second front and give the Hun the devil!
Let's rip the Fascist beast apart and see what makes him tick!
He's shared our good earth long enough, He'll make us all sick.

Readers: SAY ANYTHING YOU PLEASE

But say it briefly and to the point. Try to keep your communications to the editor within a 150-word limit. This increases the likelihood that they will be read by other readers.

If you do not wish your correct name published, be sure to tell us so. Otherwise, the name signed to your letter will be printed. No anonymous letter will be published.

Address letters you wish to appear in this column, not to the business office or circulation department, but to the Editor, People's World.

We're tired of the whip and chain, our cry is Liberty.
The prison gates have opened wide and Browder steps out free.

Who said the workers weren't strong? Who smeared our unions down?
Who played the card the "Fascist" called when logic was a clown?
Who said the deck was stacked again, and therefore what's the use?
"Just hold your head up straight and still while Hitler ties the noose."

"Just sit at home and play with words while the whole damn world's aflame."
Move over, boys, and get a chair, the worker's in the game.
And this time things are up and up, O world, you will and me!
The prison gates have opened wide and Browder steps out free.

—Gordon Myers, Verdugo City, Calif.

Postoffice

Green Urges Pay Increase

POSTAL WORKERS should get a pay increase, AFL President William Green has written to congressmen. Since these are government workers, pay has to be changed by an act of Congress.

The main bills for this purpose are HR 6684 (the Ramspeck bill) and S 1342 (the McCarran bill).

Green pointed out that even before the war the postal employes could not strike. Therefore their wages lagged behind those of other workers for several years, while the cost of living steadily rose.

Since the war, the postal workers have been called on to buy bonds, as indeed they wish to, and have contributed to war welfare funds, and are themselves feeling the pinch.

Those affected are members of the AFL National Association of Letter Carriers, National Federation of Post Office Clerks, Railway Mail Association and Post Office Motor Vehicle Employes. There are also members of the CIO Federal Employes of America.—Y. S.

440

Exhibit-11

SPORTS

PEOPLE'S WORLD COMPLETE LABOR SPORTS COVERAGE!

EASY DOES IT

From Here to There and Back

By DON RUSSELL

(Our New York correspondent, Nat Low, takes over today.)

EARLIER in the season when Joe Gordon of the Yanks was tearing the cover off the ball with some scandalous average of .400 and thereabouts, much ado was made about his importance in the splendid Yankee mechanism which was rolling to its seventh pennant in eight years.

But some time later the Yanks started sputtering and manifested many signs of wear and tear. They began to be knocked off by such worthies as the Browns, White Sox and A's, and that was sure enough notice that all was not right with the mighty Bronx outfit.

Baseball men began to look about for the explanation to the sudden collapse of the Yanks and after a while attributed it to a general slump that was affecting practically all of the team. All, but for one exception, Joe Gordon. Joe was hitting almost as well as ever and not once slipped out of the five leading batters of the league.

Di Mag Turns Tide

Well, the Yanks staggered about on their western trip, seeking succor desperately when into the Yankee box scores crept some familiar figures. And those box scores of the last games of the road trip showed a 1 or a 2 under the column headed with an "H" and alongside the name of "Di Maggio . . . C. F."

And that friends, is the story of the New York Yankees. For with each new day Joe, Joe Di Maggio, kept getting back into his old stride, and with him went the Yanks. It is not mere chance that simultaneously with Joe's new batting streak (17 straight games already) came the present winning streak of the Yanks which has panicked the league and pulled them 10 full games out front where only two weeks ago they were hanging on with three games between them and the Red Sox.

So Go the Yanks

So it is. As Di Mag goes, so go the Yanks. And that cannot be argued, even by those unthinking fans who for some stupid reason insisted upon booing Joe while he was battling his way out of a slump.

Joe is still, when all is said and done, the greatest spark a team can have. Last year when he went on his incredible and never-to-be-forgotten 56 game hitting streak, he pulled the Yanks along with him so that when he was finally stopped out in Cleveland, the pennant race in the American League was all over.

And Di Mag promises to do the same thing this year. The rest of the Bronx Wrecking Crew looks anxious to Joe for leadership, and when his bat starts booming balls off the fences it's a signal for them to start moving. And brother, they move.

BASEBALL SCORES

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE
RESULTS WEDNESDAY
San Francisco 6, Oakland 1.
Seattle 4, Portland 2.
Los Angeles 3, Hollywood 1.
San Diego 7, Sacramento 4.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS

	Won	Lost	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	66	39	.629	...
Sacramento	66	44	.600	4
Seattle	56	52	.519	13
San Francisco	54	55	.505	14
San Diego	57	58	.509	14
Oakland	46	63	.422	23
Hollywood	47	64	.416	24½
Portland	41	66	.387	27

AMERICAN LEAGUE
RESULTS WEDNESDAY
New York 3, Cleveland 1 (10 innings).
Chicago 3, Boston 0.
Philadelphia 11, St. Louis 8.
Washington 2, Detroit 1.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS

	Won	Lost	Pct.	GB
New York	63	28	.692	...
Boston	50	39	.562	12
Cleveland	51	42	.548	13
St. Louis	48	45	.516	16
Detroit	47	48	.495	18½
Chicago	38	51	.427	24
Philadelphia	39	60	.394	28½
Washington	35	57	.380	30½

NATIONAL LEAGUE
RESULTS WEDNESDAY
Brooklyn 5, Cincinnati 1 (twilight).
Chicago 2, Boston 1.
St. Louis 7, Philadelphia 0.
No other scheduled.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS

	Won	Lost	Pct.	GB
Brooklyn	63	27	.703	...
St. Louis	56	32	.636	6½
Cincinnati	47	43	.522	16
New York	47	41	.522	16
Chicago	45	49	.479	20½
Pittsburgh	41	46	.471	21
Boston	38	57	.400	28
Philadelphia	24	66	.270	39

Hollywood Starts Defense Meetings

LOS ANGELES, July 23.—Responding to an appeal "to break down the walls that separate neighbor from neighbor," the 70-odd Hollywoodites who attended the recent community meeting sponsored by the air raid wardens of Precinct 1497, Community 5, were so enthusiastic they voted for more meetings of the kind.

In addition to the property owners and apartment house dwellers, there were 13 air raid wardens, seven fire wardens and six messengers, all wearing equipment, present at the meeting.

Speakers were Max Strasburg, community warden, who told how anti-Semitism is used as a weapon of the Fifth Column, and Everett Wile, first aid expert, who told about the operation of casualty stations.

Another meeting will be held in two weeks, it was learned. Meanwhile a door-to-door campaign of persons who signed up at the community meeting, will open tonight and continue on Wednesday nights hereafter.

CHAPLIN ASKS ALLIES:

'What're We Waiting For?—We Can Take It'

HOLLYWOOD, July 23.—"What are we waiting for when the situation is so desperate in Russia?"

Charles Chaplin, world-famed screen actor and producer, addressed this question last night to government heads in Washington and London in a special plea for opening the second front immediately.

Chaplin's second front call was relayed by a special NBC wire from here to a war rally in New York City's Madison Square Garden.

"Russia is fighting with her back to the wall and that wall is the Allies' strangest defense," said Chaplin.

"We cannot afford to lose Russia, for that is the front line of democracy when our civilization is crumbling around our feet, we've got to take a chance.

"When tens of thousands are dying and millions are about to die, we must speak honestly what's on our minds. The people are asking themselves questions.

"We hear of great expeditionary forces landing in Ireland. Two million Englishmen, fully equipped, are rarin' to go. What are we waiting for when the situation is so desperate in Russia?

"Note official Washington and official London—there are but questions to create discussion. We ask them in order to dispel confusion and to engender greater confidence and unity for eventual victory, and whatever the answer is, we can take it.

"Let us strike for the impossible. Remember, the great achievements throughout the history of mankind have been the conquest of what seemed the impossible."

'We're Ready, Attack Now,' Contra Costa Wires FR

MARTINEZ, July 23.—"We're ready; attack now, before it's too late," the Contra Costa County CIO Industrial Union Council telegraphed to President Roosevelt yesterday.

"We know you want the Western Front opened immediately, that there is enough equipment for it and that any delays help the Axis," the council said. "But we also know that you must be sure the American people are morally prepared for that great struggle.

"We are speaking for ten thousand war workers. We are conscious of our responsibility, which is the responsibility of the people in all just wars, to sacrifice, work, fight and die for the common cause."

Contra Costa county has big shipyards, steel mills, chemical plants, and an auto factory.

Let's Get Going: Swift Plant

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, July 2.—"Let's get going and give Hitler that two-front war which will finish him off; the sooner the better," 75 workers in Swift & Co.'s plant here telegraphed to President Roosevelt.

There was no special organization involved, one worker started around with a telegram and the others signed it, then they raised the money to send the wire.

One was a woman worker. Two were of Italian extraction, two Negroes, one Mexican, and one of French descent and all were American citizens.

They Really Mean It . . .

SAN FRANCISCO, July 23.—Two long telegrams, 50 individual post cards and 85 letters signed by [illegible] workers, teamsters, the boss, the janitor and stray visitors have gone to President Roosevelt from Smith News Co here.

They all urge the second front in Western Europe now. Many of the signers are subject to military service and only waiting to be called.

KRAMER DEBUNKS 'EXPERTS'

Allies Have Plenty of Ships For a Second Front, He Says

LOS ANGELES, July 23.—The reasons given by so-called military experts for delaying the opening of a second front in Europe were labeled as "pure bunk" by Congressman Charles Kramer of the 13th district today, in calling upon the United States to attack Hitler now.

"The United States and Great Britain have enough ships floating on the seven seas right now to adequately supply a dozen fighting fronts," Kramer pointed out.

It was also learned today that Kramer is a signer of the petition to discharge the Geyer-Pepper anti-poll tax bill from the committee where it has been buried so far over four years.

In a letter to the Contra Costa County Industrial Union Council Kramer revealed that he had signed the petition because he believes poll taxes "undemocratic."

Kramer's latest actions are in line with the affirmative type of program called for by The People's World in a recent editorial in which after pointing out Kramer's anti-labor record in the past, the hope was expressed that "he will begin to implement his words with actions that will show the sincerity of his desire to join forces with the world's anti-Fascists."

STRIKE HITLER NOW

The following is Kramer's statement on the second front in part:

"Now is the time to open a second front on the continent of Europe. Our only hope of ever winning this war is to strike now and to strike hard. The vanguard of this force should consist of at least 2,000,000 men. While perhaps the United States hasn't that many men as yet in the British Isles, England has.

"The excuse for delaying this action, as interpreted by military experts, is that while there is enough men and material on hand, we lack shipping facilities to transport them. I call this pure bunk.

"The United States and Great Britain have enough ships floating on the seven seas right now to adequately supply a dozen fighting fronts. Should their shipping be concentrated in England there certainly would be enough to transport a fully-equipped army 22 miles across the channel . . .

"By opening a second front we would relieve the pressure on both Russia and Egypt; Hitler would certainly have to recall a huge part of his army from both of these fronts in order to try to stem the tide of our invasion.

OFFENSE, BEST DEFENSE

"His airforce would then be spread out very thinly over three fighting fronts. Even the combined forces of the United States and the British would make mincemeat of the Luftwaffe."

In another part of the statement, the solon declared:

"There was never either a prize fight or a football game won by staying on the defensive. And neither was a war won the same way.

"Offense is the defense that is known to us Americans. It was used successfully before, and it is logical that it would do the trick again. A waiting policy will lose the war for us at this time. Let's attack, let's go, America! . . .

"We must take a chance, ready or not. If we wait until we complete our entire war quota, then we may find that we have to fight alone . . ."

MORE ON RED ARMY

(Continued from Page One)

rear of slowed forces along the Don River front has made excellent targets for aerial destruction.

Roads to the German rear were said to be choked with tanks, motorized infantry, artillery and munitions and supply convoys. Soviet air force planes, including American Flying Fortresses and Douglas bombers flown by Red aces, opened an attack during the night.

They bombed enemy columns and tank masses, regrouping for a decisive fight, and kept up the bombardment for hours with such telling effect that the enemy advance was declared by Red Star to have been slowed.

The Russians, Moscow admitted had been forced into new retirements by superior Nazi numbers and the Germans were said to be trying to follow through with a decisive breakthrough at once when the planes went into action.

"Having occupied new and more favorable lines our troops can and must hold the enemy and inflict cruel losses on him," Red Star exhorted, striking the keynote of the coming decisive battles.

At Voronezh, although the Germans still maintain some footholds on the east side of the Don, on the whole they are being pressed continuously backward with huge losses. A whole German division of 15,000 men was described as routed in three days with a loss of 30 field guns, 200 trench mortars, 14 machineguns, 45 automobiles and 80 munitions trucks.

Sharp artillery duels and intensified scout activities were reported from the still-smoldering Kalinin front northwest of Moscow.

In the north on the Leningrad front, Moscow reported, a Soviet surprise attack against a populated point hurled the Germans back far to the northwest of the city itself. Nazi staff headquarters were reportedly captured.

Assisted by tanks, artillery, mortars, and war planes, the Soviets said their troops captured three enemy defense lines and a great deal of fortified territory.

Novocherkassk, on the southern front, is the capital of the Don Cossack country. It has 100,000 inhabitants and is situated on a plain intersected by ravines and considerably more suitable for defense, according to some views, than the rolling steppe lands to the northeast around Tsimlyansk.

More on Morgenthau

(Continued from Page One)

obtained from estate and gift taxes and the special privilege exemptions, neither of which was included in the House law.

Today's hearings of the Senate Finance Committee were the first. Public representatives will be given an opportunity to present their proposals next week, according to Chairman Walter F. George.

At that time sharp testimony is expected to develop when the CIO presents its $10 billion revenue program and big business interests attempt to belittle Morgenthau's suggestions.

You Help Someone You Know

USO

When You Give to the USO

Fascist's Arrest Puts Spotlight on Associates

SAN DIEGO, July 23.—Arrest of Leon de Aryan, publisher of the pro-Fascist weekly, The Broom, and a Congressional candidate, on charges of sedition in this important war center yesterday focused the spotlight on locally prominent associates.

When under investigation by the government last May, an amazing assortment of citizens came to his defense. They included:

District Attorney Thomas Whelan, Superior Judge Edward J. Kelly, Municipal Judges Eugene Daney and Joe L. Shell, Coroner Chester D. Gunn, bank president Jose Sefton, former county supervisor H. A. Sweet and Assemblyman Fred Ritchie.

Most of them are known to have been associated with America First and other reactionary causes.

De Aryan's record is one of long Fascist activity. He is violently anti-Semitic and anti-union, a supporter of America First, a defender of the German-American Bund, Father Coughlin and similar organizations and individuals.

Since December 7, the publisher and radio "commentator," whose source of funds has been a mystery, has continued attacks on Jews, labor unions, President Roosevelt and other anti-Fascists. At the same time he has used the statements of Fascists and defeatists profusely.

How much the local officials were involved in these activities remains to be determined. The fact that they were willing to come to De Aryan's defense publicly while he was under fire, however, indicates there may be sinister connections.

De Aryan blamed the crackdown on "Communists and the CIO."

"I knew the Communists and the CIO have been passing resolutions for some time to have me indicted," he complained.

MORE ON AXIS ROUNDUP

(Continued from Page One)

George Sylvester Viereck, old time propagandist for the Nazis already convicted.

William Griffin of New York, publisher of The Enquirer.

H. Victor Broenstrupp, who also called himself Duke of St. Saba, Count Victor Cereteljirordovich, Lieutenant General Chereb Spiridovich, Colonel Bennett, and J. G. Francis of New York.

William Dudley Pelley, tried for sedition, head of The Silver Shirts.

Prescott Freese Dennett, of Washington, D. C., organizer of the "Make Europe Pay" and "Islands for War Debts" committees.

Charles B. Hudson, alias Frank Woodruff Johnson, publisher of "America in Danger."

Elmer J. Garner and his son, James F. Garner, of Wichita, Kansas. They are editors of "Publicity."

CALIFORNIANS

A considerable number of Californians, some like Ellis O. Jones and Robert Noble of Los Angeles, already convicted.

Other Californians are:

Herman Max Schwinn, Bundist of Los Angeles.

Hans Diebel of Los Angeles, proprietor of "The Aryan Book Store."

David J. Baxter, alias "The Chancellor," John Pepper and John M. Rand, of San Bernardino.

Ralph Townsend of San Francisco, already convicted for failing to register that he was a Japanese agent operating in America.

William Kullgren of Atascadero, publisher of The Beacon Light.

C. Leon de Aryan of San Diego, publisher of "The Broom."

Robert Edward Edmondson of Santa Barbara, writer for Winrod.

Others indicted are scattered around the country, and include:

Gerald de Priest of Wichita and New York, writer for Winrod.

Court Asher of Muncie, Indiana, publisher of X-Ray.

Eugene Nelson Sanctuary of New York, writer for The Defender.

James C. True of Washington, publisher of Industrial Control Reports.

Edward James Smythe of New York, writer for Publicity.

Oscar Brumbaugh of Washington, organizer of the No Foreign War Coalition.

William Robert Lyman, Jr., alias Robert Lanham of Detroit, officer of The National Workers League.

Donald McDaniel of Chicago, a dentist, who financed Axis propaganda artist.

All the defendants were reported today to have been arrested in their various localities, and to be slated for transportation to Washington for trial.

CHARGES MADE

The indictments are on two counts, one alleges violation of the sedition law, which carries a possible penalty of 20 years imprisonment, and the other count alleges violation of a law against interfering with the armed forces of the United States, and has a maximum penalty of 10 years.

The grand jury which has now brought the indictment met in July, 1941, but he did not hear evidence until September of that year. Then it heard 150 witnesses and accumulated 5000 pages of testimony.

The evidence was presented by William Power Maloney and John T. M. Reddan, special assistants to the Attorney General, supervised by Wendell Berge, Assistant U. S. Attorney General.

CASE SUMMED UP

Berge today summed up the case in a public statement:

"The indictment charges a nationwide conspiracy to destroy the morale of our armed forces through systematic dissemination of sedition. This is a most serious charge. The department pledges its best efforts to vigorous prosecution. Activity of the sort charged in the indictment which directly interferes with the war effort, we must and will stamp out."

The technique of the defendants in carrying out their treasonable plot was described by the grand jury indictment as a consistent propaganda to represent the U. S. armed forces as ineffectual, and to argue that the United States is "safe from attack" and has no interest and no ability to intervene in the "war in Europe."

Among newspapers and magazines controlled and used by the conspirators, the government named The New York Enquirer, a Sunday weekly paper, strong supporter of Tammany Hall, and 29 other publications of importance in their home town localities.

Germans Crack Down on Baltics, Decree Poverty

(By Inter-Continent News)

STOCKHOLM, July 23.—According to the instructions of the Hitlerite "State Commissar" of the Baltics, all property of "hostile elements" valued at more than 250 marks is to be confiscated by August 1.

This law will affect a great number of inhabitants of Latvia, Lithuania and Esthonia since the Hitlerites regard all those opposed to them as "hostile elements."

Persons hiding their property will be imprisoned and fined. The population is given three days to deliver all their gold, silver and other valuables.

The sale of fuel to the population is punishable by imprisonment and fine up to 25,000 marks.

All savings accounts in banks are confiscated. All textile goods are subject to immediate registration.

Publication and distribution of printed matter without permit from the occupation authorities is punishable by imprisonment and a fine up to 100,000 marks.

Germans Overflow Hospitals in Norway

STOCKHOLM, July 23 (ICN).—Norway's hospitals are overflowing with wounded German soldiers from the Soviet-German front, it was learned here today.

German authorities have turned school and many private homes into hospitals. Lack of medical personnel and medicaments is resulting in an extremely high death rate among the wounded. In some of the hospitals of Oslo, up to 70 per cent of the wounded die.

Norse Churchmen Sharpen Conflict

STOCKHOLM, July 23 (ICN).—The church conflict in Norway has resumed in sharper form.

According to reports, three new Quisling bishops were ordained in Bergen, but the old dean of the local cathedral refused to surrender his church. In spite of police threats he still refused to surrender his church and the Hitlerites were compelled to be content with a smaller remotely located church.

The Quislingites did not succeed in inducing any priest to take part in the ceremony and had to secure the services of an aged churchman retired on pension. None except Quislingites attended the ceremony.

Newspapers were forbidden to mention the resistance of the clergymen. All Christians of Norway regard the ordination of the three Quisling Bishops as a challenge which puts any negotiations out of the question.

Canada Urged To Lift Ban on Communists

OTTAWA, Ont., July 23.—A demand upon the government of Canada to lift the present ban on the Communist Party of Canada was made by a committee of the House of Commons today.

The government declared the Party illegal in May, 1940. Its secretary, Tim Buck, disappeared. There are about 16,000 members of the Communist Party, C.M. Temple.

FR Okehs $805 Million Agriculture Dept. Bill

WASHINGTON, July 23.—President Roosevelt today okehed a measure providing $805,000,000 for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year's expenditures. The bill also authorized sale of government-owned wheat for livestock feed and industrial uses at below parity prices.

Nazis Seize 600 Dutch Jews

BERNE, July 23 (ICN).—The forcible dispatch of Jews between the ages of 18 to 40 from Holland to Germany has evoked great indignation among the Amsterdam population.

In the middle of July when the first transport of Jews was to be sent off, the city was heavily patrolled that day by German police. Six hundred Jews were arrested in a roundup. Amsterdam newspapers give as the reason for these extreme measures the fact that recent radio stations and leaflets called upon the population to sabotage.

A number of persons were arrested as hostages and threatened with shooting if "anything happens."

PEOPLE'S DAILY WORLD

Published daily except Sundays and holidays by the Pacific Publishing Foundation, Inc.
Editor . . . . KATHERINE ARCHER
Business Manager . . . . HARRY KRAMER
Offices:
SAN FRANCISCO—583 Market Street. EX 1602.
LOS ANGELES—[illegible] Building, [illegible] Spring Street. Phone TR. [illegible]
SEATTLE—[illegible] Way. Phone MA. [illegible]
SUBSCRIPTION RATES: By mail in the U. S. and possessions:
1 year, $9.00; 6 months, $4.50; 3 months, $2.50; 1 month, $1.00
Saturday issue only: 1 year, $2.00; 6 months, $1.00

★ FACTS AND OPINIONS ★

Letters from Our Readers

A Ham and Egger Takes His Stand

Editor, People's World:

In the issue of Friday, July 17, of The P. W., a gentleman by name N. H., of L. A., criticized Mr. A. Y. Cain of San Diego for asking in a letter to The P. W. why Ray Owens' name was not printed in The P. W. along with other candidates for Governor on the Democratic ticket, as this was news, and Mr. Owens is a leader of the so-called Ham and Eggs pension plan in California.

Mr. Cain, being interested in the pension movement in San Diego county, simply asked The P. W. why Mr. Owens' name was omitted from the list of Democratic candidates for governor.

The P. W. is supposed to stand for the so-called common people, now able to work, or those who have passed their working time and are now in need of a real pension.

Now comes Mr. N. H. (bring who?), classing us Ham and Eggers with the moneyed people, which is OK by us, as this organization doesn't bar any color, race, or politics. What we stand for is pensions for all people regardless.

I am for winning this war one hundred per cent, but do not agree with N. H. that the only way is to reelect Olson governor of California, and there are plenty more people who think the same as I do.—J. H. White, San Diego, Calif.

No Excuse for New Lynching Wave

Editor, People's World:

Three lynchings of Negroes in twelve days bear eloquent testimony to the fact that mob violence in its worst form is still very much alive in this previous "land of the free."

Then too we should not forget that up to date no strenuous efforts have been made by the constituted authorities to mete out stern justice to the perpetrators of these foul deeds.

Strange, is it not, that the great and powerful United States government has never been able to stamp out the lynching evil.

The nation which prides itself upon its all-surpassing superiority over the rest of the universe is seemingly utterly incapable of erasing the ugliest blot on its escutcheon.

Why this pitiable helplessness in the face of an evil which is a burning disgrace to civilization? Every exhibition of mob violence is a backhanded slap in the face of constituted law and authority, and as such should be dealt with in a most summary manner.

Perhaps Messrs. Dies, Biddle and Hoover might be prevailed upon to take the matter under advisement, to the end that America may eventually be rid of so vile an abomination as mob violence.

Anyway, we shall await developments along the line of proposed anti-lynching legislation.—Fritz Gehnor, San Jose.

A Fighting War Song

Editor, People's World:

(Tune, "When the Roll Is Called Up Yonder")

The war drums of old Satan's gears are beating 'round the world.
Their purpose to enslave us is quite plain.
But now across their bloody path Old Glory is unfurled.
And her sons will smash the bloody hosts of Cain.

CHORUS

Oh! the Stars and Stripes forever,
Yes, the Stars and Stripes shall never,
Yes, the Stars and Stripes shall never,
Be lowered to the bloody hosts of Cain.

The Doughboys and the Yankee tanks, the Navy and Marines,
With the flying forts that back them in the fight,
Will smash the bloody butchers 'til they learn what Freedom means,
To the millions battling with them for the right.

CHORUS

And a crowning cheer for all those men who will the deadly guns,
To open our hope and arms to fight the foe;
For Uncle Sam is mighty proud to have such sons as these,
With Old Glory in the vanguard as they go.

—Ancient, Safford, Ariz.

Readers:

SAY ANYTHING YOU PLEASE

But say it briefly and to the point.

Try to keep your communications to the editor within a 150-word limit. This increases the likelihood that they will be read by other readers.

Please sign your name; no anonymous letter will be published. If you wish only your initials printed, please state so.

Address letters you wish to appear in this column, not to the business office or circulation department, but to the Editor, People's World.

One Army With One Objective

Editor, People's World:

This matter of the second front has been pretty well analyzed in its importance and urgency. And I believe that public opinion is, in this matter, more in agreement than it is on any one other thing in regard to this war. Everyone wants Hitler's defeat. Everyone wants a second front.

But I notice that quite a few Americans seem to hold the convenient opinion that England should open the second front and that England doesn't. Just as there are many who seem to feel that Russia and China are winning or losing wars along other fronts.

It is time we stopped thinking of this war in terms of nationalities. Our army is holding back the Germans in Russia. Our army is insufficiently equipped in China. Our army is lying idle in England. This is an anti-Fascist war, regardless of uniform or flag. It is an anti-Fascist army, under joint command. It is one army with one objective.

If the second front is not opened, we cannot point at England. We must point at ourselves. What have we done to open the second front? Have we written our Congressmen? Have we attended those mass meetings? Have we backed up our army with every possible ounce of pressure, not only on Congress but on Parliament, too? Have we as individuals, told our Congressman that our vote next November will go to the man who fights for a second front right now?

Today, in this war, we are not Americans. We are English and Chinese and Russian and French and German too. We are all workers together, united against the enemies of Fascism. We cannot "let George do it" or let George fail to do it. For we are George. And George is ourselves.—Jack Carl, Oakland.

Think Ahead!

What are YOU doing to guarantee that The People's World $30,000 Victory Drive will be a success?

Have you made your list of friends who will give a day's pay? If not, start making it—and follow through!

BEGIN NOW

THE PEOPLE'S WORLD VICTORY DRIVE COMMITTEE

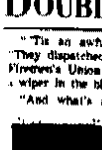
Exhibit-12

DOUBLE CHECK

By Mike Quin

"Tis an awful thing," said Mr. O'Brien. "They dispatched a Negro out of the Marine Firemen's Union hall—put him on a ship as a wiper in the black gang."

"And what's awful about it?" asked Mr. Murphy.



"Why, he's a Negro," said Mr. O'Brien.

"Well, what's awful about being a Negro?" asked Mr. Murphy.

"There's nothing awful about being a Negro," said O'Brien. "It's perfectly all right to be a Negro. I never said it wasn't."

"Then what is so awful?" asked Murphy.

"They dispatched him to the ship. That's what, as a member of the engine crew."

"Well, what did he do?"

"He didn't do anything, Murphy. He just went aboard and signed the articles. I didn't say he did anything, did I?"

"Then what are you kicking about?"

"What am I kicking about? He's a Negro."

"Well, what the difference?"

"What's the difference? What do you mean what's the difference? Can't you tell a Negro when you see one? His skin is black."

"What's so awful about that?"

"Murphy, why do you twist up everything I say? I didn't say it was awful. I just said he was a Negro."

"Then what in the devil are you kicking about? Doesn't he do his work all right?"

"Certainly he does his work all right. That's not the point."

"Then what is the point?"

"The point is, he's a Negro."

"Well, you're not going to hold that against him are you?"

"I'm not holding it against him. He's got just as much right to be a Negro as I have to be a white man. God made us all. I don't hold it against any man because of his race. All I say is it doesn't mean I've got to work with him and share the crew's quarters with him."

"Why not?"

"What do you mean, why not? Why should we?"

"He's a fellow American and a fellow human being. That's why. Is there anything wrong with him?"

"What do you mean, is there anything wrong with him?"

"I mean as a human being, is he objectionable in any way?"

"No, there's nothing wrong with him I didn't say there was."

"Then why shouldn't you work with him and share your quarters with him? What difference does it make?"

"What difference does it make? Do you think Negroes are as good as you are, Murphy?"

"In what respect?"

"In any respect."

"Some of them are as good, O'Brien, some of them are better, and some of them are worse. Some of them are better in some respects and worse in others. And I guess some are better in all respects."

"What the hell are you talking about now, Murphy?"

"Well, you take Joe Louis. He's a better fighter than I am. But I'm a better plumber than he is. Paul Robeson can sing better than I can and he is better educated than I am. He seems to have more courage, too. I think he's better than me in every respect. Then there are others that I am better than. It all depends upon what you are talking about."

"Aye, but they're exceptional, Murphy. I mean the average run."

"Well, you're the average run as women go, O'Brien."

"I admit that, Murphy. I'm not saying I'm a genius. I'm the average man—no more, no less."

"And how about this Negro you're talking about? Is he average?"

"Yes. I'd say he was average. Just an average Negro."

"Aye and they tell me he's a better mechanic than you are."

"Now, don't get into personalities, Murphy."

"They also tell me he is very good natured—much better natured than you are, O'Brien. As a matter of fact, you have a very nasty temper. You know that."

"Are you trying to say he is a better man than me?"

"In some respects I hear he is."

"I said nothing against him, Murphy. You have no right to put up a personal battle. I have nothing against him personally, at all. As a matter of fact, he's a fine man."

"Then what are you complaining about?"

"I'm not complaining. I just pointed out that he's a Negro."

"Well, you have other Negroes in the engine crew."

"We certainly do not."

"You do, too. What about Jones?"

"Jones is not a Negro. He's a Puerto Rican. He has papers to prove it."

"His skin is black."

"Well, that's nothing to hold against a man, Murphy."

"Then why hold it against Negroes?"

"I'm not holding it against them, Murphy. Why do you twist the words in my mouth? I have nothing against them at all. God made us all, and who am I to judge?"

"Then if a man is a good worker and a good ally, God don't care what color his skin is or what race he is. You are perfectly glad to work with him."

"Certainly. Yes. Yes. No. What am I talking about? How did we get started on this?"

"You were telling me about the Negro they dispatched to the ship. You said he was a very fine guy."

"He is. A very fine guy. Wait a minute, did I say that? Yes, I guess I did. He is a fine guy, Murphy. A very fine guy. You couldn't ask for a better shipmate. Of course some of the men are narrow minded, but that's to be expected. They'll get some in their heads, Murphy. Mark my words."

For a Second Front Now

Chaplin—Great Man Who Is One of the 'Little People'

By EDITH ANDERSON

The people who heard Charlie Chaplin speak at New York's Carnegie Hall Friday night will have something to remember for the rest of their lives.

There, on the platform of the great Second Front rally of the Artists' Front to Win the War, stood the great man who calls himself a little man, in all his simplicity, tenderness and courage, addressing an audience who adored him, and yet feeling no difference between himself and them.

Standing Ovation

When Chaplin walked onto the stage, a slight, dignified, white-haired man, everything else disappeared—the brilliant flags, the glittering celebrities sitting row upon row behind him—and the audience roar spontaneously to cheer, to roar at the longest standing ovation ever accorded in Carnegie Hall.

Like an experienced aid director he set about arranging his table and sub-speaker, smiled affectionately to the audience, and began:

"Ladies and gentlemen—and to you in the galleries—comrades."

When the second burst of cheering died down, he said: "And I do mean comrades." Of the Red Army, he added, "And it's a pleasure and a privilege to refer to them as our comrades."

He spoke of the opponents who proved that he existed to run the war. "I have an idea that they want to run it themselves," he said. "They don't want a second front, but I do—and so does Madame Timoshenko and so does Madame and so does every decent, fighting American citizen in this country.

"I'm no strategist. I'm the common man, one of the public. But Stalin knows what he's talking about. He wouldn't ask for it if he didn't think it were possible.

"Let us have a second front—because we promised it—and we promised it soon—as let us have it now.

"I'm not afraid," he continued, whether the newspaper writers

Charlie Chaplin as he appeared in his famous anti-Fascist film, "The Dictator."

you my future pictures or not. Many of them were in the American Peace Committee. Maybe they want us to be America Last.

"If we are to pay for this war with blood and tears, then I am going to speak from my heart and mind whether the columnists and fifth columnists like it or not."

Charlie Chaplin doesn't have to work to win over an audience. His audience is won in advance, because he is what he is. But when he started to talk about audiences and how he felt about them, and quite unintentionally fell into some typical Chaplin pantomime, the audience was simply in love with him. In love—that's no exaggeration.

He told about the first time he, the pantomimist, had to make a public speech. It was during the last war, when he was asked to sell Victory Bonds, along with Douglas Fairbanks, Mary Pickford and Marie Dressler, all experienced speakers. He was terrified.

'Don't Try'

"A steely-eyed young man came up to me and said, 'Don't try to be funny.' Chaplin didn't. With pathetic gestures he showed us how he tried not to be funny, exclaiming rapidly, 'Buy Victory Bonds, buy Victory Bonds, buy Victory Bonds!'"

"In the excitement," he reported sadly, "I fell off the platform, and Marie Dressler ran top of me, and we both fell upon the steely-eyed young man," who turned out to be Franklin D. Roosevelt, assistant secretary of the navy.

But Chaplin had nothing but praise for the steely-eyed assistant secretary. He called President Roosevelt "a man who will take his place with Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln . . . Yes, the man who released Bridges."

Then Chaplin talked about Harry Bridges: he talked about everything the people cared about. "I hope the paragon man globe will be lifted from Harry Bridges," he said.

"I spoke to Harry Bridges from California. He's for the war effort 100 per cent. People have an idea that Harry Bridges leads men to strikes—not the new lead men. . . .

'Who Are the Communists?'

"I want to clarify the air," Chaplin said. "Conversations tend to be a little confusing. Who are the Communists? We are beginning to understand that they are ordinary people like ourselves—mothers who take pride in their sons. They're not wild people, they don't eat their young. They are mothers, who kiss their sons goodby, perhaps never to see them again. At American mothers are doing. . . .

"They say the Russians don't believe in God. But the Russian people must have a sense of security in their souls. The God of Compassion will understand—he is not racialist. . . .

"They are consolidation may spread out all over the world. And I say—so what? . . . Everybody knows what's going to happen after the war?

"We do know that you cannot stop human progress."

Here Chaplin hesitated. "We are here yet, whether we'll win or lose," he said. "But you cannot destroy the progress of the little people. I think of interviewing Robert Ingersoll only said—a great old man—'To teach the alphabet is to emancipate a revolution.' Think it over.

'Thank Stalingrad'

"We are not going to go back to the ragged days of individualism, ragged for the few and ragged for the many.

"I want to thank the President of the United States. We, the people, the artists, the Bolsheviks and the great middle class are with you. . . .

"I want to pay tribute to 3,000,000 dead Russians. I want to thank the millions who are fighting and dying while we, their allies, are 'getting ready.' . . .

"I want to thank Stalingrad. We shall come, brother, you are dead gallant, with arms and men, brave men like yourselves. We together with you will win the war and the peace. The dead will be more powerful than the living. Together, shoulder with shoulder, a shaft of light over the table of peace."

As the great man left the platform, he waved affectionately, and the audience rose to their feet and cheered and waved back as if their life depended on their cheering and waving. They cheered and cheered until he came back and held up two fingers in a V.

"V for Victory," he said, "and there's both hands for counting the two fingers—"for a second front!"

Fashion Note for American Women

Work Clothes, Dirty Faces Are the Latest Style

By MARJORIE CRANE

"Brains and patriotism have no sex," said Betty Barton Greco, of the Office of War Information's News Division in Washington yesterday, speaking at a San Francisco press conference in the OWI Regional headquarters.

"This is a woman's war. It's not only a war for men. It's the property of every American. And it isn't enough for a woman to be a wiper or work in the war; she must be ready to be a driver, too. Intelsomebody to let her do nothing."

Mrs Greco admitted that this task was not an easy one for women, who are accustomed to being invited where they're wanted or needed.

"This is not an invitational world," she said. "And this is a war to survival. It will take every man, woman and child to win it."

The nationally known writer, commentator and lecturer, is making a cross-country tour on behalf of the Conservation Division of the War Production Board.

"It is up to the press," she said, "to make work clothes and dirty hands and faces fashionable. It is up to the press to help women adjust themselves to the idea of having more than one job at a time." Women must provide, she said, for the health and security of the home, and they must plan now so that that country will be a safe place for their home.

Services Needed

However, she also pointed out that the problem of nurseries care for children, and other services, was most urgent, in order that women might be released for war work.

Mrs. Greco was introduced by Lee Hill, formerly of the Home Economics Division of the California Fruit Growers Exchange, now one of 10 nationwide chairgo of the salvage drive in the United States.

When a complaint was raised that there was collected in the course of the drive was not being disposed quickly enough, and people were discouraged at selecting materials that was not being utilized, Mrs. Hill pointed out that the problem of transportation was an urgent one, and that facilities had first to be used in the states where there was danger of piles of scrap being buried under snow this winter.

Coordination

The problem of scrap drive she said, is only the beginning of a program of collecting basic metals that must continue for the duration of the war, and people must learn to have patience with regard to these technical difficulties.

A plan to coordinate all existing women's organizations in the country is now under way, and heads of 200 such bodies were rallied together recently in Washington with the aim of establishing a women's unit of the United States of America—an army in homefronts, nurseries and everywhere.

The present job of the American women is to help collect 17 million tons of scrap by January 1. "Women must learn to think of the Navy and parts of bombs iron in the night, let us learn from death." Women belonging to the salvage drive, Mrs. Greco pointed out, "are on the production line making implements of war—from shell casing made of steel, to explosives, made from glycerine derived from grease collected in her kitchen."

There are now 1,000 salvage warehouses in San Francisco. Fifty-two hundred workers are needed, in order to move traffic carts through the scrap program in this area, and women were urged to take part in this movement, work.

"Mrs. America," said the Washington representative, "does up in a permanent program for the duration."

TO Alert Volunteers From Red Cross

HAROLD TREWILLIGER, National Red Cross representative, decorates Lockheed and Vega the first San Fernando First Aid Detachment. Certificates are to a West Coast war industry. Extreme left the certificates are Mrs. Kathleen, one of the Lockheed First Aid instructors, and Louis Alexander, the third detachment leader who has saved two fellow workers from serious consequences after injury.

Trade Unions Star In War Chest Drive

Fourteen hundred members of the Miscellaneous Employees Union Local 110 are donating $5 each to the San Francisco War Chest in its drive to raise $3,120,000, according to Leo Prodhomme, president of the local.

"In our opinion," Prodhomme stated in a letter to campaign Manager Charles C. Hannah, accompanying the check, "the inauguration of the San Francisco War Chest, embracing all important war relief work, is a potential demonstration of the national unity so necessary for the prosecution of the war against fascism, a unity already developed in the economic and political sphere of our national life and being practical form in the field of war relief work."

In Alameda County, labor was leading with 43 per cent of its quota already gained, while the whole East Bay campaign neared the half way mark as the second day of the drive for $918,750 got under way.

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 21. — The first four Red Cross First Aid Detachment certificates ever awarded to a war industry on the Pacific Coast have been received by the Lockheed and Vega aircraft corporations.

Each company received two certificates, indicating 100 qualified First Aiders who can make their factory department self-sustaining in case of a disaster.

Harold Trewilliger, national Red Cross field representative, presented the certificates during the day shift lunch period at the main Lockheed plant.

They were received by Louis Alexander, Lockheed worker and detachment leader in the First Aid program who already has saved two fellow workers from serious consequences after injuries, and Miss Mabel Buchanan, one of Lockheed's First Aid instructors.

Alexander once escaped "critical pneumonia" on a worker who was bleeding severely from an arterial wrist injury, and on another occasion applied tourniquet to a redspeared leg fracture.

Lockheed-Vega's First Aid program started just after Pearl Harbor, according to Derek Pedersen, director of education for the two companies.

Under the guidance of the Glendale chapter of the American Red Cross, first aid classes were held every hour of the 24 on the grounds of flying fields, under wings of airplanes, in hangars, wherever space was available.

Today there are 41 certified instructors in the two companies, nearly all of whom have qualified since January. There are now 1,000 workers are attending classes voluntarily.

Aim of Lockheed and Vega is to have thousands of trained First Aiders organized into 300 units under 50 detachment leaders.

'Golden Key' in 2nd Week at L. A. Grand

Remembered here for his outstanding score for "The Children of Maxim Gorky," Russia's noted composer, Leo Schwartz, wrote the musical setting for the new Soviet puppet film "The Golden Key," now playing at the Grand Theater with the Soviet film of the Japanese in the Far East, "Battle for Siberia."

The first film made by Alexander Ptushko since his famous "New Gulliver," "The Golden Key" is reported a more sophisticated film than its predecessor. The Russian dialogue is translated by English titles.

No Improvement

Whodunits That Bloom In the Fall

Reviewed by SUE BARRY

Just as regularly as the fall book season comes around, prominent G. D. H. and Margaret Cole turn out another detective yarn. They've been doing it for so many years now that the pattern is pretty well set, and the result is apt to be a little boring except for the avid type of mystery fan who doesn't care what he's reading as long as it is plentifully sprinkled with corpses and dressers from Scotland Yard.

The Coles have recently injected a new note in their thrillers, however. The last two have involved people the good Scotland Yard operatives and the well-mannered sort.

Among as soon as the doctor is physical characters, a dark background provided by unlikely people who have sought refuge in England.

Their treatment, by these authors has been as low-bred kind, for they are prepared to hoarding, gangsters, villagers and lazy, dirty up to the last minute the crimes under consideration seemed planned on them.

Kids Initiated

"Poet's End" is full of fragments of homeless exiles from Nazi-occupied nations who have been given temporary shelter by an eccentric Dr. Sambourne in his country home. Dr. Sambourne is a religious economist and an idealist, and Excalibur Hall is run as a school for kids, completed, on the first weekend when death strikes by a motley collection of relatives, an assortment of refugees and Dr. Sambourne's assistants.

Almost as soon as the doctor is mysteriously stricken even before his father-in-law is cold in death, the sad perspicacious of detective story readers will have been able to put the perpetrator of the foul deeds, though it takes a section of low-comedy country policeman Superintendent Wilson of Scotland Yard much longer to put his finger on the culprit.

The Coles have a good, clear style and they've had sufficient experience to put together a fairly readable, but their later efforts show that they are not trying as hard. "Poet's End" will keep chiller fans up late at night, though it is suitable for a couple of hours light reading, if you like the run-of-the-mill detective story.

EVENING

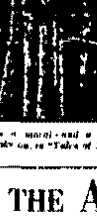
Mrs. Kern, Northern California Symphony Division representative will be heard on KPOA "Musical Kitchen" program Friday, October 23, at 9.30 a. m. Recitals of street and gate-dancing.

A Tale of Manhattan

Thomas Mitchell, poet's a musical—and a man—at Charles Boyer, while Rita Hayworth looks on, in "Tales of Manhattan," now showing at local theaters.

OUT OF THE AIR

THURSDAY



FRIDAY

Spotlight

Harry James, bandleader, who heads one of the Blue Network's "Spotlight Bands."

Harry James

Gently Lead Jitterbugs By the Ear

Two jitterbugs sat, entranced, at a Los Angeles Stadium concert. A symphony orchestra played Tschaikowsky's "Romeo and Juliet."

Each jitterbug turned to his dream girl and sighed.

"Say," he asked, "isn't this a novel arrangement of that Love?"

Harry James, ex-band leader for CBS, who relays this bit of conversation, cites it as an illustration of the current trend in swing.

The jitterbugs follow where Jimmy and his hot trumpet lead, and, without their being aware of it, he is taking them away from purely aimless musical jitters.

Swing is growing up, says James.

Jam and jive broke the ice, he contends, by introducing daring harmonies and musicians with imagination and technical ability.

James recently added a string quartet for such numbers as Debussy's "The Afternoon of a Faun"—though cello players and fiddlers had been derisively referred to by swing bandsmen as "long underwear boys."

Swing is a living thing, says the noted bandleader, and must grow and develop, or vanish from the contemporary scene altogether.

The jitterbugs didn't create all of this, of course, and don't know that the hot riff on the James trumpet was pure Stravinsky.

Nevertheless, his following has reached the point where it demands his orchestrations of "Flight of the Bumblebee" and "Afternoon of a Faun," along with such choice examples of Brennania as "Flatbush Flanagan."

Swing created a following of music-conscious kids such as had never been known in jazz," Harry says. "There was things I have to their enthusiasm than a set of strange contortions on a dance floor.

"They want the same melodies you hear in concert halls, only they want them in a rhythmic tempo. They want to hear them where they can react to them.

"Development of taste means something important to the appreciation of good music in America."

The James sphere rests solidly on a foundation of good musicianship and good showmanship.

Harry James should be an excellent show man—he was brought up in that greatest training ground of showmanship, the circus. At the age of six—that was only 30 years ago—he was playing hot drums in his father's circus band.

POLITICAL AND GOOD BUT BITTER FOR WINE

WHEN Robert Ingersoll, in his "Prometheus Overthrew man's idea of the Creator." Overthrew man's idea of the Creator." He knew it, in two respects.

EXTENSION COURSE

A practical course, Government Correspondence and Report Writing, has been organized by the University of California Extension Division for all public and city employees. The Oakland class will begin Wednesday, October 21, at 7 p. m. at the Extension Division Center, 1730 Franklin Street. Dr. George H. Hinkle is the instructor.

CARICATURES

Pictures by Florencio Molina Campos, noted Argentine caricaturist, will be on exhibition at the San Francisco Museum of Art from November 1 through November 29. Molina Campos is at present working in the Disney Studios, on films about Latin America. This exhibition will be his first in San Francisco.

Workers Speak On Youth's Role In Elections

A novel broadcast on "Youth's Stake in the Elections" will be presented by three young production soldiers at 8.30 p. m. Friday over radio station KEX in Portland.

Two of the participants will soon be in the armed forces, while the third is a Negro girl, representing the war forces entering war industry.

The program is sponsored by the Young Communist League of Alameda County.

John Howard Lawson
will speak on
"The Fight for Freedom in Colonial Times"
(First of 8 lectures on "Democratic Heritages" to be given this semester at the School for Writers)
Friday, October 23
8:15 P. M.
Theosophy Park Auditorium
(Open to Public at Nominal Admission Contribution)
1281 N. Vista Street

Exhibit 13

British Pursue Nazis to Libyan Border

Buy Bonds & Stamps for Victory

PEOPLE'S DAILY WORLD

Unity for Victory Over Hitlerism

The Week in Review— See Page 5

Vol. 5, No. 262. SATURDAY, NOV. 7, 1942 Price Five Cents

On Our Side

By Gropper

STALINGRAD PLEA: SECOND FRONT!

Absentee Vote May Decde Three Contests

Two state election contests and one Congressional race still remained undecided yesterday. The Patterson-Houser contest for lieutenant governor, the Jordan-Peek fight for secretary of state and the Izac-Abbey race in San Diego may be decided by absentee ballots.

There were 11,603 absentee ballots sent out in the three largest counties in the state: San Francisco, Los Angeles and Alameda. In San Diego the 1200 absentee ballots may decide.

Here is the latest tabulation: (Total precincts 14,104)—

Lieutenant governor — Houser (R) 1,008,021; Patterson (D) 1,000,894—(14,045 precincts).

Secretary of state—Jordan (R) 978,161; Peek (D) 967,171—(14,591 precincts).

With almost all precincts accounted for, Izac was leading Abbey in the Congressional race in the 23rd district 50,802 to 46,704.

Communists Qualify For Ballot

Vote Tops Minimum Required by State Election Law

The Communist candidates will roll up a sufficient vote to qualify their party for the ballot, latest election returns showed yesterday.

While the tally was still far from complete, an impressive Communist vote seemed to be in the making. With 4,817 precincts still to be heard from, Anita Whitney, Communist candidate for state controller, had amassed 45,665 votes. On the basis of these returns, it appeared that Miss Whitney will at least equal her 1938 vote of 97,471 for the same office.

In 1938 Miss Whitney received a total of 12,551 votes in San Francisco while Tuesday's unofficial complete count from San Francisco registered 14,230.

In other contests where a comparative vote is available the Communist candidates exceeded previous totals. The Communists placed 12 candidates in Tuesday's election: three for state offices, six for Congress, one for state senator and two for assembly seats.

Because of the practice of withholding reports of minority parties only incomplete returns are at hand. They are:

Anita Whitney for state controller—9877 precincts out of a total of 14,404: 45,665.

Kenneth May for state treasurer

(Continued on page 6, column 1)

Nazis Leave Italians In Lurch

Half of Rommel's Armored Strength Smashed, Says Cairo

By The World Foreign Department

The victorious British Eighth Army continued pursuit of the routed Axis forces yesterday, and claimed the capture of another 1000 prisoners and the destruction or capture of 79 more Axis tanks.

The British advance approximated 100 miles from the El Alamein line late yesterday, but it was expected that the Axis forces would try to make a stand at Halfaya Pass on the border of Libya.

Cairo reports said German Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's losses are believed to be about 40,000 of his original force of 140,000 men. Half or more of the Nazi armored strength has been knocked out, and six Italian divisions, apparently abandoned by their German allies in the retreat, have been rounded up, encircled and threatened [illegible].

F. R. COMMENTS

At Washington, President Roosevelt told his press conference that the developments in North Africa had the appearance of a victory of major proportions. Cairo reported that Lieutenant General B. L. Montgomery, commander of the British forces, told his troops to "get on with the job of clearing the Axis out of North Africa," indicating the British intend to carry the fight into Libya again.

General Montgomery was reported to be leading three fast armored divisions deep into enemy positions, where they were fighting inside enemy lines in an effort to destroy as much of the Axis army as possible during Rommel's retreat.

The British Admiralty threw light on the reason for Rommel's defeat, declared that in the last several weeks, no convoy of supplies or reinforcements has been able to get through to Rommel. The Admiralty announced that six additional enemy ships have been sunk and two damaged by British submarines in the Mediterranean.

AXIS FLIGHT

Rommel's fleeing transport columns choking the coastal road toward Libya are under continuous bombardment by Allied planes while the Eighth Army pursues the Axis forces with mobile troops and armored units.

General Montgomery announced that large part of the Axis forces remains trapped in the southern

(Continued on page 6, column 4)

We Celebrate

TODAY is a day for celebration.

The peoples of all the world are celebrating the magnificent achievements of the Soviet people in the quarter-century since they took control over their own destiny in the glorious revolution of 1917.

We of The People's World, our readers and friends, can also celebrate a more modest achievement—the successful fulfillment of our Victory Drive for a $50,000 sustaining fund.

To our readers and friends we extend the warmest of greetings. The drive just concluded was marked by the greatest enthusiasm, the most energetic effort and the deepest understanding of The People's World's mission in these times.

We achieved the swiftest results. Before the first two months of the drive were up on October 1, we had passed the goal of $50,000. Since then, more money has dribbled in, and as of November 5, total collections stood at $56,017, or 112 per cent of the sum set as the goal.

Drive workers and contributors in Los Angeles, San Francisco and Alameda counties, who had to bear the major burden of the drive, came through with flying colors. Each of these counties went over the top a month ahead of schedule.

Of the 28 counties and other territorial subdivisions engaged in the drive, only five failed to reach the goal set for them. This is the best record ever chalked up in the five-year history of The People's World.

These facts constitute a most tangible vote of confidence. They confirm our frequent assertion that The People's World belongs to its readers. They provide the rock-bottom foundation for building The People's World into a bigger paper, reaching more thousands of persons who are looking for a paper of this [illegible].

Let us follow through now by building The People's World into a mightier voice for those policies which will bring destruction to fascism and victory for our cause!

(For final drive standings, see page 6.)

Marines Attack Foe In 2-Pronged Action

By The World Foreign Department

Attacking in two directions, American marines and soldiers yesterday were pushing back the Japanese on Guadalcanal in the Solomons Islands.

Both to the west and to the east of the big Henderson airfield, held by the U. S. forces since early August, the enemy was on the retreat.

The attack west of the airfield has been in progress for several days, but the one to the east apparently had been launched more recently, directed against Nipponese troops which had been landed in that vicinity as intended reinforcements for the hard-pressed Japanese elsewhere on the island.

More enemy equipment was captured by our troops as they continued driving westward. In the west of the Matanikau River, The navy announced:

"Three field pieces, 12 37mm. light artillery guns and 20 machineguns were captured and 350 Japanese were killed."

Meanwhile, enemy supply dumps and troop concentrations on Guadalcanal's northern coast were blasted by American bombers, and Japanese positions in that area were shelled by U. S. warships.

Radios Promised For Folsom Cells

FOLSOM PRISON, Nov. 6.—"A radio for every cell" was the word sent to Folsom prison inmates, with the promise that it may become a reality within 30 days.

Already on hand are 1700 earphones, said prison authorities, and the Sacramento contractor has indicated he might be able to obtain the remainder of the equipment within the next month.

BIRTH RECORD

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—This city's 3,021 births in the week ending October 1 set the highest mark for any seven-day period in the last 27 years. Not since August, 1915 has the number exceeded 3000.

Garrison Greets Stalin

Tells of Damage To Nazis—Hopes For Allied Action

By The World Foreign Department

Stalingrad's unbeaten garrison telegraphed Joseph Stalin yesterday on the eve of November 7, the 25th anniversary of the revolution that launched the Soviet government, and sent him greetings that must have added a *fervor joy to the masses celebrating in Moscow.*

It must have heightened impatience for England and United States to fight, too.

"We have killed 100,000 Nazis here," said the workers and Red Armymen who have named their city after the Soviet Premier and have defended its site long after it was bombed into ruins in a siege 76 days old today.

Eight hundred enemy tanks have been blasted in front of Stalingrad they said. Shot down are 1002 of the German planes in the last two [illegible].

"The day is not far off," telegraphed the victors in the most amazing heroic defense of a city the world has ever seen, "when our Allies (Britain and America) will open a second front which will not only be moral but real support for the defenders of Stalingrad, facilitate victory and make it possible for the United Nations to drive a stake into the dogslike grave of bloody Fascism."

NAZIS HELD

Nor was the boast of the Stalingrad garrison ill founded, for on all battlefields of the Eastern front the process of weakening down the Nazi war machine beast was well and successfully under way.

For four days now there has been no more talk of German advances.

The Nazis are stabbed on all fronts until they can find somewhere new reserves for a new adventure.

The Nazis need victory just as badly as they ever did. Yesterday Soviet communiques told of still another Nazi attack over the blood-stained, shell-torn terrain where the factory settlements of northern Stalingrad once stood, clean and beautiful model homes and magnificent tractor factories.

NAZIS CHARGE

On a narrow front the Germans charged, behind their barrage of artillery shells and bombs from airplanes. Tanks went with them and machine gunners followed close or even rode the tanks in the pattern

(Continued on page 6, column 1)

Salute to Our Russian Ally

Coffee Arrives For Meeting in San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 6.—Rep. John Coffee of Washington State arrived here today to join with San Francisco notables in a "Salute to Our Russian Ally" at the War Memorial Opera House Saturday evening at eight.

Coffee, flushed with a smashing victory at the polls Tuesday, will join Dr. Henry F. Grady, president of the American President Lines, and former assistant secretary of state, as a speaker at the meeting, designed to promote American-Soviet friendship and observe the 25th anniversary of the Soviet revolution.

A dramatic and musical program, featuring [illegible], Negro baritone, Joseph James and the rendition of [illegible] written by Paul Matthias, will be climaxed by the appearance of Ruth Hussey, film star, in a playlet written for the occasion by Hollywood screen writers.

City Controller Harold J. Boyd will preside at the meeting which is sponsored by a list of notables including Mayor Rossi, Chief Justice Phil S. Gibson of the state supreme court, Secretary Edward Vandeleur of the AFL Federation of Labor, Secretary Manuel [illegible] of the CIO State Council, Francis Haskell of the railroad commission, Chester Rowell, Paul Verdier.

Later in the evening, there will be a gala Russian ball at the Fairmont Hotel, proceeds to be credited against Russian War Relief's quota in the San Francisco War Chest.

U. S. Navy Hero Sends Tribute to L. A. Fete Sunday

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 6.—"How our boys feel about those great fighters who have stopped our common enemies cold on the eastern front," was described by the naval hero, Lieut.-Comdr. Corydon M. Wassell in a telegram received today by the Conference of American Soviet Friendship.

The U. S. Naval hero, whose exploits are the basis for a South Seas war film now in production, is sending his salute to the heroes of the Soviet Union as part of the Los Angeles celebration of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the USSR which takes place here Sunday, 2:30 p. m. at the Shrine Auditorium. Text of the wire follows:

"There is a soldiers' song that our boys sing in the South Pacific called 'Blow 'em All.' The song is not about the Russians but the words of its title will express how our boys feel about these great fighters who have stopped our common enemies cold on the eastern front.

"Bless the Russians for their courage and their 'knock 'em' in a fight. Bless 'em for their love of country, their hatred of Nazism and their faith in what we are all fighting for. They have

(Continued on page 6, column 4)

Anna Strong In Oakland, Palo Alto

Famed Writer Talks At Celebrations of Soviet Union Birthday

Dr. Anna Louise Strong, noted writer, traveler and authority on the Soviet Union, will be the main speaker at celebrations in Oakland and Palo Alto this weekend commemorating the 25th anniversary of the founding of the USSR.

On Sunday, at 3 p. m., she will speak at a "Salute Our Ally" rally at the Women's City Club, 1428 Alice street, Oakland. Proceeds from this gathering will go to the War Chest fund.

Monday evening, at 8, she will talk on "Russia's Share in the War," in the Palo Alto High school auditorium.

Professor Alexander Kaun of the University of California will be chairman of the Oakland gathering, at which honored guests will include Soviet ship officers and representatives of the American armed forces and of the Soviet Consulate. Soviet folk songs will be sung by Matvey Argall, basso of the San Francisco Opera Repertory.

BANQUET

A banquet honoring Miss Strong will be held at the club, following the Oakland meeting.

The Palo Alto celebration, under the auspices of Russian War Relief, will be presided over by the Rev. Schuyler Pratt, rector of the Episcopal Church of St. Peter in Redwood City. Dr. Harold Chapman Brown, chairman of the board of the American Russian Institute, will introduce Miss Strong.

Professor Holland Roberts will briefly outline the needs of the Red Army and will explain how RWR is planning to meet them.

The Palo Alto RWR branch has already raised more than 7000 for medical supplies, clothing and food for the Soviet Union.

17 ARRESTED IN MADRID

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 6 (ICN).—Dispatches reaching here from Madrid state that the Franco police have discovered a Communist underground organization in Seville. Seventeen were arrested and numbers of pamphlets seized.

Soviet Flag To Fly From L. A. City Hall

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 6.—The flag which will flies over Stalingrad after 76 days of the fiercest fighting this war has known, will wave over downtown Los Angeles saturday in tribute to the Russian people who have so bravely defended their own land and ours.

At 11 a. m. the hammer and sickle will be run up on the City Hall flagpole, where it will fly for the remainder of the day.

Speeches from the Spring street steps of the City Hall by Mayor Bowron, Carleton Tibbetts of the Chamber of Commerce and William Morris, Jr., chairman of the Conference of American Soviet Friendship, will be shortwaved to the Soviet Union. A response on behalf of the Russian people will be made by Mr. A. Kozyrev, Russian consul.

Shipyard Women—'Depend on 'Em'

WOMEN WHO WORK at Moore's shipyard in Oakland. Foreman Johnny Sullivan (top photo) is flanked, left to right, by Ruth Casey, Cora De Villers and Mary Louise Jones, shipfitter helpers performing layout work. Chinese girls have invaded Moore's offices, as witness (left) Maryland Fong, Jessie Hsiang and Carolyn Quan, who operate [illegible].

By SUE BARRY

A tall blonde youngster, workmanlike in jeans and a flannel shirt, strode through the entrance gate at the Moore shipyard in Oakland in an obvious hurry to get someplace. She hailed the cop at the gate, expertly dodged a truck and disappeared past the administration buildings.

Her story is a good example of the way American women feel about their part in winning the war. Less than a month ago she arrived in Oakland on a freight car. Back east she was a licensed air pilot. She was determined to get a job ferrying planes, but was turned down because of her age, and told to come back when she had put her 'teens behind her. So she got out to the West Coast as fast as she could. Now she is a shipyard worker and a good one.

She is one of the 1300 women now working at Moore's two huge yards that spread along the Estuary in Oakland. That figure isn't quite accurate, for it is yesterday's estimation and by the time you have read this it will have mounted by at least a couple of hundred, for Moore's is hiring women craftsmen at the rate of a hundred or more a day.

With the exception of the Navy

(Continued on page 6, column 6)

443

Exhibit - 14

THE NEUTRAL CORNER

Firing Managers As a Fine Art

By SCORER

Branch Rickey is shopping for a manager, which seems to mean that Leo Durocher has bounced out of the Ebbets Field dugout to launch invective at an umpire for the last time. Leo may enlist in the Navy, 'tis said; or he may be drafted. He's married, without children, and therefore will probably go into service before the end of next season—if the war lasts that long. But what Branch Rickey's shopping expedition means is that Leo is being fired.

Branch knows how to fire managers, indeed he's an artist at it. His Cardinals won six pennants since Rogers Hornsby carried a St. Louis team to the flag in 1926. That's more than any other team was able to snatch, and therefore the Card record is quite as good if no better than that of all other National League outfits.

During that period, St. Louis managers have come and gone like substitutes in a Notre Dame football game. They were, in order, Rogers Hornsby, Bill McKenzie, Billy Southworth, Bill McKechnie, Gabby Street, Mike Gonzales, Jim Bottomley, Frank Frisch, Ray Blades, Billy Southworth.

Keeping the Pay Roll Down

One reason Branch sent his managers into limbo was that when a guy makes good, he usually wants a raise. Bill McKechnie won the pennant in 1928. He was out when the 1929 season began. The reason given was that he lost four straight games in the World Series. He was sent down to Rochester and Billy Southworth came up, briefly to run the team until July. Billy wasn't doing so well, and off he went to Rochester, McKechnie coming back for the remainder of the season.

But Deacon Bill didn't like to be kicked around. He went out and got himself another job, leaving the Card place open. Rickey then grabbed Gabby Street, a quiet nice old fellow who had caught Walter Johnson's shoots for many years; and put him in the pilot's seat, on the theory that anyone could manage a Rickey team.

Gabby won a pennant, and off he went into utter darkness.

Some Magnates Are Sentimentalists

Yes, some magnates are sentimental about faithful old employes. Horace Stoneham of the Giants is like that. He grew up, the son of Charles A. Stoneham, owner of the Giants. He learned to worship the diamond strategy of John J. McGraw, and after his father died and McGraw resigned, passing away, too, a year later, Horace took charge of the team.

It remained and remains a McGraw team to this day. One July evening in 1940, when Bill Terry was leading the Giants into perdition, Horace took a train west, wept into his beer, and told the assembled baseball writers that McGraw's boy, Mel Ott, could stay on the Giant payroll as long as he lived. And so could Carl Hubbell, and Hal Schumacher—both McGraw discoveries.

Ed Barrow of the Yanks also likes to hang on to fellows who have made good with his team. It's a weakness, sometimes, although seldom do real Barrow protoges flop. If you look over the list of former Yankees traded or sold to other major league clubs, they've usually been replacements, or men obtained in a trade, players like Pearson, Johnny Allen, Ben Chapman, Steve Sundra—who either came to the Yankees from another team, or just didn't learn how to become a winning ball player because of some mental quirk.

The Yankee boss can fire when he has to, however. He tried Bob Shawkey as manager in 1930 and when the old pitcher failed to make good, out he went. Barrow will not stand for irresponsible conduct. Lee Grissom was given a chance with the Yankees two years ago. He reported in Florida, and during his first week with the team, spent a long evening in a cafe. He was told by friends that that was not the way to train for the championship. Even so, Barrow gave him a chance to pitch. He didn't have it, and floated away from pay dirt.

When the Bambino Got It

One of the sad chapters in baseball is how Babe Ruth passed out of the big leagues. The Babe hit three home runs in one game in 1935, when he was with the Boston Braves. He was slowing up, but the old eye and the old punch were still there. He happened to visit a liner at dock in Boston harbor that week, and also happened, it is said, to have a very good time. Judge Fuchs, then president of the Braves, called him into the office and warned him against misbehavior. The Babe, who had reigned in New York for so many years, just wouldn't take correction from a mere Boston magnate. He let go with a few choice words, and the Judge told him in short order to vamoose. Except for a brief tenure as Dodger coach, he's stayed vamoosed for a long time.

Leo Durocher's sin is surely not losing games. His Dodgers won 104 games last season. And although he did slip during that slump in September, the one which cost the pennant, he had won many games previously by his adroit and opportunist leadership.

Leo's sin was to make himself obnoxious to a good many people because of his brash, noisy and sometimes offensive behavior. "I give it and I take it!" he told me. "I'm not afraid of criticism. Why should others be? I go into a game with all I've got. And if we can't win being nice and sweet, maybe we can by being nasty and sour to the other guys.

"We don't hate 'em. Oh, no. We just don't want them around when the score is posted."

That policy undoubtedly doesn't suit the mild Mr. Rickey. And perhaps it has also hurt some of the even higher-ups in baseball.

As a result it's improbable that the Lip, the Ugly Duckling, the Man Who Talks Too Much, will be around in the spring when the Dodgers pick up their bags and begin the business of trying for another wartime pennant.

To Tackle the Army Today.

THE IRISH of Notre Dame hit hard when they hit. Here one of the Notre Dame linemen is tumbling to the ground as Iowa Seahawk of Bernie Bierman's highly touted Iowa Naval Cadets. Notre Dame took these navy men, 28-0. Today, it will take the Army.

FOOTBALL

BRUINS CLAW FOR ROSE BOWL PRIZE

The conference leading UCLA Bruins will invade Oregon stomping grounds this morning with every intention of knocking the already battered Ducks clear out of the running.

After clawing his last four rivals, Oregon State, California, Santa Clara, and Stanford, "Kid Bruin" from the south has decided to take the Pacific Coast Conference with an eye to the Rose Bowl.

Oregon came down to Berkeley last week with plenty of fanfare about what they were going to do to Cal, and then had to sneak home like a well spanked brat.

With Bob Waterfield's punting and passing; Al Solari's pass catching and blocking; and Ray Richards', Chuck Fears' and Jack Lescoulie's tackling and blocking the game is in the bag for the up and coming Bruins.

ENTER WASHINGTON

Another northerner, Washington will meet Stanford at Kezar today.

When the two teams come out on the grid, Washington will stand third and Stanford will stand fourth in the conference.

A badly battered gang of Redskins will face the Huskies. According to latest reports, Loren La Parde, right guard, and Buck Fawcett will be on the bench. Fawcett may possibly come in, but it's not likely. "Hank" Norberg has a charley horse. "Chuck" Taylor has a twisted ankle. Bobby Andrews, who threw 57 yards' worth of passes for Stanford against UCLA, has a sprained finger. To top it all, Pete August, who was going to move from right end to center, will be out with a slight concussion.

As battered as the players, is the Stanford record this year. Only two wins adorn it to date.

Washington admits having a weak line, but they only have one loss and one tie to mar their record. The Northerners' ballyhoo experts claim that their boys have worked out a new defense against the "T" formation. Only bench warmer on the Washington squad will be Fred Olson, their best place kicker.

DOWN SOUTH

Moving south we find that Cal will meet Southern Cal in Los Angeles today (Saturday). The odds are 10-7 for the Bears.

As far as standings are concerned, Cal is way ahead with three wins and three losses this season. The Trojans have suffered three losses with only one win and one tie to date. The lone win was over Washington State. The Bears have just finished off Washington and Oregon.

Cal's pride and joy, Jolting Jim Jurkovich, is going to play and so is Poria. The southerners report that Bob Musick, their strong man, and Hal Finney, the second string back, will be out of the game. On the bright side for the Trojans is the news that Mickey McCardle, the southern speed demand, will definitely play.

Sunday will see another good game being played in Los Angeles, when Santa Clara meets Loyola.

The Bucking Broncs will be considerably strengthened by the return of Ed Allique, right tackle, and Al Santucci, center. Sanford is Buck Shaw's punting artist and the Broncos have missed him. Alyn Beals, Santa Clara's All-American claim, is okay from the cold he had last week and will be catching passes out there at his end position.

Two Pacific Coasters, Washington State and St. Mary's, are trying to uphold the West's honor against Eastern teams today.

Washington State plays Michigan State. The [illegible] two wins, two losses, and one tie. This Cougars boast of four wins and one loss.

St. Mary's will face Duquesne, at Pittsburgh. The Gaels would like to forget last year's score, which was 9-0 against them. The Pittsburghers have won four and lost two this season. The Gaels report that in an emergency some of their injured men can play. Regardless, Guisti is out for the year, and Pedesic still isn't in first class shape.

The odds favor Duquesne.

Oregon State has decided to try the faithful cure for sick football squads, and play Montana. One of these days Montana will get tired of this sort of stuff and lick one of the big boys.

GRID PICKS

By WILLIE PICKER

When I scored 80 per cent on last week's predictions the critics shut up.

Here I glow again.

UCLA will rip Oregon to shreds.

California will take USC to the cleaners.

Washington will batter Stanford to a pulp.

Loyola will still be running from Santa Clara when I write next week's "Grid Picks."

Washington State should take Michigan to the woodshed.

St. Mary's will be spanked by Duquesne.

Montana doesn't have a chance against Oregon State.

Clip this out and read it again Monday morning in place of the funny paper.

MORE ON RED ARMY

(Continued From Page One)

of what the Nazis once boasted was "lightning war."

Lightning bolts struck the Germans in the form of the marvelously accurate fire of the Soviet artillery.

A thunderstorm of shells, machine gun bullets, and finally the Soviet Air Force resuming the attack in greater power than it has showed since the Stalingrad siege began last August, drove back the Nazis' latest try for the Volga river bank.

Soviet counter attacks followed on the ground, and "our positions are improved," the Moscow communique observed.

IN THE CAUCASUS

Southeast of Nalchik, on the road to the Grozny oil fields by the latest route the Germans have tried, their forces were reported yesterday pinned down, and being smothered by a shifting curtain of artillery and machinegun fire from mountain positions, against Germans exposed in the valleys below.

The enemy tried one lunge forward with a whole regiment, but it retreated after losing 300 men and seven tanks.

On the Mozdok battlefield, Red Army men took another mountain height, and continued relentless pressure on the Germans. A German counter attack was shot to pieces.

On the Black Sea coast the Red Army advanced northwestward from Tuapse, after holding down and destroying most of the vanguard of a German force that has been floundering in the snows of the mountain pass northeast of Tuapse.

North of Stalingrad the Soviet army stretching from the Volga to the Don River continued its chiseling at various points of the Nazi line which must hold if the Germans are to continue besieging the city. German artillery and firing positions were destroyed on this front by Soviet artillery fire.

On the Leningrad front, where winter has already settled down for keeps, Soviet snipers went into action, killed 820 Germans and wrecked 28 strong points in the Nazi lines.

More on Los Angeles

(Continued From Page One)

[illegible]

Charlie Chaplin and James Cagney have been added to the list of patrons for the Shrine Auditorium mass meeting to celebrate the Russian national holiday and increased support from all sections of the Los Angeles population is rallying behind the observance.

MEXICAN ARRIVES

Sympathy of the Mexican people for the Soviet Union was described by Senator Arturo Martinez Adame on his arrival here to participate in the Shrine auditorium rally.

"Similar meetings to the one being held in Los Angeles are being organized in Mexico to show the sympathy of the Mexican people for the Soviet Union and the importance of the stand they have taken in this war," declared Senator Adame, who came as a representative of the Mexican government at the request of President Avila Camacho.

The handsome Mexican senator will be joined on the platform of the Shrine auditorium Sunday afternoon by Mr. T. J. Mpety, Trade Commissioner, who represents Prime Minister Mackenzie King of Canada and Congressman John M. Coffee of Washington.

Cultural relations between the Americas and the Soviet Union, particularly in child welfare, science, medicine, the theater and the arts will be discussed by leaders of their respective fields.

Those Tools Are Aimed vs. Hitler

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 5.—Surplus machine tools here will no longer work for Hitler by remaining in idleness, according to Fred L. Bosley, chief of the War Production Board field staff, who has just concluded a survey of Los Angeles industry.

This equipment will be made available to procurement agencies for war contracts in order to ease requirements for new machinery and at the same time aid local plants which are not working at full capacity.

MORE ON SHIPYARDS

(Continued From Page One)

Yard at Mare Island, Moore's is leading every other shipyard in the San Francisco Bay region in following the government's strongly expressed wish that emphasis be placed on the full utilization of womanpower.

WORK ON HULLS

And in their determination to get ships built fast, they've shattered an ancient tradition. At Moore's, women work on the hulls of ships under construction and those that have been launched and are getting their final outfitting. That strikes the death blow to an "it can't happen here" attitude by veteran shipbuilders who insisted that women might work in the shops and in scattered jobs throughout the yards, but never must they work on the ship itself.

I talked to the two women who were the first to mount the scaffolding of a ship and climb into its innards to work beside men. They were sitting in the sun, enjoying every minute of their half-hour lunch period while they ate their home-packed lunches.

They didn't look like pioneers. A month ago, plump, motherly Mary Zografos was a waitress, supporting her two teen-age boys on a salary of $25 a week. Now she's a marine electrician's helper, making almost twice that much.

"It's a lot easier than being a waitress, and a lot more satisfactory," she said. "I'm no more tired at the end of the day than I used to be when I was slinging hash. Danger? There's not any if you are careful, and any good worker watches where he steps and takes care of himself. Anyway, there is no reason why a strong woman can't do anything a man can do."

HOUSEWIFE

Her friend, Mrs. Geneva Gettel, went to Central Trades School in Oakland with Mrs. Zografos and was hired at the same time. There are still some worried lines in Mrs. Gettel's face, but she says that her shipyard job is the best thing that ever happened to her. Incidentally, it is the first job she has ever had. She comes from the ranks of housewives, America's greatest potential source of labor supply.

"I gained five pounds after I took this job—I guess it is because I stopped worrying for the first time in years. My husband is ailing and can't work steadily. Now I'm paying bills and buying bonds. Best of all, I can look at the ship I'm working on and feel that I've had a part in making it. It's a lot different from washing dishes and scrubbing and worrying over bills you can't pay."

But all of Mrs. Gettel's troubles are not over. She has a 6-year-old daughter and a 12-year-old son and they are unsupervised all the long hours she is away from home.

A good percentage of the women on the Moore payroll are wives and mothers. Many have husbands in the armed forces. The average age is 30, but more older women are being hired, and it is a common sight to see a gray-haired, overall-clad woman worker.

NEGRO WOMEN

A warming sight is the large number of Negro women workers evident in the yard. They are working at every trade and foremen say they will welcome as many as they can get. The employment of Negro women has been a recent development and it is planned to hire hundreds more.

Women are working as welders, burners, shipfitters' helpers, sheet metal trainees, supply room clerks, guards, truck drivers, pattern makers, electricians and coppersmith helpers. That is of today. By next week, the list of crafts open to women workers will certainly be longer, for every day new places are found for them.

The number of workers in a shipyard, the amount of construction under way, is a war secret. But at Moore's they report that they are up to schedule and are working hard to reach a goal of seven completed ships by January 1.

To an outsider, a visit to a shipyard is a confusing and almost terrifying experience. So much is going on, so much activity is compressed into a comparatively small space. But a pattern of orderly, steadily moving work soon takes shape as you get your bearings. Here in the plate shop, with men and women welding and burning. Across a tangle of railroad tracks is the angle shop, with its glowing open furnaces where steel is shaped. Comparatively quiet is the coppersmith shop, where a practically lost art has been revived.

You climb a perilously steep runway to view women hull workers. They're in the engine rooms and in every part of the ship, often working in tiny quarters, working fast and competently.

"CAN DEPEND ON THEM"

"They told me they were sending women to work on the hulls," said John Amendola, electrician quarterman. "I didn't believe it until I saw them, and then I didn't see how I could ever train them. The first thing I told the girls was that they'd have to take the same tough jobs as men, and that they would have to cut the bunk if they wanted to keep on working for me. Well, by golly, they turned out fine! Of course, here and there a woman couldn't adapt herself to the work, and there are still old timers who can't take to the idea of working with women, but I'd say that, altogether, the women are just as good as the men. We can depend on them to build ships, and you can quote me on that!"

Safety director Wallace Terry, who has the wellbeing of the thousands of Moore workers as his responsibility, says that the accident rate is lower among women than men. "They're just naturally cautious." One problem, which applies to men and women workers alike is the fact that most accidents occur in the hour before lunch and quitting time. That's because energy is lowest then. He thinks that one way of licking that would be to establish a program of mid-morning and mid-afternoon nutrition, patterned after the "Oslo lunches" in British war plants. The whole question of nutrition needs more attention according to Terry, because of its proven relation to maximum efficiency on the job. As it is, workers bring cold lunches from home and have practically no opportunity to supplement them with nourishing hot food. But Moore's is working on that and hopes to find a solution soon.

Another serious problem is that of housing. I talked to Minnie Lilew in the coppersmith shop, who told me that she has to live in San Jose because it is impossible to find living space in Oakland. That means that she leaves home at 5 a. m. and doesn't return until 6 p. m.

A hope for her and other Moore workers is the housing project which is being erected with Maritime Commission funds, to be completed by January 1 in West Oakland. Planned is a child care center with nursery school, day long care for elementary school children, and an infirmary.

Because Moore's looks forward to the employment of thousands of additional women in the next few months, a women's counseling department has been set up. Staffed with social workers, its purpose will be to help women adjust themselves to their new jobs and to assist them in related problems. One of the biggest so far, they say, is the unsolved problem of care for the children of working mothers.

But, with a few exceptions, women are solving their own problems, and helping to do the enormous job of defeating the Axis by speeding the construction of ships in record time.

Sacramento Meeting Urges India's Freedom

SACRAMENTO, Nov. 6.—Declaring that immediate freedom for India would prove the sincerity of the Atlantic Charter, a mass meeting here under the auspices of the Hindustan Gadar Party urged President Roosevelt "to use his good offices to insist the British government apply the Atlantic Charter to India right now."

The meeting was held Nov. 1

MORE ON ELECTIONS

(Continued from Page One)

—9197 precincts: 57,924

No reports are available on Pettis Perry running for secretary of state.

CONGRESS RACES

In the Congressional contests the results of only two races were reported thus far now:

Walter Lambert, in the 5th congressional district who did not leave his army post during the campaign, received 6849 votes; in 1940 Lambert received 5232 in his campaign for the same office.

Philip Gardner, opposing the obstructionist incumbent John M. Costello in the 15th district received 3341 votes as compared to a total of 2004 in 1940.

Two of the congressional candidates were write-ins, Archie Brown in the 4th district and Elizabeth Nicholas in the 8th. These votes will not be tabulated for at least a week.

In the contest for state senator in Los Angeles county, La Rue McCormick opposing the reactionary Jack Tenney in the 38th district received a vote of 35,311. This was the first time the Communist party had entered a candidate for state senator from this district.

In the assembly races one candidate, La Verne Lyon was a write-in, thus no figures are in. In the other contest Tom Parrott running in Oakland's 18th district ran up a vote of 3881 as compared to his 1940 vote of 1894 for the same office.

The influx of workers into war industries was registered in the Communist vote this year. This was noticeable in San Diego where, with the count still incomplete, Anita Whitney had close to 4300 votes, as compared with 4072 in 1938 and 2862 in 1940 when she ran for United States Senator.

Under election law, a party must receive 3 per cent of the total vote cast in an election to qualify for the next ballot. With present indications that the California total vote will not exceed 2,500,000, the Communists need 75,000 votes to get by, and they will easily top that figure.

MORE ON EGYPT

(Continued from Page One)

sector on the northern fringe of the Quattara Depression, where they are faced with annihilation or capture. These forces were mainly Italians.

He declared only a relatively small part of the Axis forces which was engaged in the northern extremity of the line near the coastal road would be able to escape. These were mostly Germans.

London continued to be enthusiastic over the victory, and a British military official said that "we now have the enemy in our clutches."

"There is a good chance we may annihilate him without having to pursue him all the way across the Libyan desert. The British have yet to destroy the Axis forces, whose air fields stretch as far as Tripoli. But General Alexander's plans undoubtedly encompass such destruction."

GRANDMOTHER A GUARD

EVANSTON, Ill., Nov. 6.—Evanston police recently decided to employ women school crossing guards—and the first appointee is a grandmother, Mrs. Peter J. Alt, 50, who has three grandchildren.

OAKLAND

Furniture Needs

STOVES
A few new ones and some late models used in stock.

CIRCULATING HEATERS
Gas, Kerosene, Fuel Oil—new and used.

ICE REFRIGERATORS

DIVAN SETS
Sofa-bed—with springs

CHESTERFIELD SETS

DINETTE SETS
solid oak or pine

BEDROOM SETS
large assortment.

CHRISTMAS SUGGESTIONS
ALL-MAHOGANY AND ALL-WALNUT

EASY TERMS
WE DELIVER THROUGHOUT BAY AREA

Acme Furniture Co.
NAT YANISH, Prop.
4801 E. 14th St. Oakland
KE. 3-6016

★ FACTS AND OPINIONS ★

Letters from Our Readers

Jim Crow at Kaiser Yards

Editor, People's World:

[illegible]

J. W. C., Seattle, Wash.

Editor's Note: There are many Negroes working at Kaiser's, but there does also seem to be some discrimination of the sort known as "Jim Crowing" colored workers in separate gangs, and there are complaints that promotions are not properly [illegible] colored workers.

Don't Let It Happen Again

Editor, People's World:

[illegible]

Are we to repeat the procedure With suffrage to Soviet aid?

Sad Story of a Man Who Took Pegler's Advice

Editor, People's World:

[illegible]

—Coast Observer, Oakland, Calif.

WHAT'S ON

Deadline 9 a. m., S. F. Office

San Francisco

Oakland

Los Angeles

[illegible]

...and the effects of the American Revolution on the development of our country.

THE COPPERHEADS BY WILLIAM BLAKE ($3.00) 1.59

The first organized fifth column in America.

International Bookshop, 170 Golden Gate, San Francisco

Maritime Bookshop, 15 Embarcadero, San Francisco

Twentieth Century Bookshop, 1731 Webster St., Oakland

Twentieth Century Bookshop, 2475 Bancroft Way, Berkeley

Walt Whitman Bookshop
227 East 4th St.
Phone L. B. 6-1466 Long Beach
ON SALE NOW!
EARL BROWDER'S NEW BOOK
VICTORY AND AFTER
Not just a book—but a guide for all Americans who are seeking the answers to questions of a win-the-war program for our country.

[illegible]

Moscow Strikes Back ... $3.96
Red Army Songs ... $3.39
Two Centuries of American Folk Songs by Elie Siegmeister ... $3.39
and many other recordings

PROGRESSIVE BOOK SHOP
625 W. 6th St. VA. 2843

CONSTANT READER

By Sender Garlin

The simplest way to compile an "Honor Role for 1942" would be to list the individuals assailed during the past year by Westbrook Pegler for their support of the war against Hitler. Of course, Charlie Chaplin would have to be included in that list, along with Franklin D. Roosevelt, Joseph Stalin, Winston Churchill, Eleanor Roosevelt, and countless others.

The other day, for instance, Pegler attacked Chaplin in one of those [illegible], underhanded pieces of innuendo that has so endeared him to the feudal industrialists currently heading the National Association of Manufacturers and all the oldtime labor-haters, union-busters and miscellaneous collection of Cliveden-ers still roaming around the country infecting the people with ideas that emanate from the office of Adolf Hitler's counselor on public relations, Dr. Paul Joseph Goebbels. Pegler's latest intended victim is a world-famous screen artist. Presumably, because he expressed the feelings of most of America on the issue of the second front in Europe, Charlie Chaplin was sniped at by The Daily News columnist, Ed Sullivan, the Hollywood [illegible], Jimmy Fidler, the Dies Committee informer against progressive actors, and by various other [illegible] throughout the country.

[illegible] the story of Chaplin's [illegible] in this country, Pegler wrote: "The Americans, those suckers, go crazy over him," forgetting or pretending to forget—that Chaplin's pictures have been seen and loved by millions who never heard of Westbrook Pegler and his [illegible]. [illegible] that in the darkness of [illegible] movie houses, not far from Pegler's estate, Mr. George Spelvin's biographer himself must have chuckled (he is incapable of real laughter) as he watched Chaplin on the screen. That is, provided he was able to abandon that profitable hardboiled pose for a single moment.

Because millions love Chaplin for his artistry which reveals his profound sympathy for "unimportant" people, Pegler reviles the American people as "suckers who go crazy over" the man with the baggy pants, little derby and walking stick.

In recent months these millions have expressed their admiration not only for Chaplin as an artist, but for his ideas about fighting Hitler.

Pegler writes that Chaplin "demands that American sons of those who made him rich be sent to make a second front," and thus serves notice that he considers it a crime for American sons to engage in battle with the Axis. For this is what Chaplin and millions of other patriotic Americans are in favor of.

A palladium of virtue, as his neighbors in Connecticut and the sport writers fraternity in New York can testify, Pegler preaches a sermon to Chaplin about his personal, private, domestic affairs all of which is none of Pegler's damn business. Chaplin can easily match Pegler in virtue, private and public, as witnessed by the fact that the Scripps-Howard columnist recently enlarged his mansion in Ridgefield, Conn., using [illegible] feet of metal lathing, a lot of copper flashing, galvanized conduits and [illegible] feet of lumber. Pegler felt perfectly at ease with his conscience in depriving the armed services of these vital materials.

Pegler is by no means advocating it, but toward the end of his mud-slinging at Chaplin he merely surmises that "finally the war ends with the Allies victorious." Then, he adds, the American people will "reestablish their American form of government."

Can anyone deny that this is an open invitation to disloyalty and disobedience to the U. S.?

If the present government headed by the Commander-in-Chief is not an "American form of government," why should millions have an incentive to defend it, to fight for it?

How does Pegler propose to "reestablish the American form of government"? By force and violence? Do his friends contemplate pulling a Franco act on the American people?

All this fits in snugly with Pegler's platform. He has never denounced Hitler and the Axis in any manner calculated to stimulate anti-Fascist sentiment in this country. And he has been curiously close-mouthed on the 28 pro-Fascists indicted several months ago by the government.

Pegler never attacks the profiteers-usual reactionaries who are holding up the effective prosecution of the war.

His victims are men like Chaplin whose crime consists in urging the destruction of Hitlerism.

This kind of "propaganda," of course, is not up Pegler's ally.

OUT OF THE AIR

MONDAY

[illegible]

TUESDAY

[illegible]

THEATER GUIDE

LOS ANGELES

Hollywood Theaters

[illegible]

Southside Theaters

[illegible]

LOS ANGELES

LOS ANGELES

Workers School

Winter Term Begins Monday, Jan. 11

[illegible]

SAY: "I SAW YOUR AD IN THE PEOPLE'S WORLD"

It Is an Official Nazi Policy

Children Are Tortured, Destroyed

(From "This Really Happened," a book of facts published by the Government Publishers of Children's Literature, Moscow and Leningrad, 1942.)

By M. SHKAPSKAYA

There are moments when words fail one, and facts must speak for themselves.

This happens when the facts are so horrible, so inhuman, so far from what is know as attributes of human nature, that one cannot find words to express himself, one remains silent.

There is no need for talk—one must act, not reason, but avenge.

This book tells of such atrocities perpetrated upon the children.

They are so monstrous! One might think that these stories are taken from the life of savages. But no, the life lead by the savages was very simple, severe, their actions were directed by crude instincts, but they did not know the senseless cruelty of fascism.

Would the animals act like that? No, this comparison would be insulting for the animals. An animal would tear another apart, but it will never touch its own kind. And he would do this from hunger, and because such are the laws of nature.

Horrifying were the tortures of the middle ages—the rack, the open fire. Horrible torture apparatus is kept on view in the museums of Warsaw, Paris, Nuremberg, saws which were used to sever hands and feet, nails which used to be driven under people's fingernails.

However, you may search all the museums of the world, and not in one of them will you find tortures for children—these torture devices were never applied to children. Only fascism could think of this.

"Have no pity for children" orders the German command. And so the children not only see their parents hanging on the gallows, but hang next to them. Their skulls are smashed, their arms are sawed off. Tiny infants are pinned with the bayonet to the bosom of their mothers. Boys used for machine gun practice targets. Children thrown out into the bitter cold barefooted. Children left without hands and feet. . . .

Our children always feel Stalin's care for them. Gorky tenderly sheltered their childhood. Kirov gave them the best moments of his life. During the hardest days of civil war, Lenin and Dzerzhinsky never for a moment forgot the children's needs.

Children's sleep, health, studies, rest—were always cared for by the government, because you, the children, are our future, our hope, the main treasure of our country.

But the hand of the murderer is raised against you children. Many of you saw with your own eyes horrors of which you should have never even heard. Thousands of children like yourselves perished at the hand of fascism. Therefore all Soviet children must learn about it.

Our country is avenging her children with a terrible vengeance. The final annihilation of the Fascists upon our soil is not far off. Stalin's order of the day of May 1 leaves no doubt about it. But you, tomorrow's defenders of motherland, creators and builders of the future life, you must remember the frightful face of fascism well, so that you will be able to recognize it under all its disguises and destroy it without any pity, in order to preserve the peace and happiness of millions of people, millions of children of the whole world.

Germany was a cultural country some time ago. You learn at school beautiful poetry written by Heine, study dramatic writings of Schiller. All humanity was brought up on "Faust," by Goethe. Germany gave us Marx and Engels.

There is nothing left of this Germany. This Germany was the first to suffer from fascism. Fascists seized their country by using cruelty, treachery, lying, gradual destruction of everything that was best in people, ideas, books.

Degraded education brought up a generation of beasts. In these hordes, the shame of humanity, armed with the highest technique, is thrown upon Europe, upon the world, upon the Soviet Union.

This books show the true face of fascism. Children, this is not fiction, not terrifying stories. You can see many of the children mentioned in this book. You may ask thousands of witnesses about others, read documents, see photographs. These are actual facts. Not a word has been added to them.

Read. Remember. Swear to avenge!

What the Fascists Say

"Kill everyone, who is against us, kill, kill" (Goering).

"It is necessary to annihilate 30,000,000 Slavs" (Hitler).

"The relinquished zone must always be left a desert." (From the order to 512th Infantry regiment, Dec. 10, 1941.)

"Destroy boys and girls from 12 to 16 years old" (From an order to 12 army corps of Nov. 28, 1941).

"Special attention must be given the boys who sneak around everywhere (Soviet Russian organization of youth-pioneers). Those who will be found on railroad tracks despite the fact that such trespassing is forbidden—are to be shot" (From the army order by Chief in Command Von Kluge, of Feb. 8, 1942).

"The fear of Germans must be driven into the marrow of everyone's bones. There can be no mercy. This applies to women and children as well" (From the order of the Fascist command of Nov. 23, 1941).

"We drove the women and children into the marshes but this did not give necessary effects, as the marshes were not deep enough to drown in. In most parts one could reach the ground, or sand at the depth of one meter." (From the report of the Commander of the 2nd German Cavalry Brigade of F. C. Von Magill, dated Aug. 12, 1941 regarding the "purifying operation" of Pripiatj region.)

War Prisoners Confess

"The worst infamy is the mistreatment of the civilian population. Special requisition patrols were sent to seize from the people their last cow, or their last sack of potatoes. One woman, mother of three children, did not want to comply, and she was mercilessly killed. The children, regardless of their age and condition of health were thrown out into the street in the frost of 30-40 degrees. Tell me, is this still the Germany of Schiller and Goethe?" (Gotfried Diel, sergeant of the 19th Infantry Regiment, 7th Infantry Division.)

"In Nadeltsaia during our retreat on January 1, 1942, I saw the following: an old man and a boy were shot, because they did not obey the order to go from the street. Looting prevailed during the retreat, and more looting. Women with newly born babies as well as little children were chased from houses." (This statement was made by a soldier of the 30th Infantry Regiment of the 20th Infantry Division Koltarich Vilko.)

"On July 18 we stopped for a short rest at a village 35-40 kilometers from Jitomir. In one house we found two dead women: one on the bed and another on the floor. There we also found a wounded girl, and we were forbidden to bandage her wounds. The child was slowly losing its blood." (Ignaz Kovar of Vienna, soldier of Company 12, of the 82nd Infantry Regiment.)

"During the second day of our march in Lituania, where our battery was resting, a far away platoon shot was heard. Everyone grabbed their guns and shot a nearby peasant house full of holes. The family hid in the cellars, the man jumped into a hole in the ground behind the house. Then six soldiers under the leadership of Lieutenant Holman marched to the peasant house. The lieutenant himself threw a hand grenade into the cellar where two women and a child were hiding. The child was killed, a woman came out of the cellar wounded; when she walked with her arms raised, she was shot down by two bursts of machine gun fire. Bleeding, [illegible] she fell to the ground. At the time the young woman appeared half way from the cellar, and she too was torn to shreds by machine gun fire. Then one of the soldiers threw a bottle of gasoline into the hole, and the man burned to death. After that in order to complete destruction the house was burned to the ground." (Helmut Horman, [illegible] of Division Battalion 8 of the 30th Artillery Regiment of the 20th Division.)

"When we entered the village Korochova, someone announced that the families of guerrillas lived there. Major Shraiber ordered that 15 houses be burned down. Children and women rushed out of the burning houses in tears. Little children ran in the snow barefooted. It was a frightful sight." (George Kallinek, soldier of the Sanitary Company of the Fourth German Tank division.)

(The following sections, which deal with the stories told by children themselves, will be published in later issues.)

SOVIET CHILDREN as these are being systematically [illegible] and exterminated by the Nazi occupation.

Hail the New Year

Greet the New—
 The New Year born—
With ringing bells
 And sounding horns.
 —It is 1943.

1943

But the New Year,
newly-born
is more than a date
on the face
of a calendar;
more than a prescribed season
of suns and moons
rising and setting,
waxing and waning;
more than a galaxy of constellations
wheeling across
a twelve-month's sky;
it is also something born
of the hearts and wills of men,
of the iron determination of peoples,
of the smiting down of the intolerable
and the raising up of the spiritual;
it is the building and achieving
wrought out of love for little children,
compassion for the maimed and persecuted;
it is Labor with the green thumb,
the creative mind,
the inventive genius;

IT IS MAN—FREE MAN.

No room here
in this new-born year
for the half-patriot,
the half-traitor
with fingers still feeling
the hard metal
of thirty silver pieces
clutching the people's throats
to stifle the cry of freedom
from sounding too loudly
in the ears of nations.

No room for the Mikhailoviches.

Then greet this New—
 This New Year born—
With glad acclaim,
 With sounding horns,
1943,
Year of you and me,
Surging on to victory—
The People's peace, the liberty . . .
Greet the New!

—GEORGE HENRY WEISS.

Women Need Training in Relaxation

BERKELEY, Jan. 3.—Exercises for Relaxation, a new course designed to teach women students who are carrying both a heavy work load and a full study program how to use their energies in the most efficient way possible, will open next semester on the Berkeley campus of the University of California, Dr. Louise S. Cobb, executive officer of physical education for women, announced yesterday.

The course will be directed by Miss Sarah R. Davis, associate professor in the department of physical education for women. Students will be admitted only after consultation with the instructor.

"In the classes we hope to do two things," Dr. Cobb said. "First students should be taught the technique of relaxation so that they can conserve energy, build vitality and use energy wisely. Secondly, we want to help students understand economical and efficient use of their bodies in whatever work they are doing."

Dr. Cobb pointed out that the course was in line with the general program of the division, which aims at developing endurance, strength, flexibility and body control so that women can meet both the long hours of work or the sudden demands of emergency which may be made in wartime.

MEXICAN HOLIDAY

A round trip to Mexico City and a special appearance on NBC's public service program, "Pan-American Holiday," were won today by 18-year-old Eugenia Demetrion, of [illegible], L. I. She was adjudged first prize winner in a nationwide Spanish-through-music contest for amateur singers by a jury of diplomatic officials and their wives in Washington.

Communique

The Dutch People Are The Hero

By LOU AUSTIN

[illegible]

Naturally most of us are by this time pretty familiar with the story of the five or three (in this case six of them) who bail out somewhere over occupied Europe and spend the rest of the picture getting helped back to England under the noses of the Gestapo. But in the case of "One of Our Aircraft Is Missing," nobody cares if the story pattern is not new. The film has texture and a strength that has been missing from many of the others until along the same general line.

Implicit in it is the idea that it takes an organized and courageous people to make an underground movement effective enough to outwit and evade a ruthless and vigilant army of occupation.

In too many other pictures it has been just the brilliant and spontaneous generosity of isolated people.

There are some marvelous and moving scenes. In one the fliers wait outside a room where the possibility of their being Gestapo agents sent to test the villagers is being hotly debated. The cross-questioning the woman leader of the village underground puts them through and their bewilderment at being doubted is very human and funny. There is a wonderful and gratifying scene where the local Quisling is trapped by the burgomaster's son into a spot where he is unable to give away to the Germans either the underground or the fliers.

Woven all through the film is the intense national love and pride of the Dutch, and the action is thrown on them enough so that the Dutch people really become the "hero" of the play.

Technically, the picture is beautifully handled. The photography is wonderful, the scenes in the plane and on the river are intensely real and give a feeling of actual suspense and fear.

In One Small Scene

I was especially impressed with the use of sound. The tinkling of the bicycle bells of the "outing party" on the road in the early morning while the German trucks roar by with their sirens screaming in a particularly horrible way makes that one small scene represent sharply all the fear and tension felt by an invaded people.

The river scene too was especially good both for photography and sound; the creaking bridge; the river noises; the paddle sound and the sinking lights all build up a sense of escape.

The companion piece is a horrible little number about two reformed burglars who scramble for seemingly endless hours through every tried and true trick Hollywood has used in the last 20 odd years. We spent the time making bets on the next quip and counting the number of times Chester Morris clicked his jaws and managed Dirty with that way. Or you might take a nap.

There is a swell government short on Colleges at War which shows the tremendous resources we have in the youth of the nation and the new and valuable uses to which we are beginning to put them.

All in all? A swell show. Miss "[illegible]" if you can time it that way unless you are a sucker for the "dumb-reformed-crooks-reformed burglar" trend.

MORE TIME FOR GRACIE

Gracie Fields, English comedienne, gets priorities on 15 minutes of Blue Network time daily in 1943. Her five minute program, previously heard at 6:55 p. m., is extended to 15 minutes at 7:15 Monday through Friday.

Russians Fought Invasion in 1542

SCENE from the Soviet film "Alexander Nevsky," coming Friday to the Los Angeles Studio Theater, Vermont and Hollywood.

TELENEWS — SAN FRANCISCO, Market and Powell — OAKLAND, Franklin at 13th — SEATTLE, 2nd and Pike St. — ITALY BOMBED! DARLAN ASSASSINATED! ALLIES CONDEMN NAZI MASS SLAYINGS! F. D. R. IN XMAS TALK

Exhibit - 17

Yanks Examine Nazi Plane in Africa

U. S. ARMY officers examine a Heinkel bomber captured by Allied troops in North Africa. Note the ravages making through the nose. This is an official U. S. Army Corps photo.

WORLD ABROAD

Heat Turned on Argentine By Other American Republics

By The World Foreign Department

DIPLOMATIC HEAT was turned on the Argentine government yesterday by Argentina's sister republics in the Western Hemisphere.

Following Chile's rupture of relations with the Axis, the Committee for the defense of the Western Hemisphere, committed on Argentina, that Latin American states to continue relations with the Rome-Berlin-Tokio triumvirate. The committee, which was formed as a result of the Montevideo conference, charged that 3 Axis agents operating in Argentina are carrying on activities dangerous to at least 10 American republics.

The report declared the agents have four groups, each with its own illegal observers, receiver and transmitter.

CONTINUE ESPIONAGE

Many send to Argentina from Chile and Israel in order to continue their espionage work throughout the Americas.

The report was based on espionage information handed the Argentine government last November by the United States. The committee is conferring now on whether to make details of the report a matter of public information.

Announcement of the main charge of the report is expected to inspire diplomatic pressure on Argentina by the United Nations and Latin American countries, and to bring popular opposition to the Castillo regime to a head.

PREMIER PEDRO ... is hard to hold ... Chile

prearranging the anti-fascist nationals approval of the bill.

This explanation of Japanese policies, though highly diverting and intended to comfort Americans, rests on a clay-footed foundation. There is no deep disagreement between Japanese capitalists and businessmen, and the leaders of the Nipponese militarist caste. "They merely exercise complementary functions.

FALSE BASIS

The militarists who the last, the businessmen devise it. Both are completely dependent upon the other; neither could get very far without the other. They are hard to place correspondents to the advancement of Asia, consequently of Great Nations and the founding All-Fed debacle.

Rather than being an indication of the present government's weakness, the proposition and prematurity of the new measures for world consolidation should be a danger signal to the United States and the other United Nations.

By the National Mobilization Act of 1938, the Konoye regime geared Japan's economy to war production with the effectiveness which subsequent developments on the field of battle have shown.

By the new economic measures, the Tojo regime expects to consolidate the economies of the newly-acquired territories of Asia, and to convert their vast wealth and labor power into military strength for use against the Allies.

Japan

Tojo's 'Cold' Bodes Ill for United Nations

TOKIO COLD (Tokio) a malady to which the overwhelming majority of human beings are subject, appears to have become an incident of international importance. If the dread communiqués on foreign affairs may be believed.

Perhaps for want of a more pertinent topic, the American press has exhibited the effusion of the Premier, War Minister and Home Minister of the Japanese empire into a grandiose project for political togetherness.

This inspired dispatches report that General Tojo accepted his cold at a politically convenient moment when the Imperial Diet is on the point of receiving a bill sponsored by the military clique with the dark design of elevating Emperor Hirohito of some of his royal and sacred prerogatives.

One commentator, Gisen Saiki, *believed the motive for the constitutional change embodied in the bill is to give the military clique absolute control over the country's economy by increasing the power of General Tojo.* But—according to Mr. Saiki—Japanese capitalists and business men appear this measure.

Hence, Tojo caught a cold at the opportune moment. While his cold lasts, he and the militarists will jockey for position in the Diet, declared that arrangements for the

Prisoners

65,000 Spain Vets Enslaved In North Africa

CONTINUING REPORTS concerning the status of political refugees and internees have come out thirteen men appear this measure of French North Africa in recent days.

In the Chamons, Wednesday, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden declared that arrangements for the release of all persons who have fought the Axis were made, and some of these have been released.

Later, Marcel Peyrouton, newly-appointed governor-general of Algeria, *told the press that the status* of political refugees was "up to General Henri Giraud, high commissioner of North Africa."

Yesterday, Dr. Jan Masaryk, Czechoslovakia foreign minister-in-exile, declared that all the Czechs the Vichyfreech government had sent to North Africa had been released.

But spokesmen for the International Brigade of the Spanish Republican Army said yesterday that 65,000 members of the brigades are held in Vichyfreech concentration camps and prisons in North Africa.

The International Brigade members are held in eight concentration *camps in Algeria, also in Morocco* and Tunisia, the university established. Of the 65,000 prisoners, 15,000 to 25,000 Spanish Republicans are being used as slave labor, forced to construct concentration camps or 10,000 are doing forced labor.

Germany

Nazis Decree Doom for Small Business

SMALL BUSINESS in Germany faces extinction (soon) by the Nazi government announced their intention to shut down thousands of business places in order to provide more workers for Hitler's war industry.

At the same time, the Nazis were said to be frantically speeding the construction of fortifications and entrenchments, and redoubling their troops in far northern Norway. Stockholm reports said the Germans expressed greater fear of a Soviet invasion of Arctic Norway than of any Anglo-American attempt to establish a second front in Norway.

The announcement dooming German small businesses, whose proprietors were generally duped by the Nazis into supporting Hitler's aggressions against the Jews and his initial repressive measures against the German trade unions, and Otto Dietrich, name from Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels.

GOEBBELS EXPLAINS

In his weekly article in the Nazi publication Das Reich, Goebbels wrote:

"Germany must continue to struggle or lose its liberty and life. There is no other choice. Only an irresponsible government could allow hundreds the maintenance of a phantom peace.

"There are certain categories of shops in Germany which possess only windows, with their staffs no longer able to understand whether or not they have anything for sale. All these shops must now be closed and their staffs transferred to more useful occupations."

MANPOWER STRAIN

In addition to the death sentence on the remnants of the German party bourgeoisie, who formed originally the main base for the Hitler movement, the Berlin radio revealed the surrender Strain on the country's labor supply. It announced beautifully that for the first time in German history, elephants had been used in place of human or ordinary domestic labor. The Nazis had commandeered the elephants from a travelling circus and put them to work carrying a "comparatively large load" of underbrush and swamp.

The Stockholm reports of the Nazi preparations for invasion in Norway announced the removal of all inhabitants from the town of Vardo and most of those in Hertad. Stockholm said that German General Nikolaus von Falkenhorst was materially strengthening the positions in the Vardo-Vadso-Kirkenes area around the Carnegie-port, where Norway touches the narrow Petsamo Peninsula of Finland across which Soviet Arctic troops may drive in a day.

Pavlichenko Reports on Impressions of U.S. Tour

LIEUT. LIUDMILA PAVLICHENKO, woman sniper, who recently returned to Moscow from a four-month tour of the United States, Canada and Great Britain, reported today that she had observed growing America sympathy "for the struggle of the people."

Lieut. Pavlichenko, summarizing impressions of her trip in Komsomolskaya Pravda, Communist youth publication, said she was "moved and impressed" by the warmth with which she was received in Canada and Britain.

"The desires the Americans were that meeting themselves to express sense of sympathy for the Russians ... "With genuine American efficiency," she said, "they are strengthening the military might of the United Nations. The Amer-

from people are undisguised by any exploitation—to defend the common foe as soon as possible."

President Roosevelt expressed admiration for the heroic struggle of the Red Army" in their White House conference. She said she felt the United States "carrying warm memories of a friendly people."

Lieut. Pavlichenko replied on a long conversation with Charlie Chaplin, movie comedian. She said Chaplin said her art had taken a secondary role in his life and that he now was devoting a major part of his time to the war effort.

SOVIET MEDICINE UNDER FIRE AT STALINGRAD

30% of Wounded Returned to Battle

By DR. E. SMIRNOV

Chief of the Red Army Medical Service

MOSCOW, Jan. 22.—During the height of the Stalingrad fighting, 30 per cent of the wounded were returned to service as a result of medical treatment on the spot—which we believe is a good record.

Perhaps on no other section of the Soviet-German front has the fighting attained such fervor as at Stalingrad. The defense of the Volga (entirely, involving great effort on the part of the army medical service.

The ambulance personnel was obliged often to work under enemy rifle and gun fire.

The Volga could be crossed only by night and even then sometimes under heavy mortar and artillery fire.

The situation forced us to cut the surgical work on the right bank of the Volga to a minimum. There we had to confine ourselves to temporary measures for stopping hemorrhage, resorting to surgical intervention in the most urgent cases only. Blood transfusion also was employed only as an exceptional measure.

MEDICAL MIRACLES

Most of the medical work particularly surgery, was transferred to the left bank of the river, where mobile and semi-permanent field hospitals were set up in a comparatively safe zone. One of the biggest difficulties was lack of suitable premises. The hospitals had to be set up in depots.

What stands out most in the work of the Red Army medical service at Stalingrad is the heroism and sacrifice displayed by medical workers under enemy fire. Dozens of medical workers were killed or wounded. To give an idea of the conditions under which they had to work, permit me to quote a few excerpts from conversations I had with medical officers on the spot.

DIARY OF ACTION

Here is what they reported to me:

"September 13. Evacuation difficult yesterday and today owing to the heavy enemy action of the enemy.

"September 14. Fierce fighting is in progress. During the last few days it became increasingly difficult to transfer wounded to the left bank. Enemy aircraft bomb us all the time. The boys works only under cover of darkness and then with frequent interruptions.

"September 16. Last night our mobile field hospital was bombed. There were casualties. A bomb also hit the dressing station of an ambulance battalion. Number of casualties is being established. Notwithstanding the casualties we are carrying on with still greater action."

Decorations of the wounded and sick were highly and was effected by special detachments. Many boats and planes. Ambulance boats closed the most difficult stretches of transport. During the blockade season six had gone to pieces, two had sunk, one had gone adrift and one was damaged.

NAZIS BOMB HOSPITAL SHIP

Despite all such difficulties the medical conquerors succeeded in carrying out the tasks set them. Medically fortified field hospitals. Measures of special operations, in performing on board. Clinical pathological examination, blood of the wounded and sick were made without casualties. Take for example the hospital ship Company Hospital by German Bombers on July 26. Although marked fully in accordance with the regulations of the Geneva Convention. The ship was loaded to capacity. In the last attacks. Dive-bombers attacked the ship was loaded with the wounded and the medical personnel.

Same thing happened on the evening of September 26. For example, five ambulance trains were subjected to heavy bombardment by German planes as a result of which about 50 men were killed and more than 100 wounded for the second time.

I admit that on war if is possible that needs of the situations may be to chance from a high altitude. But the element of chance is absolutely excluded in the cases I have cited. Here the German planes dive flying at low altitudes completely confident of their own safety.

Doctors, hospital ship Company Hospital by German Bombers on July 26. Although marked fully in accordance with the regulations of the Geneva Convention. The ship was loaded to capacity. In the last attacks. Dive-bombers attacked the ship was loaded with the wounded and the medical personnel.

Same thing happened on the evening of September 26. For example, five ambulance trains were subjected to heavy bombardment by German planes as a result of which about 50 men were killed and more than 100 wounded for the second time.

I admit that on war it is possible that needs of the situations may be to chance from a high altitude. But the element of chance is absolutely excluded in the cases I have cited. Here the German planes dive flying at low altitudes completely confident of their own safety.

A Frenchman And Red Ink In Germany

Here's a story from Vichy France that says a whole lot in little space:

One of the French newspapers, forced by Laval to leave home to work in Germany, told his wife on the day of departure:

"*In I write you in black ink, I am telling the truth. If I write you in red ink, you must understand the opposite of what is written.*"

A month later his wife received a card from Germany, written in blue ink:

"*My darling, we are very happy, well lodged, good beds, excellent food, very friendly treatment from the factory overseers, never a reproach, never an alarm, never even a disturbance.*

"*Moreover the Germans have very good morale and are certain of victory. In the stores we find everything we need, absolutely everything, except red ink.*"

BELGIUM

New Wave of Sabotage Upsets Nazis

BERNE, Jan. 22.—Three of the illegal newspapers circulating in Belgium, copies of which have reached Switzerland, report the continued sabotage and growth of guerrilla warfare among the Belgian people.

Here are some incidents, culled from the newspapers themselves, which are now a chief medium of truthful information for the Belgians:

Operations are due to big retrenchments in Marlebeke, western Flanders, destroying equipment and usually alerts supplied for the Germans.

Forty thousand kilograms of forage *supplies for the German army were* burned in Liberamont and a fire was set to a Rexist garage in Saint-Gilles, Belgian Luxembourg.

Despite the appeal of the Rexist (native Fascist) mayor, the population refused to help extinguish the fire.

WREKS RAILWAYS

The railway line between Lille and Courtrai was blown up at one point, causing the derailment of a train and disrupting communications for two days.

On Dec. 1 heavy damage was caused as a result of explosions at five important railway junctions in southern Belgium, which brought train movements to a halt for 12 hours and caused the loss of thousands of working hours due to train delays.

On December 3 the guerrillas raided a factory in the Liege region and threw six loading vehicles into it, destroying the elevator and causing a stoppage of work.

On December 3 the guerrillas penetrated into the offices of the German Labor Department in Liege, destroyed the files and index cards, disorganized the work and prevented the shipment of a group of workers to Germany.

SNIPER BATTERIES

The railways in Orbigion, running at their existing hunger level, the more prosperous Belgians can still buy eggs. Black speculators sell for prices ranging up to 125 times the prices for dealt most range from 100 and more a kilo.

Belgians receive 225 grams of bread a day, while the German ration is 325 grams. Belgians get 30 grams of meat, the Germans 50 grams. Fats are 70 and 250 grams respectively.

Belgians are allowed half a litre of potatoes a day, while the supplies for Germans are unlimited. There are periodically no food supplies for high officials of the German Army.

Due to the decrease in the number of heads of cattle, which in the first half of 1942 alone dropping by 265,000 heads, the amount of butter produced in Belgium today hardly exceeds 40,000,000 kilograms compared to the 83,000,000 kilograms prior to the war.

Statistics show that more than 300,000 children suffer from malnutrition and 8,000 are sick with tuberculosis.

Leon Henderson Resting in Miami

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 22.—Relaxing here today, Leon Henderson, former price administrator, said he felt "very much like a football player after a hard game."

Henderson plans to leave soon on a trip to Cuba and Mexico.

YUGOSLAV CABINET-IN-EXILE

Pro-Fascists Still Control 'Phantom' Regime in London

By The World Foreign Department

INTRIGUE and opportunism still characterize the activities of the newly reorganized Yugoslav Government-in-exile, reports from London say.

The intrigue revolves about the person of Draba Mihailovich, the Chetnik leader whom chief claim the enlistment in the forests with which he has attempted to suppress democratic elements in blood-soaked Yugoslavia.

Little change has occurred since the government-in-exile *reconstituted* itself during the last days of 1942. Purged, indeed, was the notorious "foreign minister," Monsita Nincich. But also eliminated were the arrangist liberal members of the government—the "New York Group," which included Boya Kosanovich, Prince Ejuej and Branko Cubrilovich. Adding insult to injury was the dismissal of the prominent liberal, Dr. Boza Markovich.

THE PREMIER

Though the premier, premier, Slobodan Jovanovich, a carry-over from the pre-constituted government, is believed to disapprove of committing the government to Mihailovich, he lacks sufficient strength to sway the entire "cabinet." There is, it is true, a small minority in the cabinet who share Jovanovich's view, but their influence, too, is weighed in a minimum condition, for such have London quarters must throw one or late.

This condition is the fact that Mihailovich's backers in the cabinet, who seem to be a clique of self-appointed majors, have won the aid and support of parties in the British War Office. When these majors congratulated Mihailovich on his appointment as military Minister, the British War Office in turn congratulated the majors.

British popular opinion regarding the "new cabinet" is voiced by The *London Daily Worker*, which yesterday described the majors as having appointed themselves and received immediately the assistance of the British War Office. That the government-in-exile resides in London and cannot exist but by sufferance of Britain, renders the responsibility of the British government all the greater.

American opinion regarding the reconstituted government-in-exile is voiced by The Yugoslav American Herald, a Pacific Coast weekly, whose political writer declared in the January 15 issue:

"The new government is an obvious makeshift, differing but little from its progenitor.

"The Yugoslav government-in-exile which, as *Time magazine aptly put it*, 'was formed by what remaining scraps of the political wrecks of the past two decades,' had gradually degenerated into an anachronistic body, doing nothing and seeking itself in the reflected glory of that symbolic hero, Mihailovich. Clinging stubbornly to the past, it refused to face the future. In other words, it had become—to

MIHAILOVICH ... some 'phantom' forces

use a phrase of L. Adamic the quintessence of futility."

"The Yugoslav government had failed to solve the central problem of Yugoslav unity, the problem of a Serbo-Croat agreement about the future. Instead of coming out with a positive program, it had footsteps through its pro-Fascist Ambassador K. Fotich and other official and non-official representatives, in the country a campaign of anti-Croatian Serbian chauvinism which has split the powerful Yugoslav immigration in the United States and done untold harm to the cause of the United Nations.

KEY PROBLEM

"The Yugoslav government had continued the negative policy of the previous pro-Fascist regimes towards the Soviet Union. It had refused to accept a pact offered by Soviet Commissar Molotov during his trip to England.

"But, most important of all, the Yugoslav government had failed to provide any kind of leadership for the brave Yugoslav Partisans for freedom. Quite on the contrary, it had done its utmost to disparage in the eyes of the world their fine fight, including their successes in Mihailovich and urging the Hitler to deploy all his energy in putting down the result of the Partisan bandits and marauders. They had played straight into the hands of Hitler.

THE HOUR

"Instead of greeting with enthusiasm and recognizing the new Yugoslav Constituent Assembly in Bihac, it has treated it officially and has tried to dispose of it in an underhand way.

"Such a state of affairs could not last indefinitely. Once the 'Mihailovich hoax' was discovered and the world got a glimpse of the true situation in Yugoslavia, the latest crisis among the Yugoslav government broke into the open.

"The new Yugoslav government, instead of providing a solution for the unsolved problems of its predecessor, only intensifies the contradictions by eliminating its most liberal and trusted members. Thus, it has sunk to the role of a phantom government.

"The Yugoslav people who today *stand in the forefront of the struggle* against the Axis, have refused to accept the Fascist regime in London. Instead, they have formed their own representatives at Bihac. They are fighting for a new and better Yugoslavia. They can have nothing in common with a gang of semi-Fascist puppets who represent the failed past."

Universal Wish Inside Finland: 'Peace in 1943'

MOSCOW, Jan. 22.—A poll on which is your best wish for 1943? was recently conducted by the Finnish newspaper Hyvalaisen Sanomat, and brought some interesting replies, says Stockholm service.

One woman, a news stand operator, replied:

"Peace as soon as possible, and also butter."

A housewife declared: "I want butter, one kilogram of butter, and then I want the war to end and my son to return from the front."

"I want peace as soon as possible, and nothing more," said a streetcar conductor.

A salesgirl answered the poll briefly: "A speedy peace and my husband's return from the front."

One non-commissioned officer said he hoped that in 1943 "we will all get home again."

Five Launchings In Bay Area

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 22.—Launching of five ships this week from Bay Area yards has been announced.

United Engineering Company in Alameda launched on Thursday the cargo carrier SS Muscle. Today, *Stanley in Oakland launched the* cargo carrier Mary Whitridge and Richard Lee. Western Pipe and Steel launched the South San Francisco pipe the Sea Carp, a big freighter, into the water tomorrow. The Lake city ship SS Andrew D. White will be launched Sunday at Martinship in Sausalito.

Far East

Japanese, Allies Trade Air Blows

AERIAL BLOWS were exchanged in the Southwest Pacific theater of the war yesterday.

Japanese planes opened what may be the serial preliminary of new land assaults on Allied islands based on Port Darwin, Australia.

At the same time, General Douglas MacArthur's flyers scored direct hits on a cruiser and three cargo ships in raids on Japanese-held Rabaul and Ambanai on Papuan New Guinea, wrapping up operations by Allied troops conquered, with one of the four Japanese pockets of resistance left in that area wiped out.

The Royal Air Force, according to New Delhi reports, carried out three daylight raids on Japanese positions in Burma between the towns of Akyab and Rathedaung.

U. C. Extension Course In Blueprint Reading

OAKLAND, Jan. 22.—A course in blueprint reading is given by Gerry C. Polson at the University Extension Center, 1700 Franklin street, Oakland. The alphabet of lines, orthographic projection, relationship of view and an understanding of dimensions are taught in the course of interpreting the blueprint.

Shopping Guide
SAN FRANCISCO & OAKLAND

OAKLAND

AUTOMOBILES
TOM OWENS STUDEBAKER SERVICE
AUTO SERVICE
REALTY SHOPS
CLEANERS
DENTISTS
DRUGS & FOUNTAIN
MEATS
MEN'S CLOTHING
OPTOMETRISTS
PRINTING
RADIO & RECORDS
REAL ESTATE
RESTAURANTS
SERVICE STATIONS
TOM OWENS SERVICE STATION
TYPEWRITERS
WATCHMAKERS
WARREN E. BILLINGS

OAKLAND

AUTO SERVICE
CLEANERS
FURNITURE
OPTOMETRISTS
EYES EXAMINED
HERMAN KATZ
PRINTING

Mike Quin

About Those Three New Compressors . . .

"Come in, boys. Come in. This is Mr. Dinwidy, Mr. Van Houten and, I suppose you know me—Harvey Wikerstool."

The three working men filed in, looking around at the walls and searching for places to put their hats.

Ed Brown spoke up. "This is Bill Donavan. This is Joe Mason. I'm Ed—"

"Just put your hats over there," said Wikerstool, waving his cigar. "I think there are plenty of chairs."

The men shook hands all around, then relaxed in a kind of circle of chairs.

"Well," said Wikerstool, with a broad smile, "so we're the labor-management committee. I don't know quite what we're supposed to do. But then, I guess we'll be able to pass the time."

Ed fumbled in his pocket and drew out a piece of paper. "I got a list here, Mr. Wikerstool. We've had discussions all through the plant and we've got quite a few matters here that we think will bring production up to what it should be.

"Now, the first thing is about those three new compressors that the government gave us priorities on. They've been here six months and haven't been used to any advantage because—"

Harvey Wikerstool straightened up in his chair and smiled patronizingly. "Wait a minute here. You fellows have some misunderstanding. Those are matters purely concerning management."

"Well," said Ed, "those compressors are scarce equipment. Either we ought to get them in full operation or we ought to inform the government and let them transfer them somewhere where they're needed."

Mr. Van Houten cut in: "My dear fellow, we certainly don't intend—"

Mr. Dinwidy, who considered himself a master ... [illegible]

"I'm going to have to be firm," said Wikerstool. "We are not going to discuss matters of production and plant management. Now if you men want to talk about anything concerning—well—morale in general. I've been thinking we ought to have these pep talks." What do you think, Mr. Van Houten?"

"I think a series of pamphlets on private industry's role in defense would be very much to the point," said Van Houten.

"Listen," said Bill, "pep talks don't mean anything when the fellows out there see all that waste and can't get anything done about it."

"The suggestion box," said Dinwidy. "If the men have any suggestions, let them write them out and drop them in the suggestion box."

"Nothing could be fairer or more democratic than that," said Wikerstool.

"You do better to put nickels in a pinball game than suggestions in that box," said Joe. "It don't even light any lights."

"I've got an idea," said Van Houten. "It's along the lines of my pamphlet thought. We could have a special form for thanking each man for his suggestion and give him a set of the pamphlets on private industry's role in defense."

"That's very constructive," said Dinwidy.

"But what are you going to do about those compressors?" asked Ed. "The men say you're hoarding machinery. It's a crime to have that stuff standing idle at a time like this. Besides, we hear that in asking for priorities you claimed the old machinery was on the verge of breakdown. Well it isn't. We know."

"See here," said Wikerstool, with no smile at all, "we're not going to have you interfering with the management of this plant. You wanted a labor-management committee. All right, we met you half way—more than half way. I had my doubts, but Mr. Dinwidy and Mr. Van Houten have thought it might be quite a good thing. Well we have our labor-management committee and the very first meeting you men take advantage of our spirit of cooperation."

[illegible]

NEW COUNCIL OF U.S.-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP SPONSORS SHOWING OF CAPTURED GERMAN WAR TROPHIES

Notables Launch Vital Organization

NEW YORK, April 14.— In announcing the formation of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc., 232 Madison Avenue, Dr. Corliss Lamont ... [illegible]

DR. C. A. DYKSTRA

HAROLD L. ICKES

CHARLES CHAPLIN

Will Combat Disunity Propaganda

[illegible]

Soviet Classics Come to Larkin

SAN FRANCISCO, April 14.— "Volga-Volga," Soviet film musical ... [illegible] Larkin Theater for a return engagement Friday 16. ... [illegible]

MADE TOO SOON

[illegible]

'Bunk' Johnson

Prophet of True Jazz Comes to San Francisco

By ROSS RUSSELL

Sunday afternoon an overflow crowd ... [illegible] San Francisco Museum of Art ... [illegible] Bunk Johnson. ... [illegible]

THE REAL THING

[illegible]

'Hostages'—Film Broadside vs. Enemy

Director Says He'll Be True to Heym Novel

By ERNEST FOSTER

HOLLYWOOD, April 14 (UP).—Hollywood is now firing its first broadside against the proposition of the appeasers that it is possible to do business with Hitler.

And while Paramount Director Frank Tuttle says he has no intention of turning the Stefan Heym best-seller on the Czechoslovakian underground movement, "Hostages," into a "propaganda piece," he does realize his responsibility in translating the book to celluloid.

"There still are people in responsible positions, even in this country, who believe that the war can be ended tomorrow and that we can resume business relations with the Nazis," Tuttle declared.

"The statement of former Ambassador to Moscow, Joseph Davies, that he was approached by Americans who wanted him to use his offices to obtain a negotiated peace furnishes just one proof of this. And there are others.

"That's why this film is important, to show that the Nazis have absolutely no scruples whatever."

In the film, Oscar Homolka plays the part of Ottó Pritsinger, the Czech ... who believes that he can retain his power and his wealth by collaborating with the Nazi army of occupation and its chiefs. He believes, in fact, that they need him to keep his mines operating and supplying fuel for war industries.

[illegible]

PAUL ROBESON stars in "Native Land," film coming soon to the San Francisco Larkin Theatre.

CONCERTO

NEW YORK, April 12 (UP).— Columbia Records April list includes a performance of the Shostakovitch Concerto for piano and orchestra hitherto not available as recordings in this country. It was made by the Hallé Orchestra of London, directed by Leslie Howard, with Eileen Joyce, British pianist, as soloist. It is a forceful and arresting piece of music which deserves a place in the recorded catalogue.

TUNISIA

SAN FRANCISCO, April 14.— The San Francisco Museum of Art ... [illegible]

MODELS TRAINED TO MODEL

B-Is Better On UA Bill

Take two blonde sisters, one a school teacher (Anne Shirley) and one with ambition (to be a Powers model (Carole Landis), have them both gun for a photographer (George Montgomery) ... [illegible]

... fair-minded small-town newspaper publisher who finally takes over The Gazette, and Lee Tracy makes a convincing managing editor.

"Power of the Press" is exaggerated and sensational but the propaganda against influential Americans who sow dissension and hate among the people is eminently sound. And there is some good dialogue to bear out this theme.

We Have It On the Best Authority

A Few Facts About Coffee and Things

THE AGE when a child becomes eligible for a coffee ration stamp has been lowered from 15 to 14 years. ...

THOUSANDS of cars and trucks were destroyed by the corrosive action of anti-freeze solutions made with inorganic salts or petroleum distillates. WPB has prohibited the manufacture of such harmful solutions.

[illegible]

FAYE EMERSON in "Air Force" soon coming to local theaters.

COLUMNIST MARRIES

NEW YORK, April 14 (P).— [illegible]

TRUTH OUR WEAPON

HOLLYWOOD, April 14.— [illegible]

United Nations Youth Discusses Post-War

HOLLYWOOD, April 14.— [illegible]

Testament

I, Gordon Murray, poet, about to throw
Body and soul into the desperate weight,
Say what I have to say and say it straight.

For I am a lyre tuned to the Orphic touch,
A willow bending in the marge of time,
And the west wind in my branches singing awhile.

I say there is no higher destiny
Than that of him who fights the people's fight,
No holier spot of earth than some burnt land
Where street by street the people make their stand.

The country where the people's will is one
Is proof against the mightiest bombing plane
And all the Himmlers backed with leaden death
Can never keep a united people down.

I say to poets now and evermore,
Honor the rifle as you do the pen,
And use it well or you shall make your songs
For corpses by the glare of burning books.

—GORDON MURRAY

LOS ANGELES
1ST L. A. SHOWING! STARTS FRIDAY
DIARY OF A NAZI
GRAND

SAN FRANCISCO
TWO SOVIET FILMS BROUGHT BACK BY REQUEST! YOUR LAST OPPORTUNITY TO SEE . . .
"VOLGA-VOLGA" and "This Is the Enemy" LARKIN
THE GREATEST OF SOVIET MUSICAL FILMS
MUSIC, SONGS FROM THE OLD VOLGA

DAILY THEATER GUIDE
Oakland
T & D Theater | ROXIE | ESQUIRE
These Theaters Are Your Guide to Entertainment
San Francisco
Patronize the Theaters that Advertise in The P.W. | ORPHEUM
Hollywood
TROUPERS' | STUDIO
Los Angeles
MILLION DOLLAR | HIPPODROME
CALIFORNIA | BELASCO

Exhibit - 19

DAILY PEOPLE'S WORLD JUNE 11, 1943

EDITORIAL and COMMENT

Comintern Stirs Debate

Browder Writes to New York Times

(This letter of Earl Browder to The New York Times was printed in that paper on May 24.)

To the Editor of the New York Times:

May I comment on one aspect of your editorial "Dissolving the Comintern," May 20. Skepticism is your first and last note on this historic act, which has been widely hailed as a body blow against the Axis. That is the same note with which Berlin attempted to parry the blow.

Now the whole point of all our efforts is to weld unity among allies and within the nations against the Axis, and to dissolve all agreement with the Axis that is necessary for victory. It is therefore my duty to attack your skepticism.

The Communist Party of the United States anticipated the dissolution of the Communist International by two and one-half years. In so far as its own position is concerned, it took this step on its own initiative and without consultation outside this country. If there is any logic inherent in action, this fact serves to dispel skepticism, not to confirm it, as your editorial infers.

Our common problem is winning the war. If you require any additional guarantees beyond the record of performance of American Communists of their unconditional subordination of everything else to victory, please state specifically what you want. We are prepared to discuss any proposal designed to aid the war.

Evidently you join in the wish, expressed publicly by others, that the Communist Party of the United States should also dissolve itself. That also could be discussed—on condition that our responsible war leadership should consider it necessary to visitors that the normal operation of our political party system should be suspended.

If you are raising the question of suspension of the right of free political association, we are prepared to discuss that also, and, while struggle concerns the proposal to submit to the responsible decisions that regulate our national life for the war.

Your editorial expresses the hope "that further pronouncements from Moscow will clarify these points." It is my duty to inform you and the public that this is a domestic American problem that cannot be settled in Moscow.

The record shows that free Americans are disturbed by the existence and activity of the Communist Party, which is unconditionally aiding the war effort, but that they are disturbed by the fable of a "conspiracy to overthrow our government by force and violence." That fable is the "specter of communism" which has been the potential secret weapon of the Axis.

I offer the services of the Communist Party itself to lay this ghost. The New York Times could assist by helping make known the true position of the Communists. It might, for example, review my book "Victory—and After," which has circulated in a quarter-million copies and is now issued in a new half-million edition.

It might urge Attorney General Biddle to reverse his decision to exclude from mail consideration the Communist Party's brief in the Harry Bridges case, which refutes his estimation of the Communist position. It might consider insisting that the Communist Party stands for those things against which this party is actually fighting with all its power.

In conclusion, allow me to point out that your estimate of the Seventh World Congress is not a mechanical echo of the Berlin legend. In fact, the Seventh Congress adhered to the democratic Communist support of anti-Axis unity. General Dimitrov, fresh from his heroic single-handed defeat of Hitler's Reichstag fire hoax, led that congress.

It is unworthy of any American to sneer at this great man, trusted friend of Stalin, outstanding member of the Supreme Soviet, an elected leader of the Soviet Union. That is not the way to lower understanding between the two countries.

May I express the hope that there are responsible groups and leaders in American public life with courage and intelligence enough to accept the offer of the Communist Party of cooperative effort to lay the "specter of communism."

This is the task not only of the Communists. It is a common task of this people's war of national liberation.

EARL BROWDER,
General Secretary, Communist Party of U. S. A.

Real Meaning of a Second Front

THE repeated rumor of "commando" raids on Italy's islands again revives the dispute of what is meant by a "second front." Hence, while Secretary Knox's remark that "there is a lot of irresponsible talk about a second front" is subject to misinterpretation (and indeed he himself seems to misinterpret the phrase "second front"), as a flat statement of fact we might grant that there IS a "lot of irresponsible talk" about a second front.

The invasion of enemy territory, on Italian islands, or even on the mainland of Europe, does not necessarily constitute what has long been called for as a "second front" that would doom Hitler.

Germany, ever since there was a Germany, has been in mortal dread of having to fight a war both on its eastern and western borders at once. It could fight one at a time, but not both together.

The Soviet has been, for nearly two years now, fighting Germany on a vast scale on ONE front.

Germany, as Hitler well knows, simply CANNOT endure any Allied offensive of SIMILAR SIZE on the Western front AT THE SAME TIME. Hitler would have to break up the vast concentration of men and arms he is making on the Soviet front, and bring some of them back to the West to meet the Allies.

Raymond Daniell, The New York Times correspondent in London, while too often a megaphone for defeatism, accidently mentioned one distinction which identifies a "second front" by saying, on June 9:

"Chances are that when the time comes for assault on the mainland of Europe, the offensive will be timed to coincide with a Russian offensive."

That is ONE distinction of a "second front." It must "coincide" with a Soviet offensive. Therefore, it must take place with regard to Soviet ability and plans.

It cannot be postponed until the Red Army is worn down and unable to mount an offensive.

It is also not a favor to the Soviet, but a method of joint action whereby Nazi Germany can be destroyed.

Premier Stalin, a year ago, mentioned one other chief feature of a "second front" when he said that the failure of the Allies to open a front in the West that would attract away from the Soviet front some 50 or 60 divisions, allowed the Germans to make the deep penetrations they did into Soviet territory. The Nazis now have 218 divisions on the Soviet front.

The definition of a "second front" is, from all this, quite clear. It must divert a really sizeable number of Nazi divisions, say 60, from the Soviet front to the west. In order to do that, it must itself be of large proportions.

[illegible]

It must also take place [illegible] where the threat to German territory would compel such diverting action. Our landing of a vast army in Africa, while an operation of offensive character, did not constitute a "second front." Neither will an invasion of Italy's islands, nor perhaps of Italy's mainland.

Hence, there is also a "lot of irresponsible talk" about "seven and eight fronts" that has no bearing on the central task of all United Nations military forces—to crush Hitler Germany between two vast pincers of a pincer, one from the Soviet, one from the western Allies.

The latter is the "second front."

The Times Replies Editorially . . .

(From The New York Times, May 29.)

In another column on this page we publish a letter from Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party of the United States, in which he offers that organization's aid in a "cooperative effort to lay the 'specter of communism.'" This seems to us to be a curious offer to come from Mr. Browder.

The "American" Communist Party is a political party [illegible] in the United States, and having as its goal the conquest of America through internal revolution for the purpose of establishing a "dictatorship of the proletariat" in a Soviet America.

While a member of the Third International it was openly and officially directed by a group of men dominated by and dependent upon a foreign government, and continued to follow the party line laid down by this group after leaving the Third International.

It attacked American aid to Great Britain, opposed American war preparations and switched in support of the war against Hitler only after Hitler attacked Russia. Even today its policy [illegible] defeat, Russia should remain neutral in the Far East.

America and Russia are allies against Hitler today and must remain allies after Hitler's defeat, not because ideological kinship but for the sake of their own national interests. This alliance is between the Russian and American governments and between the Russian and American people. It needs no "American" Communist Party as a whip or an intermediary.

The "American" Communist Party has been one of the greatest divisive factors in American life and remains today the chief obstacle to complete Russo-American understanding. It stands discredited in the eyes of patriotic Americans, and its record makes its professions valueless.

Like its dissolved parent organization, the Third International, it has become "obsolete," and the best service it can render to America and to Russo-American relations is to follow the example set in Moscow and disappear.

. . . And Browder Gives an Answer

May 31, 1943

Editor, The New York Times:

Since you consider my offer of cooperative effort to lay the "specter of communism" a "curious" one, I trust that your curiosity will welcome a continuation of the discussion.

It seems somewhat illogical to call upon the real Communist Party to commit suicide as a means of laying the specter of communism. It is particularly the specters of suicides which disturb people exceptional virility. If I know my demonology.

One of the great secrets of the dissolution of the Communist International was that it took the heart of communism away from impossibility and to the real Communist Parties, which all help their nations in the war.

I am very much afraid that The Times could do little to lay the specter under the conditions it calls for, especially since its editor seems himself to believe in ghosts. This specter can best be laid with the cooperation of the real Communist Party.

I am not defending with [illegible] the sanction of the Communist program. I am defending American democracy as having the capacity to meet all issues without removing or suppressing from it the free political opinion. American Communists are unconditionally committed to majority rule, and we see no reason to fear the real Communist movement except if it bears majority rule, and expects the majority to turn to communism.

Even this, however, is not the current problem of laying the specter of communism as an aid to victory in the war. The Communist Party subordinates all else to victory in this war, including its own special program.

It long ago pledged not to make proposals of socialistic change in the United States so long as such proposals would disturb national unity for the war. It has demonstrated its ability to make serious and considerable contributions to the war.

It seems almost certain that if the Communists managed your proposal, and dissolved their party, The Times would finds be among the first to object strenuously to any further unconstitutional interference in the democratic and legitimate Parties; that treaties that in practice you would be insisting that men and women who now have a series of organized support of the war should be denied that unity without recourse to any substitute. That man not be overjoyed considered as a nuisance to help win the war.

The position of American Communists toward the war with Japan is a matter of record. Since 1931, we showed our support to any war with Japan that might arise from U. S. support to China, and this at a time when the dominant policy, supported by The Times, was one of appeasement of Japan and selling it unlimited war materials.

The simple political fact is this: If America democracy cannot tolerate even the physical existence of Communists while the nation, without sacrificing even the fetters, it is going to have a hard time winning the war in conflict with Communists of many other nations.

It seems that the New against the Axis delivered to the dissolution of the Communist International is to be overcome by raising the "red scare" on a new basis. That may be good for Hitler and his Japanese friends but it is bad for the U. S. A.

I cannot believe that even the strong prejudices of The Times can be maintained long in face of the war needs. A period of frank discussion, honestly directed toward facts and not to buttress prejudice, will produce a new relationship of American Communists in American public life, that utilizing a tremendous force that disturbs national unity.

There is really nothing to be feary about, as long as we retain the ability to think straight and free facts, and place victory above all else.

EARL BROWDER.

U. S. Communists' Resolution

The following resolution will be proposed by the Political Committee to the coming Plenary Session of the National Committee, Communist Party, United States of America:

1.—The Communist Party of the United States through its National Committee declares its full approval and agreement with the proposal of May 15, 1943, by the Presidium Committee of the Communist International for the dissolution of the International. The CPUSA, abandoned its international affiliation in November, 1940, and is therefore not called upon to participate in the decision.

The proposal is, however, of the greatest political importance, since it profoundly influences all political relationships. The celebration of the anti-Hitler coalition, disarms the Axis of its most potent weapon of disruption—the anti-Communist bogey—and opens the way within each nation toward more complete national unity in the prosecution of the war to victory.

It also clears the flag for the continuance of democratic unity in the post-war period, and thus adds to the momentum of the war effort. It facilitates the consequent more effective form of international unity of labor, which begins with the immediate task of completing the Anglo-Soviet-American trade union unity correspondence in the coalition of peoples and nations.

2.—Within the United States this new stage of world relationships places new and urgent emphasis on many tasks of the day. High among these is the common duty of Communists and all other responsible groups and leaders within the democratic camp to abolish the remnants of the "bogey of communism" which continue to be a weapon against national unity and the war effort.

To this end it is necessary to secure the full acceptance of the Marxist workers' party within the national framework of American democratic institutions, thus safeguarding in harmony with the war effort the general right of free political association.

The CPUSA pledges its full effort in this task and welcomes all cooperative efforts to this end from any and all sections of the democratic, patriotic, anti-Axis camp of the American people.

3.—The Communist Party of the United States will continue to fight with all its strength, as it has in the past period, for the complete unity of the United Nations, for international labor unity, and for national unity within our country, to win the unconditional surrender of the Hitler regime and its allies, Japan and Italy, and on ordered and peaceful world when victory is achieved.

Why the Smear Against Chaplin?

THE NEW YORK DAILY NEWS is run by the traitor and filth columnist Colonel Patterson. One of his most unprincipled scribblers is John O'Donnell, whose pro-Nazi writing caused President Roosevelt to mail him the Nazi Iron Cross with sarcastic reference to the fact that he deserved it.

Now, that same O'Donnell has returned to the garbage can to shower our patriotic women soldiers, the WAACs, by writing the lie that the War Department is "secretly" issuing contraceptives and prophylactics to the WAACs. Colonel Hobby, WAAC commander, denies it, and Mrs. Roosevelt brands such stories as "Nazi propaganda."

Very well. But, isn't it time that such peddlers of Nazi propaganda be silenced?

We are moved to insist upon this, because of the likely connection of the WAAC slander, with the current slander against movieland's great artist, Charlie Chaplin.

The Beverly Hills Citizen, the newspaper whose editor is Will Rogers, Jr., asked editorially on May 28, "what's the motive" for the "unwarranted and unfair" attack on the police and judge who first handled the Joan Barry case.

Will Rogers shouldn't have to look far. As the case develops, it takes on the earmarks of a fifth column attack against Chaplin, with all the trimmings furnished by Westbrook Pegler, the traitors who run The N. Y. Daily News and their similars who edit The Hollywood Citizen-News and the Hearst press.

The Hollywood Citizen-News of June 5, coming out in defense of stained virginity pontificates that women don't turn against women. From this dubious premise, it acclaims Hedda Hopper, "motion picture columnist, and Florabel Muir, owner of the Los Angeles City News Service and SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE NEW YORK NEWS" as having "brought to light the plight of Joan Barry, many followed the case like bloodhounds."

That is good — "followed the case like bloodhounds"!

Hedda Hopper, whom our own correspondent in Hollywood says seems to think that Chaplin should make amends for the past sin of championing a second front and earning the anger of Martin Dies and Dr. Goebbels!

The "special representative" of The New York Daily News, is also "bloodhounding" Chaplin, something similar to that paper's Mr. O'Donnell, who is using the same sort of sexual slanders against our women soldiers.

It is all a neatly fitting part of fifth column activities. Joan Barry, may or may not be an innocent instrument of this plot.

From Will Rogers' paper, we understand the lady was not above using her talent as an actress to feign "suicide" by "staining her lips" with some chemical, but, according to the police, not swallowing it. At present, she seems to have become a prisoner of her lawyers and a most ambitious district attorney who wants to become a politician by carrying out the will of His Majesty Hearst.

It is a "Nazty" mess, with the footprints of Dr. Goebbels all over Los Angeles county.

Sabotage of the War Effort

THE great city of San Francisco has, in this, the 19th month of war, actually provided for "child care" to the extent of furnishing such care for 120 pre-school-age children for 12 hours a day.

Now, just compare that with what The Daily Mirror of London, England, says is being done in a little Lancashire town named Preston, which few San Francisans ever heard of. The Mirror says:

"Mothers on war work can leave their children day AND NIGHT nurseries for as long as they like in a scheme started at Preston, Lancashire. The charges are 20 cents a session and 40 cents for the 24 hours. One object of the plan is to ensure that mothers, particularly at the week end, when they change shifts and have little time for domestic tasks, are able to get proper rest."

With good reason did Hitler's consul-general here in 1938, tell local Germans to "re-elect our Italian mayor." He got re-elected. And now see what he is doing to the war effort.

Dear Folks:

Letters from the home fronters are invited to send excerpts of letters from their friends and relatives in the workers to this department.

From Tunisia

I have just been seeing something which you would have given your eyeteeth to see in four days or a very hot boiling for the Germans.

It is a great pleasure to sit on a ridge, alongside some of our three-inch guns and watch them throw high explosives into the midst of a bunch of supermen, shagging it over a hill as fast as their legs could carry them.

It is also a pleasure to drive along for miles into Bizerte and meet thousands of them just hanging to be taken into a prison camp, lounging along the roads, waiting to be friendly.

Our artillery and bombers and tanks had knocked all the starch and healthiness out of them. After talking to quite a number of them, I realize that they are completely bamboozled by Hitler. They don't think.

They have been told that we had very little material here and so when we knock their heads off with it, they can't realize that their government has been lying to them. They believe that we can never touch Europe because of their U-boat campaign.

After having seen them in action, I believe the Germans are not such wonders at war. They work hard at it. They are well equipped. They may have had a lot of rest and zeal. But they have lost most of that now.

I haven't heard any news for a week, so I don't know what the Russians are doing. If they start a big offensive, Hitler should be finished by the end of the year. JACK

From Africa

When I left home, I knew that even I would be surprised on where I ended up. I'd admit I never thought of North Africa—but that's where I am. And it's a pretty nice part of the woods. I'm not a-leaping either.

We live in comfortable huts and shacks that we built ourselves. I designed my own headquarters, a tent with a floor, clothes closet, etc. Then I have my equipment like phone, typewriter, radio, etc., and even a water color painting. And every man in my outfit is just as well set-up.

We've got two dogs, a flock of chickens and hundreds of little Arab mascots who bum cigarettes, tootsies and chewing gum.

We have excellent relations with the natives. The men get some passes so that they can see the country—there are movies in the vicinity.

We also have a radio and every evening the all get around a fire and have long bull sessions about everything home in particular. Morale is really very high.

The outfit itself is the finest in the army. We function one and all for the common goal. We prove it in our ball team which has lost only one game so far and we were robbed at that.

My news from Africa is the best. There isn't much else that can be used. I guess I could tell you about the Arabs around here. They're a comedy.

You see, Arabs in these parts consider it honorable to steal anyone before the Yanks came in. They had to live by devious methods in order to exist. Naturally you can't break them of the habit overnight.

We handle that situation by watching our stuff. When we catch a little kid sneaking some trivial item, a course lecture plus a threat to turn him over to the civilian authorities usually rids that character from the area.

Arabs in general are very excitable, make very loyal companions. We had each other. "Hi, comrade" "Comrade-orange-tooth-no-trades" "Yes, mon, comrade. I'll give you one franc each." And so it begins.

I have analyzed the social system into four main classes—(1) the upper class—generally Europeans, (2) a middle class (also Europeans—usually merchants), (3) a middle middle class (like my landlord, who has five wives who wash clothes for "the Americans") and (4) the masses.

I've got lots of stories to tell you when I see you, like about my Arab friend "Ali Bil Sad Salih," "Fatima" our camp follower and "Mahomet" the shoe shine boy (American polish—good job). Then there is the sad story of Louie, the war orphan—it'll make you cry.—HANK

Dear Yank:

This is a letter written to someone in the armed forces by a member of the Staff. Send suggestions for such letters to the Editor.

It's like this: a million people can go home and go to bed and there's no fuss about it providing they get in the right beds. But one guy can stay up late getting drunk and climbing telephone poles, and that's what you read about in the papers next morning.

Most of us at home are behaving ourselves and working like hell. John L. Lewis and a few others are climbing telephone poles. You've more apt to hear about them. But believe me, the larger picture on the home front is one of hard-working cooperation.

Let's see what changes there have been in the city since you left. There are women motormen and conductors on both the Muny and Market Street lines, and discrimination against Negroes of either sex is a thing of the past.

Remember Audrey Cole, the young Negro motorman who fought the battle of Jim Crow on the Muny lines? He left for the army last week. Wants to be a flier. I think he'd better get him.

The restaurants are serving food with tweezers and charging astronomical prices. Of course we've got a rationing on them, but the rationing wasn't built till the walls were covered shoulder-high.

They have signed up, "Be kind to our employees, they're harder to get than customers."

And they're always running out of things—toothpick, catsup, chocolate—one thing and another. The quality and quantity have gone down hill fast. It really isn't the fault of most places. They just don't have the stuff. They're all grumbling and nobody goes hungry. We're losing the trimmings, that's all.

Everybody understands that it's in order that you can have the best, and that suits them fine.

It's funny to hear all the firms, corporations, companies and outfits begging and cajoling for people to come and take jobs. There are signs in windows, appeals on the radio, and huge ads in the papers. "No experience required. We'll teach you. No physical examinations. If you can walk you can work. Union wages and conditions."

Mayor Bland is still sitting in the City Hall handling with non-essentials and handling up everything he gets his hands on. No one seems to know whether we have any civilian defense or not. One major gale of the war is that he has been appointed as a hopeless dog. He couldn't get elected dog catcher in the next election. The job seems to be pick a good man.

Market street is pretty gloomy at night with the dim-out. The crowd is about 50 per cent servicemen looking for something to do. If you want to get into a movie without waiting, you've got to go early.

"Mission to Moscow," the first friendly picture about the Soviets that Hollywood ever produced (and everyone says it's a pip) is opened at the Paramount Theater. The Fox Theater turned it down—refused to show it. A public protest succeeded in winning the opening at the Paramount.

The bars close at midnight now, and the law is strict. They are still pretty well stocked. So are the liquor stores. But there is talk of rationing soon.

Streets and streetcars swarm with hard-hatted shipyard workers. Women in blue jeans, work shirts and bandanas, carrying lunch boxes, are a commonness right now than mammy dresses.

Rooms and apartments are just as impossible to get, and people hand them out one to another like delicacies.

The old question: "Will we be bombed?" still hangs in the air. But there are absolutely no jitters or alarms.

Big event this week was the convention of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, which is adopting a 100 per cent win-the-war program. Harry Bridges made the keynote speech in which he emphasized: "We come second. The war comes first."

He also stressed the importance of considering national and international issues—"what's going to happen in other countries and what we're going to do about it."

The lesson of the European unions has been driven home hard. In other words, if the French unions had made a big enough issue of helping Spain, they'd probably still be in existence today.

Down in Los Angeles, they've been having riots allegedly between servicemen and zoot suiters. Actually, it is a conspiracy on the part of pro-Fascist forces to cause trouble between the Mexicans and Americans. It was deliberately incited by the Hearst press.

But we are fighting these things and, as I say, they do not upset the larger picture of whole-hearted cooperation on the home front.

Take care of yourself, brother.

7

Exhibit - 20

800 Leading Citizens Urge FR Action to Prevent Race Violence

JOHN GREEN — J. F. JURICH — ADOLPH SABATH — HARRY BRIDGES — JOSEPH CURRAN — DONALD OGDEN STEWART

These leaders joined with 800 prominent Americans in a plea to President Roosevelt for further action to prevent racial violence.

Ask Fireside Chat, Stronger Measures

Letter Scores Discrimination, Notes Danger to the War Effort

NEW YORK, Aug. 3 — [illegible] ... in a letter to President Roosevelt, expressing appreciation of his position against discrimination and attacks upon Negroes and other racial minorities and urging him to further action to prevent outbreaks of inter-racial violence.

The action was announced by Congressman Vito Marcantonio, president of the International Labor Defense, which circulated the letter.

The signers included [illegible] presidents of [illegible] labor unions, and leaders in the fields of religion, education, social service, and the arts. [illegible]

PROMINENT SIGNERS

Prominent signers included Charles Chaplin, [illegible] ... [illegible]

"I share your feeling that recent outbreaks of violence in widely scattered parts of the country endanger our national unity and comfort our enemies. I am sure that every American regrets it.

"I have asked the heads of several government agencies, including the attorney general, to give special attention to the problem."

Congressman Marcantonio, in connection with the 800 signatures, said:

"I give you assurance of my personal support, and of the support of the International Labor Defense and of the signers of the letter [illegible]

OUTBREAKS REVIEWED

[illegible]

Pre-War Father Draft

Draft Head Says Act Doesn't Mean All Fathers Will See Service

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (UP) — Congress will have only 16 days after its recess ends to decide whether to block the drafting of pre-Pearl Harbor fathers, now scheduled to begin October 1.

War Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt authorized local draft boards to begin reclassifying the [illegible] Class 3A registrants — mostly fathers of children born before September 15, 1942 — so as to make them available by order number for induction during the last three months of 1943.

Congress, which has been cool to the drafting of fathers, returns from its recess September 14. Two bills dealing with the drafting of fathers are on the agenda, but their sponsors — Paul J. Kilday (D., Texas) and Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D., Mont.) — were not in the capital for comment after McNutt's announcement.

ADVERSE TO DRAFT

Kilday would place fathers at the bottom of state draft pools, prohibiting the drafting of any father in any state until all of the state's local boards have exhausted their supply of other men. Wheeler would defer the drafting of pre-Pearl Harbor fathers until January 1, 1944.

Kilday's bill has passed the House and is pending in the Senate Military Affairs Committee. [illegible]

that group as needed. The order said that pre-Pearl Harbor fathers, 18 through 37, would be subject to induction after October 1 "without distinction regarding the number or ages of their dependent children."

The order to local boards set forth only two conditions as a possible basis for deferment: Fathers who are key men in agriculture or essential industry, and fathers whose induction would cause extreme hardship and privation to their families.

Induction List in Order of Preference

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (UP) — Here's the order of induction under the new ruling authorizing the calling of fathers:

1 — Volunteers.

2 — Men with no dependents, including conscientious objectors available for noncombatant military service only.

3 — Men with collateral dependents (father, mother, brother, sister, etc.). Such dependency must have been acquired prior to Pearl Harbor.

4 — Married men with no children. (Such marriage must have occurred prior to Pearl Harbor.)

[illegible]

400,000 Dads To Be Reclassified Here

SACRAMENTO, Aug. 3 (UP) — [illegible]

Shower of Meteors Due August 11-12

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (UP) — [illegible]

'IRON LUNG' MAN'S WIFE HAS BABY

CHICAGO, Aug. 3 (UP) — Mrs. Fred B. Snite, Jr., wife of "the Boiler Kid," who has lived more than seven years in an iron lung, gave birth today to an eight-pound one-ounce baby girl at the Chicago Lying In Hospital. [illegible]

Mr. and Mrs. Snite, the former Teresa Larkin, of Dayton, Ohio, were married on August 10, 1939.

110 Mexicans Wake Up WMC Chiefs

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (UP) — [illegible]

More About Orel

(Continued from page 1)

[illegible]

1000 New Laws Go on Books Today

SACRAMENTO, Aug. 3 (UP) — California residents will have nearly 1000 new laws to live under tomorrow as most of the statutes enacted by the 1943 state legislature go into effect. [illegible]

More About Italy

(Continued from Page 1)

[illegible]

GOP TORIES LOSING OUT, SAYS WILLKIE

NEW YORK, Aug. 3 (UP) — Wendell L. Willkie in a message to young Republicans in the armed services said today that the "progressive, farsighted and internationally-minded" element in the Republican Party was increasingly occupying places of leadership within the party. [illegible]

More About FEPC

(Continued from page 1)

[illegible]

U. S. Supplies Ships, Britain The Seamen

LONDON, Aug. 3 (UP) — [illegible]

BRITISH MANPOWER

[illegible]

NEW PROGRAM

[illegible]

AFL, CIO Open Joint Fight on 'Peace' Law

By GRAHAM DOLAN

DENVER, Aug. 3 (FP) — [illegible]

HOLLYWOOD

Charles Lewkowick Jewelry Store
DIAMONDS—WATCHES and JEWELRY
Union Watchmaker—Established 1911
[illegible]

Don't Keep It a Secret

People's World $60,000 Victory Drive

August 1 to October 15

House Parties — Dances — Birthdays —
Blowouts and Shindigs
Do Not Come Under the Head of
Military Secrets

TELL EVERYBODY—INCLUDING THE MARINES

We'll Help You

FREE

For the Duration of the Drive

15-word advertisements for People's World benefit parties will be run three successive days in the What's On Column without charge.

START NOW!

Shopping Guide
LOS ANGELES

AUTO SERVICE — SIGNS — WATCHMAKER — PROFESSIONAL SERVICES — DENTISTS — OPTOMETRISTS — Dr. E. I. GOODLAW — BEAUTY SHOPS — DRUGS — HALLS — MEN'S CLOTHING — MOVING — Inglewood-Hawthorne — AUTO PARTS — PRINTING — SAN PEDRO — DELICATESSEN — RESTAURANTS — HABERDASHERS — JEWELERS — SILVER DOME — SHIRTS — TAILORS

[illegible]

449

Exhibit - 15

JUST A MINUTE

By MARJORIE

A tribute to my brothers in the advertising profession.

How they ever get such cockeyed ideas I don't know. Maybe it's because they get impossible assignments—to make a word-weary public listen to the praises of another brand of breakfast food or chicken feed; to make a few drops of fragrant liquid, mostly alcohol, in a chic bottle sound as though it is worth $10 an ounce.

Rumors come by way of Wall Street that newsprint is to be cut down in quantity—not because of wood-pulp or machinery shortage, but because we can't spare the manpower. "One proposal under consideration," says The Wall Street Journal, "would cut paper consumption by all publications 10 per cent every three month period for three quarters. Some implications of this plan (based on Britain's experience with paper rations): advertisers waiting in line for their turn to buy space . . ."

No Hardships

That would be one aspect of rationing that we would all enjoy, personally. Most of us accept other kinds cheerfully, and so on and so on, but they are hardships—bread without butter doesn't taste as good as toast with butter, and it hasn't as many vitamins. But a newspaper without blown-up ads—oh boy.

One of the screamiest lines is the one about bread (a certain brand of course) being necessary for reducing diet because "this energy food helps to burn up excess fat." That's like putting out a fire with gasoline.

Then there's the beer that is "dietetically non-fattening as compared with other foods (bottoms)." That means that, glass for glass, this beer is not as fattening as ham gravy.

Trade Upstairs

Not under the head of propaganda, but under the head of annoyances, comes the snappy little recording that breaks up the air early in the morning between Western Agriculture, which we like to hear, and the morning news, which we always listen to. "News, NEWS, NEWS, NEWS," getting louder and louder so that we both make a dive for the radio, overturning a cup of coffee or getting our knee in the butter in our haste to turn it off that it wake the whole neighborhood, and lest we have to listen to the cute little rhyme that follows. Every morning it's the same. I don't know it very well, because for the last six months we have succeeded in squelching it before the end of the climactic [illegible]. As nearly as I remember, this little musical pearl goes: "The march of events is passing by, the world is on review; with news that is both on local, and international, too, presented as a service from Foreman and Clark to YOU-OO-OO!" followed by three minutes of chummy talk, practically with their head on your shoulder, about slacks and business suits.

I had hoped that after the first few months the record would wear out and they'd have to get something else. But no. They must have made a thousand recordings of it—and shellac a war necessity.

Well, anyway, the Advertising Council formed by many advertising agencies prepared the copy free for the Federal Reserve Banks' Victory Fund Campaign.

Bully for them.

I hope they need a new recording.

A Screen Writer's Script

By the Time It Reaches the Screen Its Own Father Wouldn't Know It

Protests Cut Vicious Gags From Film

"It is my belief that pictures will improve," writes screen-writer Sheridan Gibney in a letter to The New York Worker, "when writers are given more responsibility and the power to exercise a reasonable control over the scripts they write."

How little control they are allowed to exert, and what happens to a screen writer's script after it gets out of his hands and goes through the hands of "producers, directors, technical experts, script girls, company managers, friends, relatives, visitors and agents," is revealed in Gibney's letter, which was written in answer to David Platt's letter of protest against anti-Semitic gags in RKO Radio's "Once Upon a Honeymoon," for which Gibney is given writer's credit.

Protest from The Worker and other progressive and labor groups forced the deletion of the objectionable scenes from the film.

David Platt, of The Worker had written Gibney:

"Last week at the screen panel of the American-Soviet Friendship Meeting, you said, 'Soviet movies are about life, real life and the dignity of man . . .' How do you square this with your screenplay for 'Once Upon a Honeymoon'—a callous penthouse view of the fall of Europe?

"I am trying to understand the role of the writer in the production of these films. As I see it, you wrote the screenplay and are therefore responsible, or partly responsible, for some of the anti-Semitic sequences in it."

Gibney replied:

Dear Mr. Platt:

To answer your questions directly, I wrote neither of the "anti-Semitic" scenes you refer to; nor can I take credit for any of the "gags" that appeared on the screen. In fact the picture bears little resemblance to the story we started with. How this comes about is another story and a very long one.

The writer in Hollywood is both indispensable and powerless. Neither contractually nor otherwise has he any control over a script, once it is written. Anyone on the set, from the star to the script girl, is likely to be called upon for good "ideas," dialogue, gags, situations, cuts, revisions, new scenes, new characters, 'bright' [illegible], etc.; in fact when the Screen Writers' Guild was negotiating its minimum basic agreement with the producing companies, we had difficulty defining a "writer" for purposes of the contract, since everyone in a studio is considered to be able to "write" and does so.

Finally it was suggested by the producers that a "writer" be defined as someone who can't do anything else but "write" and is hired for that purpose only. We were unable, however, to get the producers to agree to limit the activity of writing to "writers" so defined.

They insisted that they could not possibly make pictures if they didn't have the privilege of changing anything they pleased in the script.

In answer to your other question as to why I would consent to sign my name to the picture, let me explain further that Hollywood writers do not sign their names to pictures but only to scripts. Screen credits are "awarded" by the producer in accordance with definite rules set forth in the writer-producer agreement. If 25 per cent of a writer's work appears on the screen he is entitled to screen play credit and the studio, in its individual contract with the writer has the right to use his name whether he likes it or not.

Since I was the only "writer" so defined who contributed that amount of script to the final product, I was the only one entitled to screenplay credit, inasmuch as we have made no provision as yet for writing credit to be given to producers, actors, directors, assistant directors, technical experts, script girls, company managers, friends, relatives, visitors and agents.

In attempting to make these things clear to you—and I think it's time critics took the trouble to find out about them—I am not disclaiming responsibility for my share in the picture "Once Upon a Honeymoon." After all, nobody is forced to work in pictures. I am doing it of my own free will and doing the best job I can.

"It is my belief that pictures will improve when writers are given more responsibility and the power to exercise a reasonable control over the scripts they write. In the meantime writers must work toward that end and try to make producers realize that it will help the industry rather than harm it.

Critics can help, too, if they will; but first they must understand what the situation is. I hope you will encourage your colleagues to make the same effort you have to find out.

Yours faithfully,

SHERIDAN GIBNEY.

The offensive scenes, stuck in by somebody in the RKO staff, were described by David Platt in a Worker film review. The jibes were aimed at the Jewish people, now suffering the cruelest oppression in lands occupied by Hitler.

David Platt wrote:

". . . the film plays Hitler's game in the scene in which the Baron compels Cary Grant to make a pro-Nazi broadcast to America, threatening to slit Ginger's pretty throat if he refuses. But Ginger makes a hair-raising escape . . . and Cary 'double-crosses' the Baron by broadcasting the news that the Nazi leader is married to a 'Jewish' woman. To give proper emphasis to this point, Cary has Ginger say a few words of offensive dialect into the mike. Another stupid anti-Semitic 'gag' takes place in a cellar in Poland. A Nazi pulls Cary Grant's hat down over his ears because he thinks Cary is Jewish; this is supposed to be funny."

Both of these stupidly offensive scenes have been cut.

Ehrenburg to Chaplin—'As in a Burning House . . .'

Ilya Ehrenburg, famous Soviet Union war correspondent, sent the following cablegram to Charles Chaplin at the "Arts to Russia Week" dinner given in Chaplin's honor in New York recently.

Dear Chaplin:

All your life on the screen you have defended the little man against the malevolent and soulless machine. We are glad to see you taking a stand against Nazism. It isn't humans whose fallen upon us but creatures, brutal, repulsive automatons. We defend against them our lives, our right to smile, our right to freedom and happiness.

We are glad that you, dear Chaplin, are with us.

We now enjoy happy days after a bad summer. We are smiling. The Germans, Americans and Englishmen are beating the Germans in Africa. Hitler still plays with the globe like a child's toy ball, but he hasn't much longer to play.

Tell your fellow countrymen, dear Chaplin, that Europe awaits them as in a burning house, one would await friends with a fire ladder—, or drowning in a cold mine, one would await friends with pickaxes. Soon, in the hands of the German buffoon, there will remain a new sword instead of the globe and then we will again sigh and smile in the movies upon seeing the little man in love with the stars.

(Signed) ILYA EHRENBURG.

'We Must Have The Strength Of Unity'

By EDITH ANDERSON

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—Charlie Chaplin at a press conference at his suite at the Waldorf Astoria recently demanded a unity to win this war "broad enough to embrace capital, small business and workers, a unity that will embrace Thomas Lamont of Wall Street and Harry Bridges of the dockyards."

"We must have the strength of unity to be victorious in this war," he said. "Otherwise we are in danger of losing it. We must comply and conform with the Administration, whose one desire is unity. Our course after the war is something else; I'm not interested in that now."

He got up energetically as he explained, "Certain columnists and reactionary forces are trying to divide this country with anti-Communism. But Communism happens to be the ideology the Russians are fighting for. When the people take issue against Communism they're playing into the hands of Hitler. Hitler's greatest weapon has been the bogeyman of Communism.

"People tell me I'm a Communist," Chaplin said. "Well, I speak from my heart. I've talked to several Communists and they are one hundred per cent. They want all countries to be free to determine their own economic policies and I think that's pretty fair. Nobody has a blueprint. The Communists know that. They know it's a question of cause and effect, trial and error. The magnificent experiment has achieved glorious results."

When a reporter described the war as a battle between paganism and Christianity, Chaplin put in quickly, "No, war between freedom and slavery, freedom and slavery!"

Mr. Chaplin's conference was in connection with the Russian War Relief dinner at which he was guest of honor, for "Arts for Russia Week."

"It's useful to have an exchange of culture between America and Russia," he said, "but political unity must come first. First we must defeat the prejudice that prevents an understanding of Russia's culture."

He said he was working on two new pictures at the present time, one a satire on Landrou, the "Bluebeard" of France, and the other an adaptation of Vincent Carroll's stage play, "Shadow and Substance."

"Will you be in these pictures?" someone asked.

"If I can't get anybody better," the great actor replied, smiling.

ALWAYS RIGHT

The Weekly Review reports a sign put in a food market, "Please Treat Our Help Kindly. They're Harder to Get Than Customers."

Films

The Soviets Produce A Thriller

In the Rear of the Enemy, a Soviet film, with Partisan dialogue; dubbed in English, at the Larkin Theater [illegible].

By AL RICHMOND

Imagine a rugged Red Army man suddenly talking at you in a refined British accent and throwing in a few English cliches. That's what happens in "In the Rear of the Enemy" and for a while it knocks you off balance. But the film is of such decent merit, and the English voices have been dubbed in so perfectly that before it is over you almost forget the British accent.

To our knowledge this is the first time that English speech has been superimposed on the sound track of a Soviet film, and the experiment, once we become accustomed to it, has much to recommend it. Certainly, it should serve to attract a wider audience for Soviet films among people who have shied away because they could not understand the dialogue.

The film, as the title suggests, is concerned with Red Army men who find themselves behind the enemy lines. (The enemy, judging by the uniforms, is Finnish in this instance.) Most of the photographic results and action of the film derives from the fact that these Soviet soldiers are from a ski detachment.

There are beautiful shots, too, and some of the breathtaking sequences of the picture are of a chase on skis, in which a Finnish sniper stealthily follows one of the Red Army scouts. The suspense, evoked by the fact that the Soviet scout is not aware that he is being followed, is heightened by the silent, swift and gliding motion of the skiers, silhouetted against the white snow. It would be unfair to tell the outcome of the chase.

The story and plot are more leisurely than in most Soviet films.

The Red Army had captured an enemy position and, with it, a telephone. Three Red Army scouts are assigned to follow the telephone wire, apparently in the hope that it will lead to some important enemy post. When they reach the other end of the line, they find a deserted farm house. While they are in the attic inspecting the telephonic instruments, enemy troops enter the farmyard and they are trapped.

The quiet farm is transformed into an important site of an enemy artillery battery and a sizable concentration of enemy infantry. The problem before the Red Army scouts is to get word through to headquarters of the enemy concentration. Around this framework an exciting story has been constructed. With a bit more painstaking and expert direction, the film could have been a first-class thriller, on par with the best done anywhere. It falls short of that mark, however, but still retains enough of the elements of good primitive drama to command your attention throughout.

The Larkin Theater bill is rounded out with several Soviet newsreel shorts which measure up to the usual standards set by this form of Soviet cinema.

Conservatory Gives Film Studio New Singing Star

Russian film studios don't employ talent scouts. They believe that talent is where you find it. If you're making a film about the life of musicians, you're bound to do a lot of shooting in the Leningrad Conservatory. And as any Russian director will tell you, that's as good a place as any to look for new talent.

The most recent and spectacular beneficiary of this attitude is Ludmila Tselikovskaya, pretty singing star of "Spring Song," now in its second week at the Esquire and Grand Theaters, in Los Angeles.

Since the story deals with a music student discovered by a composer who needs a star for his new operetta, Director Ivanovsky thought it would serve the purpose of realism to find a young lady whose real life situation would be identical with that of the film.

Verboten Music on NBC Symphony

The Mendelssohn Concerto—verboten music in Nazi-occupied Europe—will be played over the Standard Symphony Hour on NBC Sunday evening at 7:00, with the noted violinist Louis Kaufman as soloist.

Kaufman was soloist also at a recent Hollywood concert under the auspices of the IWO, at which, with an admission of only 55 cents, and a collection, over $1200 was netted for tanks for the Soviet Union.

'Under Two Flags'

A Romance Grandma Wept Over

Under Two Flags, with Ronald Colman, Claudette Colbert, Victor McLaglen and Rosalind Russell; and Down Argentine Way, with Betty Grable, Carmen Miranda and Don Ameche. Now playing at the San Francisco [illegible] Theater.

If you like a real good Western, with Indians (only here it's Arabs) whooping it up around a besieged settlers stockade (only here it's a battalion of Foreign Legionnaires in a desert breastworks) while the messenger (Claudette Colbert as the French camp follower, Cigarette) rides for help to the garrison, and the U. S. Army (only here it's the French Chasseurs) come in in the nick of time amid cheers from the audience, see "Under Two Flags." The picture is pretty old, the novel is older, but, granting the dated assumptions, it's a rousing romantic thriller, with Claudette doing a good job as a mercenary little tavern-keeper with a heart of gold, and Ronald the suave and handsome soldier who jokes in the face of death.

The dated assumptions: That the English and French are always right and the desert tribes are naturally wrong; that it is a bad comedown for a member of the British aristocracy to fight in the Foreign Legion; that he couldn't possibly fall in love with a lowly camp follower, and has to marry the daughter of Lord Whosit while little Cigarette is happy to die in his arms after having saved his life and the regiment that adores her.

It certainly is funny to see Roz Russell acting the fine, noble lady. Except for a prophetic twinkle in her eye (prophetic by hindsight) you'd never imagine it possible for her to smack another dame in the puss.

Down Argentine Way is very beautiful to the eyes because of Betty Grable's torso framed in technicolor in a bright and turquoise evening dress, and Carmen Miranda's great big heavy mouth and a nifty torso, as above, framed in red and gold. But Oh, the picture is a bore. I've never been closer to Latin-America than the far side of the highway in Oxnard where the beet-workers live, but I could do a better job of picturing the people of Argentina than this does. According to the concoctors of Down Argentine Way, all Latin Americans are dopes and stooges! No wonder the picture was barred in South America. —M. C.

OUT OF THE AIR

SATURDAY

[illegible]

SUNDAY

[illegible]

MONDAY

[illegible]

SAN FRANCISCO

Soviet Soldiers in the Far North — Spoken in English

AN ARTKINO RELEASE

2ND WEEK: LARKIN — Larkin at Geary St.

SAN FRANCISCO

ALL-SLAV NEW YEAR'S EVE
GRAND BALL AND CELEBRATION
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1942, 8 P. M.
CIVIC AUDITORIUM
Admission $1.00 — Auspices All-Slav Committee for War Relief

OAKLAND

ATTENTION
OAKLAND AND VICINITY
EARL BROWDER'S
FIRST APPEARANCE IN THE BAY AREA IS IN THE
Oakland Civic Auditorium
Tuesday, January 19th
GET YOUR TICKETS NOW AT
Sherman & Clay, at Capwells, Oakland
[illegible] Broadway, Room 215, Oakland
And at the Twentieth Century Bookshops
1721 Webster St., Oakland — 2475 Bancroft Way, Berkeley

Send a Book to a Boy in Camp!

VICTORY—AND AFTER
By EARL BROWDER
Paper bound edition 50c
Cloth bound edition $2.00

THE SEVENTH CROSS
By ANNA SEGHERS $2.50

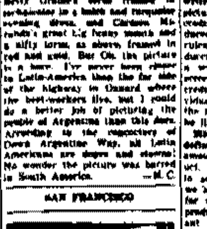
VILLAGE IN AUGUST
By TIEN CHUN NOW $1.39

THE FIRST AMERICAN REVOLUTION
By Jack Hardy (75c) .65
A Marxist analysis getting down to the basic causes for and the effects of the American Revolution on the development of our country.

THE COPPERHEADS BY WILLIAM BLAKE ($3.00) 1.59
The first organized fifth column in America.

International Bookshop, 170 Golden Gate, San Francisco
Maritime Bookshop, 15 Embarcadero, San Francisco
Twentieth Century Bookshop, 1721 Webster St., Oakland
Twentieth Century Bookshop, 2475 Bancroft Way, Berkeley

SAN FRANCISCO



LONG BEACH

Announcing the Opening
Of a Progressive Bookshop
Walt Whitman Bookshop
227 East 4th St.
Phone L. B. 6-1466 Long Beach
ON SALE NOW!
EARL BROWDER'S NEW BOOK
VICTORY AND AFTER
Not just a book—but a guide for all Americans who are seeking the answers to questions of a win-the-war position for our country.

LOS ANGELES

ESQUIRE — GRAND — "SPRING SONG"

LOS ANGELES

CHRISTMAS BOOKS FOR CHILDREN

Paul Bunyan in the Army Illustrated	$1.50
Turning Night Into Day Illustrated	$1.50
Black on White Illustrated	$1.50
Andersen's Fairy Tales Illustrated	.65
The Fables of Aesop Illustrated	.65
Adventures of Tom Sawyer by Mark Twain	.65
Alice's Adventures in Wonderland	.65

SAY IT WITH MUSIC

Moscow Strikes Back	$3.96
Red Army Songs	$3.39
Two Centuries of American Folk Songs by Elie Siegmeister	$3.39

and many other recordings

PROGRESSIVE BOOK SHOP
625 W. 6th St. VA. 2843

Exhibit-21

L. A. Joins U. S.-Soviet Congress

To Fete 10 Years of Friendship

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 22.—Los Angeles will join in the nationwide Congress of American Soviet Friendship being held in leading cities throughout November with a giant mass meeting in Shrine Auditorium on Tuesday, November 16.

The affair, held under sponsorship of the Los Angeles Council of American Soviet Friendship, commemorates 10 years of diplomatic relations with the USSR on the anniversary of American recognition of the Soviet Union, and will stress the theme "American Soviet Friendship—for a Lasting Peace."

Civic leaders, members of the film colony, labor and management, the armed services, patriotic, educational and religious organizations will participate in the ceremonies. Superior Court Judge J. F. T. O'Connor will preside after the Right Reverend W. Bertrand Stevens, Episcopal Bishop of Southern California, opens with prayer.

The national observance, which gets under way with a three-day Congress of American Soviet Friendship in New York on November 6, has the sponsorship of three hundred distinguished Americans including Joseph E. Davies, Thomas Lamont, Philip Murray and William Green, the Rt. Rev. Henry St. George Tucker, Harold Ickes, Senators Pepper, Capper and Thomas, etc.

Arrangements for the local November 16 observance are in the hands of the executive committee of Los Angeles council. Thomas L. Harris, executive director; Dr. T. Perceval Gerson, chairman; Dr. Francis M. Pottenger; Professor Harry Hoijer, UCLA; Dr. George Day, Occidental; Mrs. Margarete Clark, Robert A. Patterson, Herbert T. Rabenfeld, Oscar S. Pattiz, Armando Davila, CIO; Miss Coon Bristow, Mrs. Charles Leonard, Carey McWilliams, Clem Whitaker, Mrs. Fred Rinaldo, A. J. Frolkstein, Gregory Ain, Alvin Wilder, Ernest Dawson, Si Lee Chen, Mrs. Mabel Hurd, and A. Saunder Becker.

Hollywood participation is being organized by the motion picture committee of the National Council of American Soviet Friendship including Actors Edward G. Robinson, Olivia de Havilland, Paul Muni, Orson Welles, Franchot Tone, Louise Rainer, Charlie Chaplin; Directors Frank Tuttle, Jean Renoir, Julien Duvivier, Henry Koster and Rene Clair; Writers Dudley Nichols, Albert Maltz, Stephen Longstreet, Vera Caspary; and Song Writers Jay Gorney, Earl Robinson and E. Y. Harburg.

"The significance of such a meeting in the light of conferences now going on in Moscow is tremendous," Thomas L. Harris, executive director of the sponsoring group, said today.

"The closer the converging Allied armies get to Berlin—and the Germans to unconditional surrender—the more urgent the necessity for the American people to translate their friendly sentiment toward the Soviet Union into workable foreign policy.

"A realistic understanding with the Soviet Union and our other fighting allies now is the only hope for a lasting peace. The American people want friendship with the Soviet Union—not suspicion and distrust which can only breed a third world war a dozen years hence.

"We shall enormously strengthen the hands of our government if the people of Los Angeles show their determination to establish peace upon a firm basis of understanding between the two great republics of the western and eastern hemispheres."

Tickets go on sale this week at the council office, 814 Broadway Arcade, at all Southern California music company stores and all Mutual agencies.

Labor, Jewish Groups to Aid in Anti-Poll Tax Hearings Monday

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Hearings on the Poll Tax Repeal Bill, H.R. 7, are expected to be completed before the Senate Judiciary Committee by October 26, with the committee report to follow by November 1, it was learned here today.

First arguments pro and con are to take place Monday, with CIO Counsel Lee Pressman, AFL Counsel Joseph A. Padway and Representative William Dawson, Negro congressman for Illinois, arguing the constitutionality of the law.

The National Committee to Abolish the Poll Tax declared that this issue had been decided by the Senate passage with only five dissenting votes last year of the Soldiers' Vote Bill which abolished the poll tax for men in the service.

At the same time, the Jewish Peoples Committee, speaking through Max Perlow, acting president, urged Senators Wagner and Mead to do their utmost for this bill, especially to "help prevent a filibuster by voting for limited debate."

Perlow declared that any form of discrimination affects the Jewish people as it does all other Americans, and hence "it does not follow that Jews are not directly affected by this un-American tax which sets up degrees of citizenship."

More on Labor War More on Bridges' Speech

(Continued from page 1)

and other weapons of the Red Army, Navy and Air Forces—and the loss and sacrifices of millions of American lives."

He attacked in the same vein "those who preach and practice discrimination against racial groups, the Negroes, the Mexicans, the Chinese and other minorities," and criticized "those who give beautiful lip service to the rights of minorities, but do nothing concretely to prevent this device of Hitler from creating disunity."

Calling for a second front without further delay, he declared:

"It is clearly recognized now that the question of opening a Western offensive is not a mere matter of military strategy to be left to the military leaders of the Allied Nations, but it is a life and death issue affecting directly our futures and our bread and butter, both of the people here and in the occupied nations of Europe.

"It is recognized now that the foreign policy of our nation is not something that remains a deep, dark secret of the striped-pants, top-hatted diplomats, but is something that concerns the welfare of all the people in which all the people are interested and demand a say and part in formulating.

DRIVE TO THE HEART

"It is known now from the opinions of our outstanding military leaders as evidenced by their recent statements both public and otherwise, that the knockout body blow to Hitler and his regime can only be delivered by a land drive right at the heart of the Nazi realm."

Bridges said the failure of the Allies to make good on the commitment to open the second front to Prime Minister Churchill "acting to the interests of or at least along parallel lines to the forces of American reaction."

"For Churchill, sincere though I firmly believe he is in his desire to defeat Hitler, rides today along with the forces of reaction on the uncomfortable horns of a dilemma.' He feels he must defeat Hitler without putting the people of Europe and England too much in motion and he doesn't quite know how to do it. Meanwhile he delays. He fights Hitler on the periphery and hopes for a miracle to solve the dilemma.

"To continue the delay he must convince President Roosevelt, Generals Eisenhower, Marshall and Clark and the people of the United States that the British people are not ready for the final offensive, and at the same time hold his own people in check with the pretense that it is the American people and American labor who oppose the second front."

He added that Hitler seizes upon the delay to improve his Western defenses and advance his bargaining for a technical knockout to prevent his destruction.

"The reactionary coalition here," he said, "seizes upon the delay to disunite the American nation, to wage a campaign of slander against our Allies, including Great Britain, to urge further dissipation of our forces throughout the broad expanse of the whole Pacific area, and to aim for the establishment of a semi-Fascist postwar world."

CHURCHILL DILEMMA

Discussing further Churchill's dilemma and unwillingness to launch the final offensive, he said:

"He (Churchill) is bound by the conservative tradition of the Empire, which demands and must have the status quo to continue to exist even in the form of friendly kings on thrones sustained by imperial finance and arms, or thinly disguised dictatorships sustained by the same thing."

He said Churchill's dilemma lies in the fact that the war cannot be won without setting people in motion, and that the people cannot be set into motion and stopped at the precise point Churchill wants them to stop.

"President Roosevelt," Bridges said, "has proved his determination to win the war and win the peace. His forthright statements and actions against those who would divide and mislead the American people, who would sow the seeds of dissension between us and our Allies in the United Nations, have been among the few cheering things in recent weeks."

Bridges coupled his praise of Roosevelt's leadership with a warning that the President must have the united support of the American people.

"It is our job to take the lead in backing the President to the hilt" he told the delegates, "and properly to understand that the weaknesses within his administration, the misfits and appeasers and reactionaries in government agencies, are there largely because the anti-Roosevelt, anti-war forces are able to exert sufficient pressure seemingly to indicate that their program and policies represent large sections of the American people."

DENOUNCES CONGRESS

He continued:

"We see all around us the penalty or the effects of the lack of unity and lack of political action in the past. We recognize the infiltration into the agencies and arms of government by opportunists who work for the cause of reaction. We see a Congress full of anti-war, anti-Allied unity, anti-people's peace, labor baiters and Goebbels rabble rousers.

"And we see the press and radio of the Nation openly advocating and an offensive against Hitler and the Axis, if you please, but in reality a second front against one of our greatest and most courageous Allies, the Soviet Union, its armies, its peoples.

"Yet, despite all this, if we have the courage and the insight to analyze the situation and find the facts, the chances of labor and the majority of the people to unite, march ahead and defeat the forces who would lose the peace are excellent.

"Never before in the history of the world were there so many millions of people determined, organized, clear thinking and ready to die to see that a better world for all comes as a result of this war. They want to unite with us and work with us if we have enough brains and gumption and lack of prejudice to do so."

Oranges Are 25c a Dozen— In New York!

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 22.—Somebody is being robbed in California.

In case you didn't know it take a look at what Paul Crosbie, Communist councilmanic candidate in Queens in New York told a Communist election rally last Tuesday in New York.

Speaking in public school 13, Mr. Crosbie offered Mayor La Guardia the assistance of Communist Party members in maintaining the price ceiling on oranges at 25 cents a dozen.

That's right, 25 cents!

He blamed reactionary members of the city council from Queens for the black market in that borough, where oranges now sell for as much as a dollar a dozen. These councilmen, he charged, have consistently failed to support OPA.

More About Red Army

lies both north and south of the Ukrainian capital were "mounting to a grandiose scale," with the Soviet troops "inching" their way forward from one outlying village to another.

The Red Army has expanded its bridgehead over the Dnieper on the north side of Kiev to such an extent that it is now able to "deploy big tank and cavalry forces over a wide area," said Pravda.

Soviet advances were made south of Gomel in White Russia, where the Dnieper has also been crossed.

There is no place for a naturally defended Nazi line short of the western end of the Pripet marshes, and along the Dniester and northern Bug rivers, which means the Germans will be right back about where they started from in 1941.

The whole adventure of invading the Soviet Union will then be realized by both army and German people as a fiasco, which has cost them the lives of a whole generation of youth and lost them their chance to win the war.

More About West Coast Labor

(Continued from page 1)

whereby all male workers possessing essential skills who desire jobs will have to go through the United States Employment Service or obtain referral to an employer. "Latin men, women and other male male workers will also be under the referral program."

War Manpower officials insist that no worker is forced to stay on a job where housing, transportation or living conditions are unbearable.

"As a matter of fact we have been accused of being too lenient out on the West Coast in that almost any worker can get a release for any reason," one official told me.

HOUSING NEEDS

He insisted that more attention is being paid to providing for the housing, transportation and feeding needs of workers, as part of the labor control plan.

All in all, the plan has worked out better than was expected, officials here say. While it is still too early to predict how successful it will be in easing the labor shortage on the West Coast, officials are taking the brighter view.

Seamen's Wage Deadlocked

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—Deadlock in the wage dispute between the CIO National Maritime Union and the American Merchant Marine Institute, Inc., was reached this week when the conciliation parley presided over by Caldwell Jenkins, a federal conciliator, broke up.

Both sides have appealed to the United States Labor Conciliation Service to intervene. If the latter body fails to effect a settlement, the dispute is to be transferred by request to the National War Labor Board. Meantime, all contracts which expired September 30, have been extended by mutual consent until new ones can be signed.

3 MORE CIVIC GROUPS BACK OLETA YATES

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 22.—Oleta O'Connor Yates, candidate for the board of supervisors, received the endorsement of three civic groups today, it was announced at her campaign headquarters. The membership of the American Progressive League voted to support the woman candidate, it was stated by [illegible], secretary of the organization. Also endorsing Mrs. Yates were the County Council of the International Workers Order and the Greek-American Voters League.

Details of U. S.-Arab Oil Deal Revealed

By the World Foreign Department

The Wall Street Journal yesterday gave further details of the American exploitation of Arabian oil fields, an enterprise which the editors of that financial paper feel the United States government will get into.

Standard Oil of California and the Texas Company, through the California Arabian Standard Oil Company, jointly own 250,000 square miles of oil land in Arabia.

American government and oil company officials are reluctant to discuss the current negotiations for Federal participation, but it is everybody's knowledge that two Arabian princes, sons of King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia are here to take part in the talking.

STATE DEPARTMENT'S PART

The U. S. State Department is reported to either make some bargain with the big Anglo-Iranian Oil company, the British concern which so far has its holdings mainly in the British protectorate of Iraq, or, to warn the British oil off away from the Standard Oil preserves.

"The negotiations have been had ... through the State Department in so far as British interests are concerned and by the Petroleum Reserve Corporation, an RFC subsidiary created for development of foreign oil fields, on the American side," says The Wall Street Journal.

According to the paper, two different proposals are under consideration. One is that the U. S. Government simply buy some stock of the California Arabian. The other is that the government get a contract from the company, in which Uncle Sam would "provide the necessary facilities"—and that might mean almost anything—and in return would receive oil, in payment. According to this Wall Street spokesman, the latter proposal has preference at present.

"One way or another $125,000,000 is to be spent drilling, refining, housing and transporting oil from Saudi Arabia.

'Little Steel'—Will It Rise?

Labor, FR Discuss Formula

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (UP).—Organized labor kept almost increasing pressure on the "Little Steel" formula wage ceiling today.

The outcries from labor leaders may lead to a review of the wage program by War Labor Board members, but qualified observers doubted that the Administration was ready to revise the ceiling.

The most direct attack yet came yesterday when President Roosevelt conferred for two hours with top ranking labor leaders who denounced the Little Steel formula.

American Federation of Labor President William Green said "Mr. Roosevelt proposed that a committee of three WLB members investigate changes in the cost of living in the Bureau of Labor Statistics index.

INDEX CLIMBS

The Little Steel formula was intended to allow for increased living costs between January, 1941 and May, 1942, but the bureau's index has climbed another seven points and labor leaders question the reliability of the index.

A committee for the American Statistical Association recently investigated the index and reported it was a reasonably accurate measure of living costs for families of moderate income in large cities.

The committee said the index might not be a reliable yardstick for a particular area or industry.

The labor leaders told the President that more flexible wage controls were needed.

"In the light of increases in living costs since September, 1942, greater leeway should be given members of the WLB to compensate American workers for losses sustained through rising costs," said President Murray of the CIO.

COSTS ROLLED BACK

Prentiss M. Brown, in a statement released with his resignation as price administrator, said the cost of living had been rolled back to a level 4.9 per cent above that of September, 1942.

The wage stabilization program has been linked closely to the food problem and the congressional battle over subsidies.

The White House conference also brought labor protests over the authority of Economic Stabilization Director Fred M. Vinson to veto WLB wage findings and recommendations of emergency boards in railway cases.

A. F. Whitney, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, represented the Independent Railway Brotherhoods at the conference and said he could not recommend that a 4-cent hourly wage award of an emergency board be accepted. The five operating brotherhoods are expected to reject the award in their Chicago meeting.

Pearl Buck Upsets Senate Committee

State's Treatment of Japanese Watched by World, Novelist Says

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 22.—An uninvited guest took the wind out of the sails of the senate fact finding committee which is seeking to permanently exclude all Japanese Americans from the Pacific Coast Area.

Pearl S. Buck, Nobel Prize winning novelist, who has spent a good part of her life in the Orient, barged in on the committee, took the witness seat, and despite minor attempts to stop her, gave the committee a piece of her mind.

"The attitude toward the Japanese here today is being carefully watched throughout the world as a portent of the future," she said.

"PATTERN FOR FUTURE"

"All the great colored races of the world, the brown, the black are watching you gentlemen. The decisions reached right here in California will form the pattern for the future, pattern for peace or a pattern for future wars.

"I do not believe in discrimination against any group, religion, race or color."

Miss Buck asked the committee why they were not attempting to permanently exclude Italian and German citizens from certain areas. She pointed out that one is no more logical than the other.

When the senators argued on the military necessity of exclusion, Miss Buck replied—

"I refuse to discuss the military aspect with you gentlemen. I do not feel myself competent to discuss that any more than I feel you are."

Asked what she thought about the job being done in relocation centers she replied that "considering the emergency I would say the government has done rather an excellent job."

TREATMENT OF JAPS

One senator butted in with "We hear stories that these Japanese in camps are receiving the good treatment, receiving luxuries and so on that are denied us here."

"Well, I would rather err on the side of goodness than on the side of evil," replied Miss Buck.

The senators shot a stream of questions to Miss Buck about Japanese atrocities, treatment of prisoners and so on. Her simple reply was "So have the Germans."

"Don't forget, gentlemen," she said, "that Germany is our enemy too. Don't forget the bunds in the east. Don't forget that on the east coast we feared a German invasion as much as you feared one from Japan."

In reply to one question that was obviously meant as a trap, she told the senators that she had been in China from the time she was three months old until she was 42 years of age.

The senators finally got out from under by hurriedly adjourning for lunch.

Boston CIO Paces Drive To Stamp Out Jew-Baiting

BOSTON, Oct. 22.—United public action, with labor in the lead, is expected to begin an organized drive to rid Boston of recent Fascist-inspired anti-Jewish attacks in the Dorchester and Roxbury sections of the city, advices from this city said today.

With primary interest centered on the special meeting of the State Council of the CIO yesterday, plans were also under way for a wide representative conference under the auspices of the Massachusetts Citizens Committee for Racial Unity this Monday.

The CIO meeting was called following a demand by Joseph Salerno, president of the Massachusetts CIO, for a special legislative committee to investigate the Christian Front-inspired violence.

At the same time, the meeting next Monday in the Arlington Street Church will prepare the way for public action to prevent further outbreaks. The Massachusetts Citizens Committee for Racial Unity, organized after the recent Detroit outbreaks, includes representatives of nearly 200 organizations, including labor, church and civic groups.

Meanwhile, Governor Leverett Saltonstall announced that he would soon name a committee of "representative, respected citizens of Catholic, Protestant and Jewish faiths" and urged Police Commissioner Timilty to investigate "at once."

Francis L. Hurwitz, director of the New England regional office of the anti-defamation league of B'nai B'rith, yesterday charged that the incidents of synagogue defilement and physical violence "are only slight indications of the result of enemy propaganda."

The first public disclosure of the outbreaks, it was noted, came over two weeks ago in a radio broadcast over Station WNAC by Otis A. Hood, state chairman of the Massachusetts Communist Party and currently a candidate for Boston School Committee.

Negro Wins State Job

SACRAMENTO, Oct. 22 (UP).—Governor Earl Warren today appointed Walter Gordon, Negro attorney of Berkeley and assistant football coach at the University of California, as a member of the State Board of Prison Terms and Paroles.

Oleta Yates To Talk Tomorrow

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 22.—San Francisco's stake in the need for a second front in western Europe, and how this ties in with the November 2 municipal elections, will be emphasized at an outdoor rally 2 p. m. Sunday for Oleta O'Connor Yates, candidate for supervisor, at Jefferson Park, Turk and Laguna.

Main speaker will be Mrs. Yates who, with wide endorsement by trade unions and civic groups, is running on an 11-point program "to gear San Francisco to the attack." Other speakers will include Tom Boylan, NMU organizer; Harriet Moskowitz, youth leader, and Al Collins, Negro shipyard worker.

L. A. Groups Back Bills To Bar Anti-Semitism

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 22.—A movement in support of the Dickstein and the Lynch bills, which, if passed, will bar anti-Semitic and all Fascist race propaganda from the United States mails, is being developed in this city. A hearing on these bills is scheduled to take place in Washington, D. C., on November 15 and 16, 1943.

Many organizations and individuals interested in the passage of the bills are urging that letters and telegrams be addressed to the chairman of the subcommittee, Congressman Samuel A. Weiss, in the House Office Building, Washington, D. C.

The California chapter of the Prohibit Association issued a statement urging that letters and telegrams be sent to Congressman Weiss and that California Jewry should do all in its power to send representatives to the hearings in Washington. It is urged that especially organized labor should make its voice be heard in this matter, as it directly concerns labor. It is urged also that similar letters and telegrams be sent to Representative Chet Holifield, Congressional District 13, who is a member of the Post Office and Post Roads House Committee, under whose supervision the hearings will be conducted.

Recently a deluge of Fascist race propaganda, especially anti-Semitic propaganda, was discovered in this city. Leaflets issued by fifth column elements, or their dupes, have been discovered in defense plants, which in the most profane language are attempting to spread Hitler incitements against Jews and other minority groups.

By labor's participation in the campaign to pass the Dickstein and Lynch bills the Morning Freiheit Association's statement points out, it will help to counteract this wave of Fascist propaganda so harmful for victory, especially in the battle for production.

Milk Control on Nov. 1

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 22 (UP).—The Regional War Food Administration announced today that the federal milk conservation and control program will become effective in California November 1.

Simultaneously, the food distribution administration announced revocation of distribution order 71, which had restricted distribution of liquid-frozen and dried whole eggs for civilian use. The FDA said adequate supplies now were available for government war requirements, and processors may apply for cancellation of up to 50 per cent of November, December and January delivery contracts on processed eggs.

PEOPLE'S WORLD

Published daily except Sundays and holidays by the Pacific Publishing Foundation, Inc.

Editor .... HARRISON GEORGE
Managing Editor .... JOHN PITTMAN
Business Manager .... Harry Kramer

OFFICES:
SAN FRANCISCO (3): 583 Market St. Phone EXbrook 1602.
LOS ANGELES: 305 Wilcox Building, 206 South Spring. Phone TR. 0884.
SEATTLE: 713 Olive Way. Phone SE. 8161.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: by mail in the U. S. and Possessions:
1 year, $9.00; 6 months, $5.00; 3 months, $3.00; 1 month, $1.00.
Saturday issue only: 1 year $2.00; 6 months, $1.00.

Entered as Second Class Matter at the Post Office at San Francisco, Calif., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

SAN FRANCISCO
PAID POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT

Jefferson Park Rally
SUNDAY, OCT. 24
2 P.M.
HEAR
Oleta O'Connor YATES
Candidate for Supervisor
ADA MARTIN
TOM BOYLAN
TORPEDOED SEAMEN
HARRIET MOSKOWITZ
AL COLLINS
Auspices Golden Gate Section, Communist Party
1700 Fillmore — FI. 3363

HOLLYWOOD

★ Charles Lawkowich Jewelry Store ★
DIAMONDS—WATCHES and JEWELRY
Union Watchmaker—Established 1911
30 Years Experience Watch Repairing
[illegible] Santa Monica Blvd. — HO. 8417
WE BUY DIAMONDS—GOLD—SILVER

SAN FRANCISCO — SAN FRANCISCO — SAN FRANCISCO
PAID POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT

PRECINCT WORKERS
From Twin Peaks to the Golden Gate
From Van Ness Avenue to the ocean!!
RALLY AROUND
To elect OLETA O'CONNOR YATES

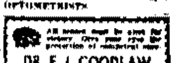
Meeting Place	Mobilization Day and Time
1564 Market	Sat., Oct. 23, 4 to 7 p. m.
1759 Fillmore	Sun., Oct. 24, 10 a. m. on
1564 Market	Sun., Oct. 24, 10 a. m. on
1759 Fillmore	Sun., Oct. 31, 10 a. m. on

GOLDEN GATE SECTION, COMMUNIST PARTY

Shopping Guide
LOS ANGELES

AUTO SERVICE
[illegible]
JOHN'S V SERVICE. General auto repairing, body and fender. Battery Charging. [illegible]
[illegible]
STEINBERG & MITTLEMAN [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
BEAUTY SHOPS
NORICE for glamorous hair. [illegible] Hollywood Blvd. Phone Hollywood [illegible]
DRUGS
ETHICAL DRUGS [illegible]
NORMANDIE DRUG STORE [illegible]
SUNLAKE DRUG [illegible]
NEW & USED FURNITURE
Thrift Furniture Co. [illegible]
HALLS
BELMONT STUDIO HALLS. Available for All Purposes. [illegible]
BANQUET and DANCE HALLS For Rent. Private Meeting Rooms. Park Manor [illegible]
MEN'S CLOTHING
[illegible]
MOVING
MOVING—Hollywood, Wilshire and Westside. Furniture, pianos, baggage. [illegible] THE TELEPHONE TRANSFER [illegible]
PRINTING
DEPENDABLE PRINTERS [illegible]
MERCURY PRINTING CO. Union Printers. Stationery and Office Supplies. [illegible]
RESTAURANTS
[illegible]
SILVER DOME
SHIRTS
STANDARD SHIRT SHOP [illegible]

TAILOR
[illegible] TAILOR [illegible]
WATCHMAKER
FRED THE EXPERT WATCHMAKER JEWELER [illegible]
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES
DENTISTS
DR. V. A. R. [illegible] Dentistry [illegible]
DISPENSING OPTICIAN



[illegible]
OPTOMETRISTS
DR. E. I. GOODLAW
OPTOMETRIST
219 W. 7th St., Suite [illegible]
DR. FRED GREENBERG, Optometrist. Eyes Examined. Glasses Fitted. [illegible]
GLASSES ON CREDIT [illegible]
Inglewood-Hawthorne
AUTO PARTS
COLORADO AUTO SALVAGE [illegible]
SAN PEDRO
CAFES
[illegible] CAFE [illegible]
DELICATESSEN
[illegible] DELICATESSEN [illegible]
HABERDASHERS
TRADE AT [illegible]
JEWELERS
[illegible]
TAILORS
SAY: I SAW YOUR AD IN THE PEOPLE'S WORLD

Exhibit - 22

DAILY
THE PEOPLE'S WORLD
HARRISON GEORGE .... Editor-in-Chief
JOHN PITTMAN .... Managing Editor
HARRY KRAMER .... Business Manager
Published daily except Sunday and holidays by the Pacific Publishing Foundation, Inc.
OFFICES
Subscriber to United Press, Allied Labor News, Federated Press.
Saturday, February 19, 1944

GOP Votes to Raise Your Cost of Living

ONLY two Republican Senators voted for food subsidies, when the Senate took action on February 9, while 29 Republican Party voted against subsidies.

To put it bluntly, the Republican Party voted to increase YOUR cost of living. The War Food Administration estimates that the Republican Party vote to kill subsidies will boost the prices you pay, as follows:

Milk will go up about two cents a quart. Bread will go up about one cent a loaf.

Meat and butter prices will be raised about 10 per cent.

Margarine and cooking fats will rise "a cent or two" per pound.

Canned vegetables will go up a cent or so per can.

This is only a starter. The law which supports the Administration's price controls will expire on June 30. Unless one is passed to keep price control alive, President Roosevelt says that "the country might just as well expect price chaos by September."

That is exactly what the Republicans want—chaos, and lots of it in the hope that the people will charge the sky-rocketing prices to Roosevelt, and will vote Republican in November, before they come to understand that the Republicans, not Roosevelt, is to blame.

It is in order right now to bang away and keep banging away at all Senators and Representatives to hold down the cost of living.

The Chaplin Case

SCIENCE, admitted by Joan Barry's own attorney to be unquestionably correct, has proven the innocence of Charles Chaplin, one of the world's outstanding artists.

At this time, we think it useful to recall that the Nazis years ago set out to smear Hollywood. In the late 30's, the Bund did this rather openly.

This campaign has never ceased. Martin Dies did his stuff. So did Jack Tenney. And Senator Wheeler wanted to investigate Hollywood because it began to make anti-Fascist films.

To such an unholy crew, Chaplin, a Jew and a film celebrity who had the good sense—and the audacity—to publicly declare that he favors a second front to smash Hitler, has been a natural victim.

But the Chaplin episode isn't all, however. The conspiracy to smear Hollywood is reviving on the political front, with the shady outfit that calls itself the long-winded name of The Motion Picture Alliance for the Preservation of Americans Ideals.

We suppose there may be those with American ideals who have been decoyed into that "alliance." But if Rupert Hughes represents American ideals, then Hitler, Goebbels, Goering and Hearst are the best exponents of American ideals.

The "alliance" is plainly an auxiliary of the Fascist, or "anti-Communist" Axis. It is pursuing the same policy as the decade-long conspiracy to destroy Hollywood as a center of democratic art and civilization, which was started with those smears of the Bund leaflets years ago.

Plans for Germany

ABOUT those Hearstian horror tales that the Soviet Union is going to make Germany "Communist" after the war, and not allow Britain or America any say so at all about it, we draw attention to a London dispatch of the Associated Press on February 11.

It said that "Russian proposals for handling a defeated Germany" are soon to be presented to "the European Advisory Commission," which is composed of all the Big Three and is sitting in London, apparently all unknown to Hearst.

It said that the Soviet plans are expected "to differ little from British and American ideas." But that the Soviet "may have additional detailed suggestions for severe action against war criminals."

Ah, but that is just what pinches Mr. Hearst, whom we classify among that category.

Unconvinced?

EVIDENTLY, the more "social" visits that Mr. Wendell Willkie makes upon Governor Earl Warren, the more he wonders whether Warren means what he says and says what he means.

Returning from his visit with Warren at Sacramento, Mr. Willkie made his official announcement that he was a candidate for the GOP nomination to a press conference at Portland. One of the reporters asked Mr. Willkie:

"Are you convinced that Governor Warren has no intention of seeking the nomination for President or Vice President?"

"He said so," answered Willkie.

That is what might be termed a "retort diplomatique." If Mr. Willkie were not trying to make friends with the unpalatable elements that he admits are in the Republican Party, he would have answered: "He said so, but I don't believe him, because everyone knows that Warren has been promised the nomination for Vice President along with Dewey, and has accepted."

Guest Column:

Point of Order

By ALAN MAX

A favorite of the newspapers on the change in the Soviet republics is the "16-to-1" theory—an explanation consisting of 16 parts bologna to one part tripe.

* * *

We expect anti-Soviet and defeatist papers to attack the Soviet Union's changes regarding its republics. But it is strange to see some liberal papers, like PM for example, going off half-cocked. Here is a typical sample of "liberal" reasoning on such matters:

"The motives of the Soviet Union in giving greater powers to its Union republics, remain a deep dark mystery. It is true that Molotov delivered a long speech on the subject, but we have carefully refrained from reading it so as to keep our mind nice and clear.

"However, we are struck by one unpleasant note. Nowhere in the dispatches we have read, does the Soviet Union make any mention of Missouri.

"This is ominous.

"If the Soviet Union had said that it had designs on Missouri, that would have been bad enough. But not to mention Missouri at all, is even worse.

"This can only lead to the suspicion that the Soviet Union is out to annex Missouri at the first opportune moment. If the Soviet Union has no such plans, why doesn't it come right out and deny any interest in Missouri? Frankly, we don't know the answer but we are disturbed.

"Besides, it is impossible to talk about Missouri without thinking of Arkansas. What is the Soviet Union's position on Arkansas? Why the silence?

"We fear the worst."

* * *

The AFL executive council refuses to associate with the Soviet trade unions at the coming London conference parley, but is anxious to have the Finnish trade union leaders attend the ILO conference in Philadelphia. But then, the social-democratic Finnish unions are really "free" unions—they work for Hitler free of charge.

* * *

The Finnish leaders say they will come to Philadelphia even if they have to make the trip by submarine. That is, if a U-boat can be spared for the purpose.

Representative Jessie Sumner, The Chicago Tribune's favorite, says that she has changed her mind about not running for reelection because "messages from friends made me feel like a rat leaving the sinking ship of state."

This is the first time Miss Sumner has managed to achieve at least a half-truth.

Enai Wirta:

Labor and Postwar Planning

ON BEHALF of various unions, Charles Ar[illegible], president of the Central Labor Council of Marin county, recently presented a comprehensive postwar plan to the county board of supervisors. Submitted in the form of a 10 chapter booklet, the plan had the objective of making "the immediate community a better place in which to live and to work," and of providing for "work projects for returning service men and workers."

It is a typical demonstration of the acute concern labor is showing for postwar developments.

In response to the call of the California state AFL to form postwar committees in all locals, the San Francisco AFL Labor Council has created a [illegible]-man committee, which has been specifically urged to consider construction and housing projects.

There appears to be a tendency to confine committee activities to figuring out industrial projects which will keep the membership employed, and to investigating unemployment insurance, salary hiring, government-sponsored work projects, and the like.

Unquestionably all these matters require careful attention by unions.

But there shouldn't be so much energy spent on assuming what to do in case production slumps throughout the nation.

Postwar employment will be kept at the current level and possibly expanded, only if government, industry and labor will cooperate in increasing the purchasing power of the people here at home and finding ways and means of greatly expanding our foreign markets.

In other words, postwar committees must consider how to avoid unemployment by investigating what measures must be taken to bring about the consumption of our tremendous volume of production.

This means that here on the West Coast these committees must find out what kind of relationships must be developed with, let us say, the Far East, South America and other areas.

Suggestions for Committee Agendas

It is obvious, for example, if civil war were to break out in China, our trade relations would suffer and our prospects for full postwar employment would lessen. But because of the imminence of civil war in China today, it is also obvious that this question is of paramount importance to the labor movement.

Furthermore, the entire prospect for full employment is linked to the question of what kind of administration will be elected this year. Labor can certainly not afford to be indifferent to the danger of electing an administration which, from defeatist and isolationist bias, will nullify our chances to develop peaceful and profitable trade relations with other countries.

The program of these committees has to be broad and aggressive.

Certainly these are some of the cardinal points they must weigh:

1.—Development of home and foreign markets to absorb our greatly expanded volume of output.

2.—International labor action to map out a common program. The labor movement in California should support the international labor conference which will be held in London this June under auspices of the British Trades Union Congress.

3.—Cooperation with management and government on postwar plans.

4.—Social security, such as the Murray-Wagner-Dingell bill.

5.—Specific construction or industry plans, such as building construction, public works, rural electrification, etc.

Adam Lapin:

Administration Forces Rally

ADMINISTRATION forces have at last managed to seize the initiative on the soldier vote issue.

If the President and his supporters can keep the initiative, the amazing Republican scheme to keep 11,000,000 servicemen from voting may yet be repudiated by both branches of Congress.

And the Republican Party may lose in addition the support of millions of voters in the November elections as the price for their attempt to put over a fraudulent state's rights soldier vote bill as against a federal ballot.

Although the President's fighting message was followed by a decisive vote in the House against a federal ballot, the House has now gone on record in the state's rights plan and for four different roll calls against the Lucas-Green bill.

Supporters of the soldier vote have now two alternative plans which they expect to follow on till they have finally succeeded in winning.

As their immediate plan, they hope to press for action on the Senate version of the soldier vote bill now in conference between the House and the Senate.

This measure originally hit the Senate as the Lucas-Green bill, but the Eastland state's rights measure was substituted on the floor and the House subsequently passed the state's rights measure. But the Senate then amended the bill to restore most of the provisions of the Lucas-Green bill.

In other words, the strategy is for the federal ballot while popular pressure is brought to bear to have the Senate hold tight to whittle down the 38 vote margin of the Rankin forces in the House chalked up by an almost solid vote of Republicans and half the southern Democrats.

But if Rankin should be able to hold his lines in the House, Administration leaders have an alternative plan.

After attaching the Lucas-Green bill to the House amendments, the Senate also passed as a separate measure the Lucas-Green bill.

This means that supporters of the federal ballot in the House will be in a position to start a new drive for the Lucas-Green bill.

If Rankin bottles the measure up in committee as he is likely to do, there will probably be a drive to get 218 signatures to bring the bill up on the floor.

So the soldier vote situation has improved substantially. But the situation remains extremely serious. There is a danger that the Republicans and their supporters from poll tax states in the Senate can reverse the narrow margin of four to nine vote for a federal ballot. And Rankin's coalition in the House is still strong.

Murray Urges FR to Fight

CIO President Philip Murray has suggested that President Roosevelt start substantially the same kind of offensive on the issue of economic stabilization that he initiated with his message on the soldier vote.

Murray has urged the President to veto the tax bill passed by Congress which raises only a quarter of the $10,500,000,000 in new revenue asked by the Administration and which protects corporation profits.

A strong veto message from the President would definitely put the profits-first crowd in Congress on the defensive, and would bring real support for a genuine wartime tax program.

Without any real preparation or organization Administration forces in the House were able to pile up 101 votes against the tax bill.

This is considered as conclusive evidence that the President's veto would be sustained, and would be the starting point of a drive for congressional approval of his entire economic program.

An offensive on the economic front is all the more important since the foes of subsidies in Congress have shown that they still have the upper hand.

The President's entire economic stabilization program is in the most serious kind of danger.

Senator Francis Maloney's amendment to continue a $1,500,000,000 subsidy program was defeated by 42 to 25 votes.

It is true that the President will veto the subsidy ban, and that the House will probably sustain his veto.

But this leaves the Administration in a weakened position to carry through an effective subsidy program.

The answer in the view of many observers here is a fight down the line for the economic program in the President's message to Congress including a bona fide tax bill and a roll of food bill to protect both farmers and consumers.

Harrison George:

Farmers' Income & Elections

THE Agricultural Department reports for the year of 1943 show that "farm cash income" is at an all-time high.

Estimated 1943 "cash income" is reckoned to total $[illegible], or more than double the prewar figure.

In 1939 "farm cash income" was $[illegible].

That was still in the "depression years," but while Roosevelt's farm policies were helping the farmers greatly.

They had reached a bottom, income-wise, during the Hoover Administration, when, in 1932, "farm cash income" was only $[illegible].

Roosevelt's Administration nearly doubled that, even before there was any war in Europe to furnish foreign markets.

Now, under Roosevelt's Administration with the country farming "food for victory," the "farm cash income" has been increased almost 300 per cent above that under Hoover's last year in the White House.

If FDR is Defeated Farmers Will Suffer

These facts permit of some political conclusions:

First, if the farmers of this country vote against Roosevelt in November, they will be "cutting off their noses to spite their faces."

No President in history has given them so much.

Even without any war market, their income doubled.

Second, while it is true that the "total" cash income shows continuous increase, it must be understood that this increase has not been evenly distributed among ALL farmers.

So long as government controls exist, a greater amount of increased income is passed down to the smaller or "hardship" farmers through the processors, who are politically and sometimes physically akin to the big corporation farmers and "gentlemen" farmer landlords.

When subsidies end (as the GOP vote has now made certain unless the President vetoes the ban), the government will cease requiring processors to pay a rather high "support price" to the farmer.

Without this guaranteed "support price," the farmer, who has been deluded by the "farm bloc" into thinking he will get higher prices without subsidies, will find himself getting lower prices from the processors on a "free" market actually controlled by marketing monopolies.

But these marketing monopolies, by having Congress under control of the "farm bloc" Republicans and poll-taxers, practically kill OPA price control under the slogan of "Down with bureaucracy," can then charge still higher prices to consumers.

Thus they'll rob both farmer and consumer.

Thirdly, there is no need (as income figures show) for "higher farm prices."

But there IS a need for "support prices" to farmers, which can only be insured by federal subsidies as a means of control of price relations between farmers and processors.

Fourth, there is no need or reason for higher consumer prices.

Farm labor wages do not justify it.

Actually, the government is subsidizing big farmers by appropriating $30,000,000 to pay the cost of importation of alien farm labor, which is not paid nearly enough to justify even the present high consumer prices.

Fifth, the injury that is being done to the small and middle farmers by the farm "bloc" and its economic allies, and also to the city consumers, is sound foundation for a political collaboration of organized labor and these farmers to support the Roosevelt Administration in 1944.

Chase National Executive Foretells Postwar Prosperity

NEW YORK, Feb. 18—Joseph C. Rovensky, vice president of the Chase National Bank, told delegates here to the twenty-fifth annual Mid-winter Trust Conference of the American Bankers Association that "this nation can produce vastly more than it ever has done before in peacetime."

"That is a striking economic fact," continued Rovensky, "because it means that with able leadership and a reasonable amount of teamwork the people of this nation can meet the challenge that they will face after the war. They will be able to produce more products and distribute them more widely, because it is only through achievement of a greater national output, not through higher prices, that we can as a nation increase our national income, avoid the perils of inflation and carry the great burden of debt which will be on our backs after the war."

"The demand for American products will be great after the war," he continued. "As a counterpart of this development, opportunities for the extension of credit will increase very rapidly. Credit, however, can only be used on merit, and there will be places for private credit and government credit.

"In studying these problems of credits for postwar trade we bankers must not get lost in the maze of sectional and group interests. Our world approach must be for the benefit of our nation as a whole, and it must be one of collaboration, with no desire to dominate or to control other economies."

Welles Scores Mistreatment of Mexicans

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 18—In his syndicated column appearing February 16 in the local Daily News, Sumner Welles, former U. S. Undersecretary of State, denounced discriminatory practices against Mexicans and Mexican-Americans and warned that they threaten the Good Neighbor policy of the Administration.

Part of Welles' denunciation is as follows:

During the last 10 years there have been formed in the United States many organizations of private citizens created to bring about better relations between the peoples of the American republics.

There is no more useful service which they could render at the present moment than the enlightenment of American public opinion as to the nature of the unfair practices of which our Mexican neighbors so justly complain, for the purpose of bringing about the removal of these poisonous discriminations.

For it is certain that the overwhelming majority of people in this country have no conception of the type of discrimination being practiced against Mexican residents in a few localities.

They do not realize that Mexican children are not permitted in some places to attend the public schools.

They do not realize that Mexicans are not permitted in certain regions to travel in cars set aside for "white persons."

They do not know that in some communities they are not permitted entrance into hotels or moving picture theaters.

They would be shocked to learn that only recently a high official of the Mexican government was refused service in the restaurant of a leading hotel in one of our southwestern states.

They would be shocked to hear that the proprietors of a public recreation center announced that they would not permit the entrance of Mexicans, or persons of Mexican origin, "regardless of their state of culture, either social or economic."

They are probably not aware that the slum conditions in which many thousands of Mexicans are forced to live in some of our southwestern states are solely due to the unwillingness of the authorities and residents of those communities to afford them the same opportunity for betterment afforded their neighbors of United States origin. They do not know of the exploitation to which some Mexican laborers have been subjected.

There has been no more constructive chapter in the history of the foreign policy of this country during the last 11 years than the establishment during that time upon a firm and understanding basis of official relations between Mexico and the United States.

Many old and long rankling controversies have been settled to the satisfaction of both countries. Other problems, such as the adjustment of the distribution of the waters of the Colorado and Rio Grande rivers, are fortunately in a process of equitable solution.

The visit of President Roosevelt to Mexico last April, and the visit paid by President Avila Camacho to this country immediately thereafter, signalized the commencement of a new epoch in Mexican-American understanding.

But no such relationship as that which the vast majority of people in both countries desire to see built up can long continue if unfair, humiliating and wounding discriminations are practiced by communities in either nation against nationals of the neighboring country.

Discriminations of this character inevitably cut deep. They create lasting resentments, which no eloquent speeches by government officials, nor government policies, however wise, can ever hope to remove.

They exist only in a few places. They are regarded as detestable, and as wholly un-American, by every thinking United States citizen.

But so long as they continue anywhere in the United States they are bound to undermine the foundations which the two governments have laid for those cooperative ties which are so greatly to the interest of both countries, and they will, in the wider sense, impair that inter-American relationship which is today more necessary than ever before.

Unless these discriminations are obliterated, and obliterated soon, the term "good neighbor policy" will lose much of its real meaning.

"SHE WANTS TO KNOW WHAT HER TAXES ARE BUYING!"

Letters

Paul Cline's Choice of Words Worked Over

Editor, People's World:

Because I believe so strongly in telling the [illegible] what we think, I took on to your Reader's Poll questionnaire. I looked at it and was afraid to tackle it unless and until I had much spare time—of which there ain't. It looks much like the income or victory tax document.

I would like to convey some impressions in my own words.

I've noticed that often your comments on events or issues come late—better go and have it right—than hasty judgments. In this connection, let me draw your attention to the steel strike.

It puzzled a number of us in view of the CIO no-strike pledge. I found little (or did I miss it?) in The PW to clarify it. Judging from my own reactions I think you should have had a big heading on the subject. It should have been front page news that the strike impeded no war efforts.

Then, I think I am not partial when I say your western columnists reach a greater audience more effectively than your more—i.e., they have the lighter touch and simplicity.

You had an exhortation to hand The PW over to someone when through with it. I do. I give it mostly to a working widow with a family of children. She is eager for information especially now that she joined a union for the first time.

When she is through with her day's duties she hasn't time or energy to decipher an article such as one entitled "The Eclipse of Jack Tenney" by Paul Cline, February 4, 1944.

That woman is [illegible] but she would be justified in skipping the whole thing. Mr. Cline ought to read and study speeches by President Roosevelt and Vice President Wallace. They use monosyllables wherever possible. And [illegible] the compound and complex sentences.

I will conclude by saying that you are progressing wonderfully. For example, we appreciated very much the article "Swoon and Flash" about Frank Sinatra recently. More power to you to continue.—A. H., Los Angeles.

Rep. Outland Has *Distinguished Record*

Editor, People's World:

Recently I received a letter from Representative Outland, 11th district, expressing appreciation of nationwide "liberal groups who are supporting the liberal members of Congress." He also says: "I appreciate your support particularly because you are not a resident of my district." Now, labor should be particularly interested in such a statement, coming in the midst of their selecting legislative candidates. Outland's strict adherence to progressive and pro-labor demands, outside his district is worthy of attention. Especially so, when considering he is not from a trade union or progressive district. Compare his record with those of Ralph Anderson, Carter, etc., who come from strong trade union districts.

—Jack Stringer, Berkeley, Cal.

Wants Speakers to Tell Warren's Game

Editor, People's World:

When I read your first prophetic words regarding Governor Warren's purpose to rob the soldier of his vote and move the August primary elections ahead to May 16, it occurred to me to suggest that you invite contributions to a fund that will enable to provide five speakers to apprise the voters of such [illegible]craft.

Your editorial in today's P. W. (February 5th), captioned "The California State Legislature and Coming Elections," confirms my opinion that such a fund is essential, and will be a privilege and pleasure to contribute my humble best.

—[illegible], Alameda, Calif.

Russian War Relief

Editor, People's World:

What is the address of the Russian War Relief in San Francisco? Can we still send packages?—[illegible], Anaheim.

Ed: All packages should be sent to the Russian War Relief, Shipping Center, [illegible] Fillmore street, San Francisco, Calif.

Exhibit - 23

SOLDIER'S NOTEBOOK

An Empty Barracks Is Awfully Empty

By Private RALPH FRIEDMAN

In the morning I returned to the company area. From a hundred yards away I could tell it was deserted. There was not a sound of life. The outfit had left.

I went into my old barracks. The cots had been folded and were piled neatly against the far wall. The mattresses were piled next to the cots and the pillows were stacked in the distant corner. The floors were scrubbed clean. There were still wet patches in the low spots.

No more would big Tex Garret, lumbering in from his visit to his wife just as lights went on, drawl in his deep bass voice, "let us go, men. On your feet. Start the new day right. Everybody up."

No longer would Joe Kopson jump from his bed and shout cheerily, "his it like you like, born—hard?"

Volstorff would never more grumble about the army making an old man out out of him and Holm would never here sing again, as he laced his shoes and leggings.

"Oh, it's me, yes, it's me, O Lord,
"Standin' in the need of prayer.
"Not the sergeant or the corporal
or the PFC
"Standin' in the need of prayer.
"Not the colonel or the major or
the captain, Lord,
"Standin' in the need of prayer.
"But it's me, just a PVT
"Standin' in the need of prayer."

GRIPE NO MORE

There would be no griping here for Haney to answer with his mock-earnestness:

"Dear Mom: Bitch, Bitch, Bitch."

There would be no sharp whistle to call the men out to reveille, no sergeants to hustle the men to roll call, no scramble for the door, no swift dash back to the barracks to get out of the nippy autumn dawn.

Not one in this barracks.

No more crap games against Leinweber's foot locker. No more blackjack games on Wiley's bed. No more rolling full field in the aisles or hanging up wash on lines strung between the wooden supports. No more delirious session wondering what in hell was to be taken to the field and how it was to be carried while the officers changed instructions every two minutes.

The last inspection is over for the outfit in this old barracks. The last clothing check. The last physical to see if the boys had kept clean. The last bull-sessions in the latrine after lights out.

I went down the stairs and walked around the mess-hall. This old kitchen has seen a lot of food—and a lot of dirty dishes and crusted pans, I thought, this is one more mess-hall behind the men. They may wait before other mess-halls for their chow and they will probably curse the cooks for leaving them out in the cold instead of having the grub ready on time but the company will not line up here again. This mess-hall was part of the road to combat, and from combat they will go elsewhere.

The door of the supply room was slightly ajar. It slid open against my push and I entered. I thought of Gus Leichner, the supply sergeant, a round, easy-going fellow, chewing on a cigar and taking things cool, never frantic and never raising his voice even with pandemonium around him: clothing coming in and laundry going out and salvage being checked and 30 men hollering for 30 different things at the same time. Gus has packed the last of his supplies and the boxes are enroute to overseas. Gus isn't on the same train and he may not be on the same boat but he'll follow his boxes.

THE BIG ROOM

The supply room leads to the orderly room. Here was the courtroom, the jury room, the parliament and the secret grand strategy chamber of the company. Here and in the CO's office adjoining the orderly room were made the decisions for the company—as far as the first sergeant and the company officers could make the company decisions. Here the duty roster was kept and the details drawn and the mail separated, the POM requirements checked the files kept, and the reports made.

The files are empty. The steel racks hold nothing but memories. Shelves upon which the training manuals rested are clean even of dust. The pictures and charts have been taken down and the walls are clear. The desk is barren as a windswept ledge.

Behind this desk sat the first sergeant. I will not say whether he was a good sergeant or a bad sergeant or whether he is, for that matter, still the first sergeant. There was a difference of opinion among the men about him and it is hard to make an objective appraisal when the attitudes are extremely biased.

It doesn't make any difference what kind of man the first sergeant was or still is. The orderly room, where he was the cock of the walk, the lord of the manor, the overseer, was the central stage of the company and some of the most intense dramas took place here. A good many of them did not turn out well and again you have a biased viewpoint as to whose fault it was.

NO MORE JUDGMENTS

You came to the orderly room for your pass, you signed out in the register when you left, you checked in your pass and signed in when you returned. You signed up for sick call, you asked for a furlough, you took your little troubles, and you were stood on the carpet, all in this orderly room. And now there is no one of the company here and the judgment seat of more than a hundred men has moved elsewhere.

I look about for the last time. There is really nothing to see that I have not seen before but it looks different now. I have the feeling that the sternness and hard discipline and prim authority have departed and that the old room is relaxing from the strain.

As I start to leave I notice that the lone bulb outside the orderly room is still lit. Everybody was too rushed to notice it. I turn the switch, close the door and the screen door and walk away fast without looking back.

Labor And FM

People's Radio Foundation Gets Under Way

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—The formation of the People's Radio Foundation, Inc., a stock corporation, has been approved by the New York State Department, it was announced last week by Joseph Brodsky, member of the board of directors pro tem and legal representative of the association. The other directors pro tem, are Rockwell Kent, Samuel Novick, Leverett Gleason, Corliss Lamont.

The PRF is set up on the basis of the creation of a community type FM station in which trade unions, people's organizations and progressive leaders in religious, civic, fraternal and community life participate and guide the policies of programs and service.

The People's Radio Foundation is also coordinating the organization of similar community groups in all parts of the country where FM stations may be established locally. The general plan is that these community groups shall include representatives of labor organizations, civic bodies, churches, fraternal societies, educational institutions and other progressive organizations which contribute toward the establishment and financing of the station.

SPREADING OUT

On the basis of the PRF's community plan activities toward establishing FM stations are progressing in Seattle, Washington; Los Angeles, California; North Canton, Ohio; Lancaster, Philadelphia, Pa.; Washington, D. C.; Buffalo, New York; Detroit, Michigan; Newark, N. J.; Chicago, Ill.; Butte, Montana, and other cities.

Following are additional charter members of the organization which has been established specifically for the purpose of operating an FM radio station in New York:

Leon Barzin, radio-musical director of NBC on WJNR.
Joseph Brodsky, attorney.
Charles Chaplin, actor.
Charles H. Colvin, engineer.
Joseph Curran, president, National Maritime Union, CIO.
Howard Fast, author.
Bernard Fein, radio engineer.
Frederick V. Field, Council for Pan American Democracy.
Leo Gallagher, attorney.
William Gropper, artist.
Mrs. Ida E. Guggenheimer, civic leader.
Leverett Gleason, editor, Reader's Scope.
A. A. Heller, educator.
Langston Hughes, author.
Albert E. Kahn, author, president of Jewish People's Fraternal Order, IWO.
Rockwell Kent, artist, general president of International Workers Order.
Corliss Lamont, author, educator.
Dr. Robert T. Leslie, editor-publicist.
Ray Lev, concert pianist.
John T. McManus, president, New York Newspaper Guild, CIO.
Samuel Novick, president, Electronics Corporation of America.
Arthur Osman, president, Local 65, Wholesale and Warehouse Workers Union, CIO.
Earl Robinson, composer.
Joseph P. Selly, president American Communications Association, CIO.
Arthur Szyk, artist.
Margaret Webster, actress and producer.
Dr. Max Yergan, civic leader, executive secretary, council on African Affairs.

An Untried Movie Market

African Jim-Crow Bars Millions of Negroes

By DAVID PLATT

A practically virgin market with tremendous profits for industry and exhibitors awaits Hollywood in Africa. With a population considerably larger than the United States, Africa has only 291 motion picture theaters with a total seating capacity of 300,902 persons. At the beginning of this year the United States had a total of 17,-219 theaters capable of seating 11,100,000.

It is a fact that the overwhelming majority of Africa's 150,000,-000 people have never seen a motion picture. It is also true that in certain sections of Africa the natives are not even permitted to attend motion picture showings.

I was shocked out of my wits to read in a recent bulletin issued by the Motion Picture Unit of the U. S. Department of Commerce that "the 14,000,000 natives of the Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi are not allowed to attend motion pictures except for very occasional, special showings."

HIGH ADMISSION RATE

Almost as shocking is the analysis of this insane condition by the authors of the Department of Commerce bulletin. According to these "gentlemen," the ban on movies is rigidly enforced "to prevent the primitive native mind from acquiring a distorted impression of white civilization." This is thinking in terms of Henry Luce's century of American imperialism.

It would be nearer to the truth to say that the ban is rigidly enforced to prevent millions of Africans living in semi-slavery, from learning something of the finest motion pictures of America, Europe and the Soviet Union.

The government bulletin on the Belgian Congo reveals that "white children under 18 are likewise barred from most pictures, but this ban is not strictly enforced."

Of course not. Even at this distance, it is easy to see that it is enforced only against those who have most to gain through contact with normal, democratic life. As a result of this unheard-of discrimination against the Negro population, film showings are dying out through lack of attendance.

FILMS IN FRENCH AFRICA

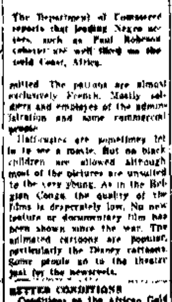
In this vast territory numbering millions of native blacks, there are only about 13,000 moviegoers, the majority of them of Belgian nationality. The average price of admission is 70 cents. This is extremely high compared with prices for other commodities. It is within reach of most Belgians but not within the pocket-books of the Greeks in the Congo and the Rhodesians and Portuguese who have a lower standard of living and can therefore only afford the luxury of movie-going once a year.

Furthermore, the quality of the pictures shown in the Congo is poor. The films are anywhere from two to four years old. Up to January 1, 1944, "not one post-Pearl Harbor American production had yet been shown commercially in the Congo." But they expect to receive Wake Island (Paramount) by the time the Allies take Berlin.

The British Information Service at Leopoldville has recently been promoting "gala showings of topical war films," but the law says these films cannot be shown to 14,000,000 Negroes in the Belgian Congo, notwithstanding the great contributions the Negroes have made and are making to the war effort. This whole setup is contradictory to the interests of the United Nations. It cannot go on that way.

The same conditions prevail in French Equatorial Africa. There is one open-air theater in Brazzaville but Negroes are not permitted. The patrons are almost exclusively French. Mostly soldiers and employes of the administration and some commercial people.

Half-castes are sometimes let in to see a movie. But no black children are allowed although most of the pictures are unsuited to the very young. As in the Belgian Congo, the quality of the films is desperately low. No new feature or documentary film has been shown since the war. The animated cartoons are popular, particularly the Disney cartoons. Some people go to the theater just for the newsreels.



The Department of Commerce reports that leading Negro actors, such as Paul Robeson (above) are well liked on the Gold Coast, Africa.

BETTER CONDITIONS

Conditions on the African Gold Coast are much better. According to the Department of Commerce the Gold Coast government is "becoming increasingly interested in motion picture films as media for education and propaganda and is actively facilitating the construction of theaters throughout the territory. The most up-to-date theater in Accra was recently built by the government and is rented to a commercial operator."

There is no discrimination against Negroes on the Gold Coast. The great majority of the filmgoers are Africans "who are on the whole in an early stage of developing a taste for films." The admission is much lower than in the Congo. The maximum is 50 cents. The average is from 3 to 15 cents.

Attendance at Gold Coast theaters is booming. The Department of Commerce bulletin says it is due to some extent to the "interest in films aroused by the government's mobile cinema vans." These vans take movies to the remote regions where there are no theaters. The travelling projectors are operated "for propaganda and educational purposes by the Gold Coast Information Department." The silent films have spoken commentaries recorded in the native tongue.

Unfortunately, the feature pictures are usually several years old. But the newsreels are as up-to-date as transportation facilities will permit. This is because the Gold Coast government "strongly favors good newsreels as instruments of education."

The war propaganda films are also excellent. And what is most important, Negroes are not barred from the theaters; they are welcomed. The Gold Coast leaders are now studying the possibilities of increasing the number of documentary and educational films.

BOLD STEPS NEEDED

The Department of Commerce Bureau of Motion Pictures recommends newer American films for this territory. "To achieve the greatest popularity they should be simple stories, told without too much fancy cutting. Leading Negro actors, such as Paul Robeson are well liked."

Note that carefully, you Hollywood producers who cannot find a suitable film for the great artist Paul Robeson. There's a potential audience of 150,000,000 in Africa alone for a good Robeson film.

Yes, there's a vast market in Africa for good Hollywood films, and profits for producers with foresight, boldness and energy who recognize that Africa is no longer a "dark continent" to be brutally exploited, but a nation hungering for freedom and education. Hollywood films can help shape postwar Africa. If our producers will undertake a long-range policy directed toward solving some of the problems of production and distribution in that great continent.

SAN FRANCISCANS will have the opportunity to hear one of the truly great violinists of the world on Sunday afternoon, January 7. Sponsored by California Concerts, Joseph Szigeti will appear at the San Francisco Opera House.

Szigeti has achieved universal popularity with all types and pieces for a popular album like the recent "Gypsy Melodies" are having an unprecedented sale.

Tickets are obtainable at California Concert's box office: Sherman Clay's, San Francisco, Telephone: EXbrook 4061. In Oakland, HIgate 8575.

World of Tomorrow

Things to Come—Electronics That Do Everything But Change Baby

By Lester Ferrol
(First of a Series)

In the lab, in the factory, on blue-print paper, and by diplomats around the globe, tomorrow's world is being fashioned today. . . . Already we see shadows of things to come. . . . Forecasts and flashes of the future. . . . Previews of the postwar world.

* * *

Whether you like it or not, electronic devices are going to play a large part in your postwar world.

During the war research has developed or improved electronic devices that can see, feel, taste, measure, cook, sew, count and turn—and do most anything else you can think of.

Of course, many of these new uses for electrons are veiled in censorship now—but when peace comes the curtain of secrecy will be drawn—and lo—there will be many new marvels for you.

These electronic developments won't be something just to admire from afar—they will be part of your everyday life.

For example, you probably will be cooking with megatherm in the postwar world. Megatherm is an electronic process.

However, you will have to get used to the results, for they are different from foods cooked by ordinary flame. The developers of this new device say we have been educated to like food that is burned, seared, or otherwise—and we won't get that with electronic cooking.

So we will have to develop new tastes—and get used to such things as crustless bread, crumbless cookies, and certain other food which will take on a changed appearance but will remain nutritious and acceptable to the taste.

The new process will cut the time of cooking by 25 per cent. So when you say you will get dinner in a jiffy—you really will.

Megatherm heating differs from the heating with which we are familiar because it penetrates uniformly and simultaneously all parts of food subjected to it.

The device operates on ordinary lighting current and requires no more skill or training to use than does a toaster or a waffle-iron. Its cooking oven contains two metallic plates between which food is placed. The new process uses high frequency energy as its heating medium.

This high-frequency heating is being used today in the baking, curing, sterilization and dehydration of foods. It is also used in the molding, heat-treating and heating of plastics, and in the drying of cloth, rubber and paper. But its use in the home will have to wait until after V-Day.

Electronic lamps that kill bacteria may disinfect the air in your home. Towns and cities, and even individual homes will have the air cleaned by an electronic air cleaner—which will mean that you won't be breathing smoke and dirt. So fresh air really will be fresh.

Electronic sewing machines will use radio-frequency current instead of ordinary needle and thread to stitch a thin solid seam in thermoplastic coated fabrics.

Another electronic tool is already being used in the battle against rust and corrosion. It is called the Electronic Diffraction Camera and it investigates the atomic structure of coatings that grow on steel, aluminum and copper when these metals are exposed to air or corrosive chemicals. It takes a picture of the coatings by shooting millions of electrons at an angle and recording the ricocheting beam of a strip of photographic film.

And doors in most stores will open automatically as you approach — thanks to photoelectric equipment.

Yes, electrons really are being harnessed to serve man in the postwar world.

RINSE TO DRINK

If the laundries' dreams come true we will have pasteurization for the entire family wash after the war. It will be a process so scientific that the final rinse water could be drunk—if you wish.

The manager of the American Institute of Laundering—George Johnson—says that 4,000 home laundries which now are badly crippled by labor and equipment shortages will be able to tell a different story when V-Day comes. They will have complete pasteurization for the family wash from feather pillows to feminine frills.

New war-developed equipment also will speed up laundry service—there will be less waiting time between deliveries. Which will be good news for all of you who have had to wait weeks for your shirts to come back.

GEORGE COULOURIS and Helen Beverly in a dramatic moment from Edward A. Golden's "The Master Race," anti-Nazi film now playing at Pantages and Hill street Theaters, Los Angeles.

'Hell-Bent' Seen by Four Million

DETROIT, Dec. 20 (FP).—More than four million people saw the United Auto Workers (CIO) movie, "Hellbent for Election," UAW Education Director William H. Levitt said here, announcing that the UAW plans to extend its motion picture program. By direction of the executive board, the department is now getting under way another picture of an important topic of vital interest to the entire nation, he said.

"Hellbent for Election," a color animated sound cartoon featuring the song "Gotta Get Out and Vote," hit meetings of all types, union and community election rallies and by road show to towns without theaters, the UAW reported. Highest number of showings and audience attendance were in the states considered borderline or doubtful during the campaign, in Michigan, Ohio, Illinois, Pennsylvania, New York and Massachusetts, "Hellbent" helped swing the people for FDR.

It was used in the campaign to stress registration and voting not only by the CIO Political Action Committee and CIO internationals but by AFL locals in 25 cities and other groups working for the reelection of President Roosevelt.

In Detroit a UAW local with only 2000 members arranged to show the film to 10,000 people in the community. With a limited number of copies due to the raw film shortage, the film went on a road show tour of mining, steel, shipbuilding, auto and farming towns. It was shown outdoors on trucks, at meetings in parks, auditoriums, school and church buildings, community centers and union halls from Boston to Seattle, and projected on the wall of the main office building of General Motors Corporation in Detroit.

Brandon Films, which serviced unions with copies of "Hellbent," projection equipment and operators on short notice through its key cities service points, will also distribute the new UAW film, Levitt said.

Gene Krupa, whose orchestra will be heard Christmas night on "The Victory Parade of Spotlight Bands" over the Blue Network from the Army Air Field at Clovis, New Mexico. Krupa will feature the voice of Lillian Lane.

Last Minute Roundup Of Children's Books

By CHARLOTTE HULL
Walt Whitman Bookshop, Long Beach

Today, when better books are being published than ever before in our history, children's books have certainly kept pace with those for adults and we find a good number of juveniles that are really excellent from a literary, artistic and social point of view.

The fine pre-school books now obtainable (if you get there first) are especially desirable in this period of wartime nurseries. Besides helping to solve the problems of the teachers in caring for large numbers of little ones, they give the children deprived of their mothers, during the day a good start in life.

Here are some of the best:

"Tobe" (University of North Carolina Press). About a little Negro boy and his farm activities and play. Fine photographs.

"Let's Go Outdoors" and "Let's Go to the Seashore." (Beautiful ets.)

"The Little House," by Virginia Burton. Charming story and illustrations. (Winner of Caldecott Medal for the most distinguished American picture book for children.)

"Mike Mulligan and the Steam Shovel" and "Katy and the Big Snow." Also by Virginia Burton.

"Young Fighters of the Soviets."

"Angelo the Naughty One."

"Chinese Children Next Door," and "The Water Buffalo Children," by Pearl S. Buck.

"The Boy Who Could Do Anything" (and other Mexican folk tales).

"Work and Sing," a collection of the songs that built America.

"Struggle is Our Brother," by Gregor Felsen.

"A Ring and a Riddle," by M. Ilin and E. Segal. (Translated from the Russian, illustrated by N. Lapshin who recently won the first prize of $2500 offered by the Limited Editions Club.)

"Legends of the United Nations."

"Sancho and his Stubborn Mule," by Mark Sands, illustrated by Fritz Eichenberg.

"Robert Francis Weatherbee," by Munro Leaf.

"Peter and the Wolf."

"Yussuff the Ostrich" (saves the day for the army in the east).

"Katy No Pocket" (About the kangaroo who had no pocket in which to carry her son and whose problem was solved by a mechanic who gave up his canvas tool apron).

"Mongo Twins." ("Organized" the Jungle animals.)

"There Was a Child Went Forth." (Walt Whitman.)

Book Review

Backward Look at Soviet Growth

Road to the Ocean. Leonid Leonov. $3

By L. B.

"Road to the Ocean" is a picture of the peoples of the Soviet Union during the rebuilding period of the latter 20's. Built around the life of the Chief of the Political Bureau of a whole railway line, the novel spreads itself into the lives of those surrounding the chief. The book is unusually well written and gives truth to the comment of Gorky about the author, that he "continues the tradition of Russian classical literature."

Since publishing houses are aware of trends and interests on the part of the people, there is no doubt that this novel has been recently published (although written some years ago) as an answer to the demands of the American public to know something of their allies.

However, well written and excellent as the novel is, it is not timely. To one who has read nothing of the Soviet Union and its peoples, it seems to me that the book would fall short of its purpose.

The development of the Soviet Union and its peoples has been phenomenal. Therefore, it is my opinion that the book is of value to the extent that it is historical; that it is well written; and that the characters have a life and spirit which makes them exist as real people in a country that is in the process of development.

Degeneration Of German Women

By LOLA PAINE

Let no one doubt that the Nazi women are moral cesspools. Let no one place them higher than their Nazi men. They are all alike, these Fascists who destroy and plunder human life and liberty.

Stories coming out of France tell of the barbarism, the orgies and the deaths inflicted upon imprisoned Allied women by the Nazi SS women. They tell of brutal beatings, starvation and destruction for minor causes. No concentration camp is more horrible than that over which Germany SS women preside.

Thirty thousand French, Polish, Czechoslovak and Soviet women—all heroines against the Germans—were subjected to this terrorism day after day in one concentration camp operated by women of the SS. They were forbidden to speak to one another. They were beaten regularly by fanatic SS women "for the pleasure of it." They were deprived of medical attention and killed after they were too ill to work. When some tried to escape, vicious dogs were turned on them.

"LONELY" PROSTITUTES

This is the enemy. Americans must recognize these women for what they are.

According to a circular, published in Hamburg, the Nazi women have become a nation of prostitutes. They have formed clubs, offering themselves as mates to their Nazi men.

"Cut out our badge on this circular," they say. "Display it visibly on your glass in every tea room. . . . Soon a member of our League of Lonely War Women will take charge of you, and the lonely dreams you dreamt in the front line and the longings of lonely nights will find fulfillment."

READERS' FORUM

Big Difference Between Orphanages, Nurseries

Feature Editor, People's World:

Your article on Page 5 of the December 12 issue headed "New Care for Homeless Infants" and subheaded "No Institution, However Ideal, Adequate Substitute for Family," is confusing and invites many false impressions.

The article fails to make it clear that by institutional Child Care is meant 24-hour month in and month out care for orphans. The article does state that this book is a study of "bombed out or otherwise homeless children." But the summarizer bushes up in early these findings to "increased child care needs at present and in the postwar."

Previously you ran articles extolling the worth of the infant centers for day care in San Diego and told of the fight the community put up to maintain and expand these centers when they learned of their worth. Certainly your article should have pointed out the difference between 24-hour care and day care to avoid confusion.

At the present time community child care planning groups have no control whatever over the orphanages and welfare organizations if there are in the community [illegible]. These organizations have long fought against our present child care program along this same line but I doubt if your book reviewer furnishes them with any further facts.

Not only does the review fail to make clear the differences between the situation in the English nursery and present American conditions but such a sweeping statement as your head implies is bound to have notable examples of contradiction. This is Hearst's old line as he asks against women going to work—no matter how horrible a home is—no matter how drunken the parents—any tattered little child is better off in that home than in an orgy of an institution.

And now, if we are to accept these premises, did the Soviet Union manage to raise a generation of fine young people filled with fire and love of their motherland? For undoubtedly many of the fighters of this war were raised in institutions. In the present war we notice that the authorities are hoping to place their little battle-scarred victims in GOOD homes with the nation standing solidly behind such a program. But I doubt that they with 3,000,000 war orphans would make such a sweeping statement.

To go back to my main premise and original objection that your article is so confusing that it defeats the work of forward looking community planners. People should see and understand that as long as the family situation exists and that during the morning and evening hours a child receives a wealth of love from its mother and surrounding family a group institutional experience can be of great value and enhance the understanding and development of the child.

Acknowledging that this is a touchy subject with me may I further state that I think your paper has done outstanding work in support of adequate child care facilities. And that this is an isolated article although unfortunate.

—Mrs. Elizabeth Smith,
Member of King County
Child Care Commission.

LOS ANGELES

A Sensational Film from the Heart of Western Russia!
The Rainbow
• STARTS FRIDAY •
At Two Theaters
GRAND
ESQUIRE

DAILY THEATER GUIDE

LOS ANGELES
Eastland Theaters
MERALTA
VERN
TERRACE

SAN FRANCISCO
ORPHEUM

ESQUIRE THEATER
UNITED ARTISTS

OAKLAND
T & D Theater

Exhibit-24

Coming—Jan. 11, two full pages on steel workers

DAILY PEOPLE'S WORLD

U.S. POSTAGE 1c. Paid San Francisco, Cal. Permit No. 3306

Slogan Contest Ends Jan. 13; Enter It Now.

Vol. 9, No. 4 — SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1946 — Entered as second Class Mail Francisco, Calif., under the Office at Post Act 3, 1879. — Price Five Cents

Metal trades firm on pay

Demand essential state legislation

10% offer by gov't is rejected

By ESSI WIRTA
Staff Writer, Daily World

Resentment over the government's offer of a 10 per cent wage increase for shipyard workers was spreading over the entire coast yesterday.

F. B. McLaren, secretary of the Seattle AFL Metal Trades Council, declared that "the offer of 10 per cent is entirely unsatisfactory."

His pronouncement followed that of Al Wynn, secretary of the powerful Bay Cities AFL-MTC, who said, "the offer will not be accepted by labor — not in this port anyway."

O. T. Satre, acting secretary of the Los Angeles MTC, was awaiting clarification of the government offer from Al Laster, MTC secretary now in Washington. But he pointed out that "as far back as the Seattle conference of the Coast Metal Trades last September, the AFL stated its position for a wage increase commensurate with cost of living increases."

CITES 45% RISE

"Union figures show a 47 per cent living cost increase since 1941. In 1942 shipyard unions gave up an escalator clause for wage increases in return for government promises to hold the cost of living down," he said.

CIO shipyard workers in Southern California were also incensed at the wage offer.

"The government offer strikes me as entirely unsatisfactory," said James Daugan, president of CIO Shipbuilding Workers Local 9. "The question of national strike action over this issue will be considered at our national convention which opens Monday in Atlantic City. You can be sure we here will carry out any national program adopted by our union."

INSULTS LABOR

Ed Rainbow, business agent for Boilermakers Local 6 which with other boilermaker affiliates comprises the numerically largest section of the MTC in the Bay Area, denounced the offer as "insulting to people who have done a hell of a good job during the war."

He added that "This is what Big Steel wants," referring to the bitter opposition to shipyard and other wage boost demands by outfits like Bethlehem and U. S. Steel.

"It is ridiculous and absurd that the government is refusing to abide by its 1942 agreement," commented Allan Johnson, business agent for Technical Engineers Local 89. "That agreement provided for wage increases commensurate with the cost of living."

O. K. Mitchell, assistant business agent of Bay Area Shipyard Laborers Local 886, declared "we do not believe our membership will accept it."

Why Truman is asking the U.S. people to help

By GEORGIA KIDWELL
(Daily World Staff Writer)

In a nation-wide radio address Tuesday night, the president charged Congress with responsibility for:

1. Dangerous interruptions of industrial reconversion; 2. Failure to adopt a program to protect America's working people; 3. Side-stepping its duty to outline an adequate postwar economic program.

The facts bear out Mr. Truman's charge.

Here's what Congress did:

- Passed (enthusiastically and promptly) a tax reduction bill providing concessions for industry and the wealthy. It mitdid the President's recommendation for a $5,000,000,000 tax reduction. Instead, okehed a reduction of $6,000,000,000, adding *many benefits for corporations* and large income taxpayers.
- Increased by 100 per cent the rates paid by the government to railroads for military shipments.
- Passed legislation to exempt the railroads from the anti-trust laws.
- Gave away billions of dollars worth of submerged oil lands.

Here's what Congress ignored, killed, or refused to act upon:

- Additional unemployment compensation to protect war workers laid off with cancellation of war contracts.
- Minimum wage legislation to bring millions of workers up to a "decent standard of living."
- A permanent FEPC (Fair Employment Practices Committee) to protect minorities, always first to suffer in times of economic stress.
- Extension and strengthening of the United States Employment Service to aid war workers and veterans in finding peacetime employment. (Instead Congress voted to cripple USES by returning it to state control).
- Legislation to provide Federal help for home construction to meet the nation-wide critical housing shortage.
- Creation of a Federal Research Agency along the lines of wartime research agencies.
- A long-range public works program to create jobs during reconversion or a depression and provide protection for natural resources.
- Stockpiling of strategic materials, which would not only help strengthen national defense but would aid in breaking monopolies such as the aluminum trust.
- A national health program to protect the nation's most vital asset—the health of its citizens.

Communists say Chiang is 'insincere'

CHUNGKING, Jan. 4. (UP). — *Communist leaders,* although accepting in principle the central government's counter-proposal for ending the civil war, charged today the Nationalists were "insincere."

A Communist spokesman said the Nationalists' continual penetration of Jehol province indicated a "complete lack of sincerity on the part of the Kuomintang for ending the war."

The charge followed a report by the Communist New China Daily that Nationalist troops had occupied Chaoyang, strategic railway town in eastern Jehol.

A Communist statement said the Communists agreed to the government's counter-proposal for ceasing fire and restoring *communication, but it insisted* that hostilities "cease immediately" on the entire civil war front, including Jehol province.

Strike of electrical workers is imminent

NEW YORK, Jan. 4. (UP) — A strike of some 200,000 CIO electrical workers throughout the nation became imminent today when a union negotiating committee accused the Westinghouse Electric Corporation of "responsibility for the current breakdown" in negotiations.

Officials of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (CIO) said that the union's general executive board will consider the Westinghouse situation tomorrow at a meeting to be followed by a joint conference of local union officials of Westinghouse, General Electric, and General Motors electrical divisions.

CIO calls for passing of 5 'musts'

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 5.—The California CIO Council today submitted to Governor Warren and to each member of the state senate and assembly the CIO legislative program for the special session of the California legislature which will convene in Sacramento on Monday, January 7.

The CIO program contains a number of items not included in Governor Warren's call to the special session. The CIO has called upon the governor to extend his call to include these items.

Major action which the CIO is requesting the legislature to take include:

1—Adoption of a state full employment bill; 2—State action to solve California's critical housing shortage, both on an immediate and long-range basis; 3—Creation of a permanent system of child care centers; 4—creation of a permanent state fair employment practices commission; 5—The establishment of a number of new state agencies, including a reconversion finance corporation, a home owners loan corporation, and a department of commerce and development.

Final preparations were being made today for the special "reconversion session."

DOZEN IMPORTANT ISSUES

Governor Earl Warren is asking the legislature to act on nearly a dozen important issues, including housing, veterans affairs, postwar employment, and disability insurance, as well as on 40-odd relatively minor errors.

Political disputes are expected on some of the subjects, especially since the governor and most of the 100 legislators whose terms are expiring are expected to compete for re-election in the June 4 state primary.

Campaigns will have to get underway almost before the session, expected to last six weeks to two months, is completed.

Allocation of a $90,000,000 postwar employment fund is expected to provoke the most lengthy arguments in the two Houses. A strong legislative bloc, backed by local government associations, wants the money divided among cities, counties, and other local units.

Warren has argued that the state needs about half of the money for its own construction needs, and that housing and slum clearance programs also should be financed from the fund.

An attempt to find a settlement of the dispute will be made tomorrow at a meeting of the governor and three influential interim committees.

Warren listed 53 separate subjects for legislation in general terms in his official call for the session. He is expected to give his plans in more detail in a message he will deliver in person to the legislature shortly after it convenes at 11 a. m. Monday.

$5,000,000 FOR HOUSING

On housing, the governor is expected to ask for an appropriation of around $5,000,000 to help cities in converting war housing to civilian use. He also has recommended an unspecified sum to aid cities in slum clearance.

U.S. aids Mexican Fascists

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 4.—Spokesmen for the Confederation of Mexican Workers—(CTM—said today that a political riot in Leon, Guanajuato state, in which 25 were killed, proved labor leader Vicente Lombardo Toledano's accusation that U. S. interests are smuggling arms into Mexico to strengthen pro-fascist groups.

It was believed the rioters had foreign arms because some of the dead were reported to have large wounds caused by dum-dum bullets.

A statement from the 10th military zone said that the Mexican army does not use expansion-type bullets and that only these could have been used by members of the rioting mob.

Lombardo Toledano, president of the Confederation of Latin American Workers—(CTAL—said in a recent speech that U. S. organizations are smuggling arms into Mexico for revolutionary groups of the Sinarchist union.

Cabettes appeal to Mrs. FDR in job fight

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 4 — Twenty-eight women Yellow Cab drivers whose loyal, patriotic service saved transportation here during the war emergency, tomorrow get the gate unless last minute public pressure prevents their firing.

The girls themselves, *in desperate attempts to keep their jobs* had even asked Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt to intercede with Daniel Tobin, national teamsters chief, whose local union officials have countenanced the firings.

Rank and file men drivers who at their last membership meeting ordered Rollie Woods, business agent of Teamsters Local 640, to protest the company learned today that Wilson had refused to carry out their instructions. Inquirers were told that the teamsters attorney had warned that union action to uphold drivers seniority would "jeopardize the teamsters working contract with the company."

Workers solid behind GM strike

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (UP) —President Philip Murray of the Congress of Industrial Organization said today that top CIO strategists found "the General Motors strike in excellent shape with the solid and determined support of all the workers involved."

Tenney-Bassett 'deal' to split labor bared

By JACK YOUNG
(Daily World Staff Writer)

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 4.—The Tenney committee's aim to disrupt labor unions through red-baiting was laid wide open at its hearing today.

It is an "open secret" of the committee and Hearst reporters that State Senator Jack B. Tenney will attempt to prove that Herbert Sorrell, head of the Studio Painters Union, is a Communist.

BEN MARGOLIS

Through indirect pressure Tenney's "un-American" committee will then seek Sorrell's expulsion from the AFL Central Labor Council.

Groundwork for this attack was laid today when William J. Bassett, secretary-treasurer of the AFL council—who said he hadn't "had much trouble with Fascists"—testified that Communist membership was ground for expulsion.

"SECRET DOCUMENTS"

Clark Sellers, local "document examiner," testified that Sorrell's handwriting was the same as that on a "control card" of an unnamed political party for 1938, signed by a "Herb Stewart."

The same handwriting also appears on a dues receipt for a "party," Sellers swore.

Committee attorney Richard Combs indicated that these *[illegible]* as those of the Communist Party by later witnesses.

Sorrell had been subpoenaed to take the stand before the committee. He declined to appear today, however, upon the advice of his attorney who said his presence was needed at contempt proceedings brought against him as a result of the recent studio strike.

A citywide attack against Communism now is being engineered by the AFL council, Bassett testified.

"We are trying to enlist the aid of business," Bassett said, "and with the aid of business we feel sure that Communism will be completely defeated in this area."

Witness George Campbell, sergeant at arms of the AFL Musicians refused to be sworn until Tenney assured him he would be allowed "to tell the whole truth."

PET TARGET

Because of his activity as an individual in the Mobilization for Democracy, local organization fighting rabble-rouser Gerald L. K. Smith and other Fascists Campbell also is a pet target of Tenney.

Tenney angrily debated with Campbell when Campbell said he wasn't a Communist but was not antagonistic to the Communist Party.

Almost shouting his charge that Campbell was a Communist Tenney asserted:

"Had I remained President of the union, you would have been expelled!"

Tenney immediately carried his argument to the spectators, accusing them all of being Communists. When they laughed at him, he asked all Communists to stand.

APPLAUDED

While several spectators stood one man announced that "I'm not a Communist but I'm certainly in sympathy with them." He also was applauded.

Ben Margolis, labor attorney of the firm of Katz, Gallagher and Margolis, charged on the witness stand that the committee was persecuting persons who disagreed with it and red-baiting to *split the labor movement.*

"Today, when unions should be concerned with obtaining better working conditions and wages on behalf of all the people, such a committee as yours diverts the attention of the labor movement from its real fight into a discussion of who is a Communist and who isn't," Margolis said.

PROFESSORS TAKE STAND

Six UCLA professors who had participated in activities of The People's Educational Center went on the stand in succession.

They stoutly maintained that they had seen no evidence of "Communist domination" of the PEC, despite the best efforts of Attorney Combs and Tenney to establish that point.

They were Dr. Franklin Fearing, psychology professor; Dr. Harry Hoijer, associate professor of anthropology; Dr. Dean E. McHenry, associate professor of political science; Dr. Ralph L. Beals, associate professor of anthropology; Dr. David Appleman, associate professor of plant nutrition, and Dr. Leonard Bloom, assistant professor of sociology.

Fight on for vet housing

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 4.—The CIO is urging its unions to protest to President Truman and housing authorities the reduction from 5,000 to 1,500 units the amount the Veterans' Emergency Housing allocated this city.

James Burford, director of community services for the CIO here said, "although the veterans' emergency program—even if we get the full 5,000 units promised us—is only a drop in the bucket, it will help ease the situation."

He criticized especially John B. Blandford, Jr., national director of the National Housing Agency in cutting the Los Angeles allocation of fund of the $191,000,000 federal monies for the emergency program.

Burford warned that the city and state responsibility to aid cannot be shirked as "it will cost $500 a unit to establish the houses after federal funds are forthcoming. This means we must have the $500,000 promised by the city and the two to three million necessary from the state."

A campaign by civic, religious, labor and veteran organizations was under way to get the city, the state and the federal government to take immediate action for relief.

Mayor Bowron publicly denounced an order by the National Housing Agency slashing from 5000 to 1500 the number of housing units promised the city during his recent Washington visit.

An emergency meeting of the citizens housing council, headed by Msgr. Thomas J. O'Dwyer, met yesterday and voted to send telegrams to California congressmen and to President Truman opposing the cut and demanding a thorough investigation of the situation generally as well as details of the reduction.

The city of Los Angeles has been promised 2000 units of housing to be financed by federal appropriation of $191,000,000 already made available by congress for veterans emergency housing.

The cut came as the result of a ruling that the distribution of federal funds would be on the basis of population as of 1940 and not on the basis of present need.

Msgr. O'Dwyer told The Daily World that the cut ignores the tremendous gain in population here during the war years.

Western Union strike cancelled

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (UP). —The Western Union division of the Commercial Telegraphers Union (AFL) today cancelled a projected nation-wide strike of 30,000 telegraphers scheduled for January 7.

Truman wants your help

Here are men to put heat on

President Truman, in his radio address, called upon the American people to make their wishes known to their representatives in Congress and the Senate, and demand of them a comprehensive legislative program to meet reconversion needs.

The following are the Congressmen and Senators from California, Arizona, Washington and Oregon.

CALIFORNIA REPRESENTATIVES

(Senate)

1—Clarence F. Lea (D).
2—Clair Engle (D).
3—J. Leroy Johnson (R).
4—Frank R. Havenner (D).
5—Richard J. Welch (R).
6—George P. Miller (D).
7—John H. Tolan (D).
8—Jack Z. Anderson (R).
9—Bertrand W. Gearhart (R).
10—Alfred J. Elliott (D).
11—George E. Outland (D).
12—Jerry Voorhis (D).
13—Ned R. Healy (D).
14—Helen Gahagan Douglas (D).
15—Gordon L. McDonough (R).
16—Ellis E. Patterson (D).
17—Cecil R. King (D).
18—Clyde Doyle (D).
19—Chet Holifield (D).
20—Carl Hinshaw (R).
21—Harry R. Sheppard (D).
22—John Phillips (R).
23—Ed V. Izac (D).

CALIFORNIA SENATORS

Sheridan Downey (D).
William Knowland (R).

ARIZONA REPRESENTATIVES

Richard F. Harless (D). John R. Murdock (D).

ARIZONA SENATORS

Carl Hayden (D).
Ernest W. McFarland (D).

OREGON REPRESENTATIVES

(Senate)

1—James W. Mott (R).
2—Lowell Stockman (R).
3—Homer D. Angell (R).
4—Harris Ellsworth (R).

OREGON SENATORS

Guy Cordon (R).
Wayne L. Morse (R).

WASHINGTON REPRESENTATIVES

(Senate)

1—Hugh DeLacy (D).
2—Henry M. Jackson (D).
3—Charles R. Savage (D).
4—Hal Holmes (R).
5—Walt Horan (R).
6—John M. Coffee (D).

WASHINGTON SENATORS

Warren Magnuson (D).
Hugh B. Mitchell (D).

EXCLUSIVE

In Today's World . . .

- Soviet workers' take-home pay remains at wartime level. Page 2.
- Acute danger of Democratic Party split over candidates revealed at Fresno caucus. Page 3.

(Just two samples of Daily People's World coverage of news no other papers will print. The people are the business of the West's only labor daily.)

Subscription blank on page 2—Use it to build your paper

Thomas Mann pays tribute to Dreiser

'His great heart beat for his people and all people'

HOLLYWOOD, Jan. 3 (Delayed)—Thomas Mann, author of "The Magic Mountain" and other universally acclaimed novels, today paid tribute to the greatness of Theodore Dreiser.

"The death of Theodore Dreiser has moved me deeply. American literary life and the spiritual life of the entire western sphere have suffered a heavy loss with his passing.

"As long as I lived in Germany, I, like so many other German... *[illegible]* ...thousandfold with his human kindness.

"I shall always honor his memory."

Mann, regarded Dreiser as the chief representative of modern American literature. His 'American Tragedy' belonged to the most widely read books in Europe.

"Since coming to this country, I have gained more intimate knowledge of his work and also had the pleasure of now and then meeting the friendly, tender-hearted man in person. It is not his literary achievement alone which I admire, but I also have high esteem for his person, whose big heart beat for his people and for humanity. He has not only gladdened us with his artistry, but comforted us

More meat workers will go on strike

CHICAGO, Jan. 4 (UP)—The executive board of the AFL Meat Cutters Union recommended today that the union's members join a nation-wide strike against the meat packing industry January 16 unless President Truman intervenes in their wage dispute.

CIO Packinghouse Workers Union members already have called a strike for January 16 against most of the nation's packers.

Dreiser died a proud and open Communist

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 4.—Theodore Dreiser, one of the greatest of American writers, was buried yesterday in Forest Lawn cemetery, following simple memorial services in the Church of the Recessional.

Rev. Alan Hunter of Hollywood Congregational Church, officiated, with Charles Chaplin and John Howard Lawson participating in an appreciation of the world-renowned author of *"Sister Carrie" and "An American Tragedy."*

Pall bearers were Charles Chaplin, Will Durant, Dudley Nichols, Leo Gallagher, Lieutenant George Smith, USN, Mark Goodman, Dan James and B. Tobey.

Dreiser died a proud and open Communist, and it was with this in mind that John Howard Lawson spoke of significance of his life, calling him "a man who truly lived up to the responsibilities of a man of culture."

Dreiser, Lawson pointed out, was not the "brutal pessimist" some literary critics have made him out.

"The totality of his life," said Lawson, "showed that he understood the driving force of the social ideal, even where it is *mutilated and hurt, bringing suffering* into the open so it could be understood and healed."

Lawson called it "a disease of our time" to divide thought and action, and said that Dreiser's becoming a Communist was fulfilling the logic of his life, growing out of his defense of Tom Mooney, Sacco and Vanzetti, the Scottsboro boys and the miners of Harlan county.

It grew out of his probing of the dark years before the first world war, the dislocations of the 20's, the depression of the 30's, and his understanding of what socialism in the Soviet Union was coming to mean for humanity, Lawson said.

Marine unions to seek unity

WILMINGTON, Jan. 4—Harry Bridges, national president of the CIO Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, expressed the desirability of organizational unity of all maritime unions in an address here last night at the Wilmington Bowl.

The meeting was held under the auspices of Longshoremen's Local 13. Maritime unity, Bridges said, would make it possible to obtain a 30-hour week and a six-hour day, "and a pay scale to provide enough money for the marine worker to live on — and have a few extras."

Bridges revealed that maritime unions will meet in Washington February 4 to discuss joint action for these economic goals.

William Lawrence, Local 13, *president, declared today that* "I and a lot of others have been advocating one national union of maritime workers ever since the old Maritime Federation, which was only a loosely knit organization. I hope this can be achieved sometime in the future."

Frisco rail strike called for Sunday

TULSA, Okla., Jan. 4 (UP).—The Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen has called a strike of all brakemen, switchmen and trainmen on the Frisco Railroad for 6 p. m. Sunday, union local officials said here today.

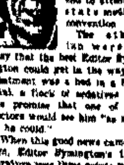
Exhibit - 25

Hastily Yours . . .

They were no experts but they were willing . . .

By MASON ROBERSON

SAN FRANCISCO—Mr. T. Thrash Symington, managing editor of The Daily Blat, picked the poorest time to come down with a prostrating illness.



There were only five doctors in the town and three of them happened to choose the same weekend to attend a state medical convention.

The other two were so busy that the best Editor Symington could get in the way of treatment was a bed in a hospital, a flock of sedatives and the promise that one of the doctors would see him "as soon as he could."

When this good news came to him, Editor Symington's temperature rose three points without even straining and he began busily cursing all the nurses whenever he wasn't concentrating on the front-page editorial he was composing in his mind—an editorial blasting the doctors, the hospital, the county administration and two local labor leaders who were automatically included in all pieces involving criticism of anything at all.

Now and then he would interrupt this routine to shout in a loud voice on general principles, and to throw things against the walls—a custom he had developed in preference to logic for use during staff meetings on his paper.

THREE VISITORS

After upsetting the entire wing of the hospital and wilting the enthusiastic hope of nurses and patients that he would die of apoplexy Mr. Symington's gymnastics were rudely interrupted.

Three male patients dressed in the usual hospital garb but looking for all that like workers, strolled into Symington's room and took chairs around his bed.

Who are you? Symington asked. And what are you doing butting in here?

The eldest of the three did the honors: "This is Mr. Jones, a mechanic; Mr. Smith, a warehouseman and I'm Pike, a gardener by profession. We've come in to cure you."

"What do you mean, you've come in to cure me?"

"Just tell us your symptoms and we'll have you straightened out in no time. As you say in your paper, 'Help a neighbor and you help yourself.'"

"But what-do-you know about medicine?" Mr. Symington asked indignantly.

"Well," said Mr. Smith, slowly. "We look at it this way. We don't know much about medicine but we're willing."

"And we ALL read your paper, regularly," added Mr. Jones.

"What the hell's that got to do with it?" asked Mr. S.

"Well, now, you take today's paper. You had a big spread all over the front page about what Congressman Philpotts said on Greece and Turkey."

"Well?"

"As a gardener," said Pike, "I happen to know Greasy Philpotts pretty well. I take care of his lawns and when he's home from Washington we talk . . . Well, Greasy don't know any more about Greece and Turkey than a pig knows about Sunday. The only books he has in the house are dirty ones. And when he isn't home he spends all his time in Moore's saloon drinking double brandies and lying about how much he was in poker in Washington."

"We figure," chimed in Smith, "that we know MORE about medicine than Greasy knows about foreign affairs so if you think it's okay to have that windbag analyzing foreign affairs in this sick world you ought to be satisfied if we kinda free lance in analyzing your illness."

Mr. Jones started rolling up his sleeves.

A STARTLED PATIENT

"You've got an article by Lindbergh on the menace of communism. He evidently got most of his opinion on everything but flying from talking to a bunch of fascists here and abroad . . . Well, if you think that makes a man an expert, I'm for you. I repaired Dr. Jarnegan's car last week and he told me all about the troubles of modern-day man."

Mr. Smith was busily wiping off his glasses and looking around as if he were impatient to find a knife and start cutting.

"We checked your paper down at my salon," he said, "and we found that your so-called labor reporter is the only son of banker Stanley and that he went to Yale and that the nearest he ever came to an honest day's work was one time when he ran into a steam-roller with his roadster.

"The guy who writes your editorials is a tired sports reporter and the guy who handles your column on medical advice is a disbarred chiropractor . . .

"Now just where does it hurt you?"

Mr. Symington was so startled he could hardly speak.

Back Fence

Don't waste your sorrow on traitors

By PELE EDISES

OAKLAND—The wind blowing off Lake Merritt onto the downtown streets and onto our picket line was sharp and cold.

A police sergeant stood against the wall of the Paramount beating his hands together to get a little warmth into them. He was joined shortly by two Negro policemen who watched us—40 strong—as we circled the curb.

This was a week or so ago when the National Negro Congress, American Youth for Democracy, and quite a few "unaffiliated" individuals organized to protest the showing of "Song of the South," Walt Disney's nostalgic paean to the charms of slavery.

COMPELLING SIGNS

Our signs were bright and compelling—"Do you want your children to be bigots???" . . . "'Song of the South' insults the Negro people"—and marching kept us warm.

The size of our picket line, composed of men and women, Negro and white, made it possible for a few of us to drop out for coffee from time to time.

But for the three policemen it was a long, cold deal. They couldn't very well leave their posts because "you never can tell about mobs." The two Negro cops no doubt found a small source of warmth in the approval they received from their "superiors," the sergeant and the theater's manager.

'WHITE FRIEND'

A girl on her way to the box office asked the sergeant what was wrong with the picture.

"Ask him," he replied, indicating one of the cops.

The Negro cop said, "Go on in, lady. It's a good picture. These people are just troublemakers."

The manager came out to look things over.

"Hello, white friend," the cop said, laughing.

I did a double-take and turned to the Negro woman marching behind me. "Is he kidding?" I asked.

"No, he isn't kidding," she said. "But if he thinks he has any friends, white OR black, he's plenty wrong. He's hated by his own people and kicked around by his bosses. Why, he's nothing but a worm."

For a minute I let myself feel a little sorry for the Negro cop. A man who belongs nowhere, going nowhere, is a sorry thing to see.

But sorrow is wasted on traitors.

'PROCEED WITH THE WITCH-HUNT'

Chaplin 'receives' the press

By DAVID PLATT

NEW YORK—"Proceed with the witch-hunt," Charlie Chaplin said, opening his press conference in the ballroom of Hotel Gotham. It was Chaplin's first bout with metropolitan newspapermen since the opening of "Great Dictator" seven years ago.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

Eleven Hearst men who came to smear the great comedian were among the crowd of nearly a hundred reporters and photographers.

A flood of unfriendly political questions were asked during the first part of the session—questions on Chaplin's citizenship, his war record, his stand on communism, etc.

Chaplin handled them all in a masterly fashion. The noted actor who looked much older and grayer than he does in "Monsieur Verdoux" gave detractors all the rope they wanted but it was they, not Chaplin, who got the worst end.

POLITICAL QUESTIONS

The political questions ran like this:

"Mr. Chaplin, are you a Communist sympathizer?"

Answer: "I am not a Communist."

"Are you a Communist sympathizer?"

Answer: "That has to be qualified. I do not know what you mean by 'Communist sympathizer.' During the war I sympathized with Russia because Russians were fighting and dying to bring victory to the Allies. For that I have a memory and I feel I owe her thanks. In that sense I am a sympathizer."

"Mr. Chaplin, are you a personal friend of Hans Eisler?" a Hearst reporter asked.

Answer: "Yes, and I am very proud of the fact."

ABOUT EISLER

"Are you aware that his brother, Gerhart Eisler, is a Communist agent."

Answer: "I know nothing about his brother. I know nothing about whether he is a Communist agent. I do know that Hans Eisler is a fine artist and a great musician and I am proud to be his friend."

"Would it make any difference if Hans Eisler was a Communist?"

Answer: "No."

"Would it make any difference if he was a Soviet agent."

Answer: "If he were a spy and a traitor to this country, it probably would make a difference."

A red-faced, beefy representative of the Catholic War Veterans got to his feet to read a prepared statement slandering Chaplin's patriotism and war record. He quoted from an article in the Oct. 25, 1942, issue of The Daily Worker.

"Mr. Chaplin," he sneered, "that article stated you were an internationalist, a citizen of the world. Were you correctly quoted?"

ANSWERS 'YES'

Answer: "Yes, I was correctly quoted."

"Furthermore," Chaplin continued, "four of my sons who are citizens were with Patton's Third Army, and although I am not, I did my share to further the victory of our cause."

In answer to another question on his war record, Chaplin stated that he made many speeches calling for a second front.

"I spoke what was in my heart and my mind and what I felt was right. I appealed both to Great Britain and the United States. I said we should have a second front. I was not alone. General Marshall and President Roosevelt and other people, it turned out, were of the same opinion."

After the Hearst crowd got what they wanted, Chaplin entertained a batch of questions relating to his new film, "Monsieur Verdoux," the story of a victim of the last depression who was forced into crime because there was no other way for him to make a living.

"Did you intend the public to feel sympathy for Verdoux in your new film?" someone asked.

FILM'S AIM

Chaplin replied: "I intended to create pity for all humanity under certain drastic circumstances. In times of stress and catastrophe, conditions bring out the worst in humanity and I was exemplifying that in my picture. I wanted to show that depressions produce tragic figures like Verdoux."

A woman reporter took the floor to suggest Chaplin had become a bad comedian since he started making films with a message.

"That's a matter of opinion," Chaplin replied.

Later, some one else pointed out that Chaplin had been making films with a message for the common people ever since 1914. Chaplin agreed that underlying all his work was a great sympathy for the underdog.

Film series portrays social conflict and change

LOS ANGELES—The panorama of American life of the past 25 years with its tumult and crises, its wars and depressions, is presented in the new film series "Realism in the American Film," sponsored by the American Gallery Films and the People's Educational Center.

"The series of pictures traces a pattern of social conflict and changes, beginning with the period before the first world war with von Stroheim's "Greed," an unforgettable and faithful transcription of Frank Norris's famous novel. It continues through to the present day, ending with the famous documentary of labor's fight for life "Native Land."

World War I is represented by "All Quiet On the Western Front," perhaps the most famous of the serious anti-war films; the gangster-prohibition era is shown in "Underworld"; the depression period covers several films, "I Am a Fugitive From a Chain Gang," "Wild Boys of the Road," and "Our Daily Bread," and a bitter comment on American justice . . . "You Only Live Once."

American workers . . . their lives and problems . . . vividly shown in "A Man to Remember." The factory-farm, a phenomenon well known to California, is represented by the famous "Of Mice and Men."

The series finishes with "Native Land," one of the finest and truest pictures of labor's battle for life in the thirties. Though the picture was made over a period of three or four years and was finished in 1942, when seen today, it is as though the picture was made today for the problems of tomorrow.

The entire series is supplemented by a selected group of documentaries.

"Realism in the American Film" starts Friday, April 18, at 8:15 p. m. and continues every Friday night for 10 weeks at the Screen Cartoonists Hall, Yucca and Vine sts. in Hollywood. Tickets may be obtained at the People's Educational Center, 1717 North Vine st., Hollywood. The price for the series is $4 for the 10 showings.

School weekend program features dance group, chorus

SAN FRANCISCO—The California Labor School Chorus and Mimi Kagan's dance group will present a program of the arts at the California Labor School Saturday and Sunday, April 19 and 20.

The chorus, directed by Leo Christiansen, has prepared folk songs from Russia, fighting songs from Spain, songs of work, want and struggle from oppressed peoples the world over.

Mimi Kagan, former soloist and choreographer with the Dance Company in New York, will present solo dances with chorus participation.

She is offering "Heritage," her newest dance creation. Appearing with members of her company, she expresses the plight of the people of Spain caught in the vice of fascism.

Settings for the concert will be created by the Labor School art department.

Phone Douglas 2194 for reservations.

MIMI KAGAN

WEEKEND RADIO LOG

By STEVE CHARTER

	ABC	CBS	NBC	MBS
Los Angeles	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
San Francisco	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Portland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seattle	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

FRIDAY A. M.

[illegible]

FRIDAY P. M.

[illegible]

SATURDAY A. M.

[illegible]

SATURDAY P. M.

[illegible]

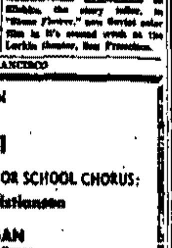
SUNDAY A. M.

[illegible]

SUNDAY P. M.

[illegible]

Heldover



ALEXANDER ALEXEEV as Danila, the story teller, in "Stone Flower," new Soviet color film in its second week at the Larkin theater, San Francisco.

You too, can invest wisely

SAN FRANCISCO—Professor Marshall D. Ketchum, professor of economics in the college of commerce at the University of Kentucky, has just completed an article for the 1947 revised printing of the Encyclopedia Britannica on how you, the average man, can make the most of your money.

As a special service to the average men who read The Daily People's World, and who do not wish to wait until the new editions of the Britannica are off the presses, we present a digest of the professor's article, exactly as received from the Britannica's publicity department.

"As an amateur investor, your first move should be to open a checking account. It will serve a double purpose, Professor Ketchum points out, by setting aside a cash reserve for emergencies and providing for ease in making payments by check.

(A sound idea. We're for anything that provides for ease in making payments.)

Next, buy insurance, choosing the size and kind of policy on the basis of how many dependents you have and how much income you want to provide for them.

(Yessiree—we mustn't forget the wife and kiddies.)

A home of your own is another investment to be considered, the Britannica writer points out.

(We've been thinking of it for years.)

In addition to comparing the costs of home rental with the costs of home ownership, study your own temperament.

"Many chafe under the responsibility of maintaining a home in good repair," Professor Ketchum writes, "others are similarly affected by the necessity of dealing with a landlord."

(You can say that again!)

If you have a hobby involving property ownership, such as stamp collecting, woodworking or gardening, you may find it is a good investment, but Professor Ketchum warns that unless you have plenty of the special knowledge required by a hobby investment, you are as likely to lose money as to make it.

(We collect cigarette butts around our house—but we'll be careful.)

"Choose, not a company, but an entire industry where you wish to place your investment."

A wise plan, Professor Ketchum writes, is to use the facilities of institutions like savings banks, life insurance companies or savings and loan associations. Not only do these organizations employ specialists to manage investment funds, but they have the effect of spreading your modest investment over a large number of enterprises.

(That's a nice effect.)

Before investing additional funds, Britannica's contributor says, determine as accurately as possible whether business in general is heading toward prosperity or depression.

(There's no trick to that.)

If the cycle is toward prosperity, Professor Ketchum explains, the larger proportion of your investment funds should be placed in common stock and low-grade senior securities. But if you expect a business depression, buy securities of the fixed-value type instead.

(In that case we'll take the "fixed-value" type.)

After you have decided the direction of the business cycle, you can choose, not a company, but an entire industry where you wish to place your investment.

(Now we're cooking with gas.)

"Trading on margin, short-selling and buying on 'tips' should be shunned," Professor Ketchum concludes.

"The art of successful speculation requires long experience and the investor should not be dazzled by stories of great wealth by a few."

(This comes as quite a shock, professor. But we'll try to maintain our faith in free enterprise—no matter what!)

—C. W.

Freiheit jubilee to be held Saturday

LOS ANGELES—Celebration of the 25th jubilee of the Jewish Daily Morning Freiheit will bring a program of Jewish folk music and culture to the stage of the Embassy Auditorium, Saturday night, April 19, it was announced here today.

The program will feature Benjamen Zemach, dancer; Ben Romce, dancer; Arnold Tuzny, singer; and Paul Ertar, pianist, in a selection of Jewish folk dances.

The Freiheit Gesang Verein, under the direction of its leader and composer, Nathan Samaroff, and assisted by Sylvia Samaroff at the piano, will render a number of people's songs.

ARI cabaret Saturday night

HOLLYWOOD—American and Russian folk songs and dances will be highlight the ARI cabaret to be held Saturday night, April 19, 8 p.m. at Eagles Hall, 321 West Ninth st., San Pedro.

Sponsored by the San Pedro Committee for the American Russian Institute, the event will feature Gypsy Manya, Wilhelmina Shamburger, Jacques Prost and Edith Ruskind.

Russian delicacies will be served cabaret style, and there will be ballroom as well as group folk dancing. Admission is $1.00 including tax.

On to Sacramento is theme of dance

LOS ANGELES—"On to Sacramento" will be the theme of a dance and program featuring Sir Lancelot, calypso singer, and Jacque Thiery, master of ceremonies at the Villa Arlington, 3115 West Adams, Saturday night, April 19.

The affair will be a send-off for delegates on their way to the "youth citizenship pilgrimage" to Sacramento April 27, 28 to tell California legislators how youth feels about current state legislation.

Mills on radio

OAKLAND—In cooperation with radio station KLX, members of the faculty, staff and students of Mills college will present a series of 13 weekly 15-minute broadcasts beginning Tuesday, April 22, 7:30 p.m.

On the opening program, Dr. Richard Wister will discuss "International Control of Atomic Energy."

El Greco exhibit

SAN FRANCISCO—To honor the acquisition of El Greco's "St. John, the Baptist," the de Young Museum will feature an El Greco exhibition around the middle of May.

LOS ANGELES

WANTED—COPIES OF
"The Underground Stream"
WILL PAY $5.00 EACH
FOR FIRST 15 COPIES MAILED TO ME
"The Underground Stream" is out of print in the U. S. Foreign publishers are now requesting translation rights. I have no copies to send them.
ALBERT MALTZ
8538 Lindenhurst Avenue
Los Angeles 36, Calif.
[illegible]

LOS ANGELES

'Time of Your Life' by [illegible] | Masque Theater [illegible]

SAN FRANCISCO

THE MAGNIFICENT SOVIET NATURAL COLOR FILM . . .
ARTKINO PRESENTS
"STONE FLOWER"
LIFE "ONE OF THE BEST . . . IN EXCELLENT COLOR"
NOW Second Week
LARKIN Larkin nr. Geary [illegible]

SAN FRANCISCO

COMMUNIST PARTY FRIDAY FORUM
Friday, April 18, 8 p. m., Free
"Truman's Greece—Turkey Plan"
Speakers: George Lohr, Foreign Editor, Daily People's World, and Aubrey Grossman, Educational Director, Communist Party, reviewing "BEYOND THE SILKEN CURTAIN" by Hartley Crum
228 McAllister St. Admission Free
A FORUM EVERY FRIDAY NIGHT

LOS ANGELES

DANCE
SAT., APRIL 19
8 P. M.
Once again
Original Indonesian Entertainment
COOPERATIVE CRAFT and ART BAZAAR
Refreshments
C.I.O. HALL
[illegible] Avalon Blvd.
Auspices:
American Committee for Indonesian Independence

SAN FRANCISCO

California Labor School
Department of Arts
Sponsors Your Songs
Concert-Recital
CALIFORNIA LABOR SCHOOL CHORUS;
Leo E. Christiansen
Director, and
MIMI KAGAN
and her Dance Company.
Stage, color and light synchronization by the Art Department.
Two performances only
SATURDAY, APRIL 19
SUNDAY, APRIL 20
at the school, 216 Market St.
[illegible] Building Fund

LOS ANGELES LOS ANGELES

You are invited to Attend

The 25th Jubilee Celebration of the Morning Freiheit
(Fighting Anti-Fascist Jewish Daily Newspaper)
EMBASSY AUDITORIUM, 9th St. and Grand Ave. SATURDAY EVE., APRIL 19th, 8 P. M.
P. NOVICK,
Editor of The Morning Freiheit will Report on the Soviet Union.
Freiheit Gesangs Farein — Under the direction of Nathan and Sylvia Samaroff in a program of songs
Benjamin Zemach — with Arnold Tuzny, singer; Ben Romce, dancer; Paul Ertar, pianist, in a program of Jewish folk dances
[illegible]

DAILY THEATER GUIDE
SAN FRANCISCO
ORPHEUM [illegible]
ESQUIRE THEATER [illegible]
UNITED ARTISTS [illegible]
OAKLAND
T & D Theater [illegible]
ESQUIRE [illegible]
ROXIE [illegible]

Exhibit-26

PEOPLE'S WORLD

U. S. POSTAGE 1c. Paid San Francisco, Cal. Permit No. 2666

FINAL

Vol. 16, No. 136 — WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1947 — Price Five Cents

MURRAY WARNS TRUMAN OF SLAVE BILL DANGERS

Eisler held guilty in contempt case

16 others rushed to trial

WASHINGTON, June 10 - Gerhart Eisler, German anti-fascist, was convicted today of contempt of the House un-American Committee in federal court here.

If the verdict is not overruled in higher federal courts it is expected to strengthen the un-American Committee and lead to widespread convictions of witnesses here uncooperative by the committee.

Eisler was preceded now [illegible] by Howard Fast, noted novelist, and 15 other members of the executive board of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee all facing trial on a similar contempt charge.

DECISION IS SWIFT

The same charge is also pending against Eugene Dennis, secretary of the Communist party.

The jury deliberated only five minutes after being instructed by Judge Alexander Holtzoff that no witness before a Congressional committee has "the right to state the conditions" under which he will testify.

Eisler insisted that he did not refuse to testify, but sought only to be given the opportunity to "make a few remarks" first.

He faces a maximum of one year in prison and $1000 fine.

TANGLES WITH JUDGE

Judge Holtzoff continued Eisler a $27,000 bond and announced he would sentence him June 27.

Defense Attorney Abraham J. Isserman tangled frequently with Judge Holtzoff, and twice entered objections to the hostile manner in which he was addressed by the judge.

Last week Eisler asked in an affidavit that Judge Holtzoff disqualify himself from the trial on the ground that he was prejudiced in the case.

Eisler pointed to the fact that Holtzoff was a "close personal friend" of J. Edgar Hoover and had acted as legal adviser to the FBI for many years.

The affidavit also made the charge that Holtzoff had retained this position at the time FBI began its action against Eisler.

Judge Holtzoff denied the defense motion that he disqualify himself.

REFUSES DELAY

He also denied a motion asking for a postponement on the ground that one of the most important legal points in the case is in dispute, and that the issue is now pending before a U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

This point relates to the definition of "willful" refusal to testify, the charge against Eisler. A postponement in a contempt case against fascist leader Joseph Kamp brought by another House committee was recently granted pending a decision on that point.

Adjournment set

WASHINGTON, June 10 (UP) — House Speaker Joseph W. Martin Jr. confirmed today that Congress will quit next month with the understanding that it may be called back at any time.

Lose first round Gerhart Eisler (left) and one of his defense attorneys, Mrs. Carol King.

State vets parley demands housing

Battle due today on anti-labor laws; employment lag noted

Special to The Daily People's World

SANTA CRUZ, June 10 — The younger veterans made themselves heard loud and strong this morning at the annual state encampment of the Veterans of Foreign Wars with the result that a fighting resolution on housing was unanimously adopted. The resolution presented by the Boyle Heights post of Los Angeles called for:

- Maintaining of rent control, and the immediate adoption of stand-by state rent legislation should Congress cripple rent controls.
- A $100,000,000 revolving fund in California for the purpose of constructing low-cost rental homes for veterans.
- Adoption of the Taft-Ellender long-range housing bill.

A few minutes earlier two resolutions, separately introduced, calling for continuation of rent control and institution of a long-range housing program were objected to on the floor and sent back for recommendation tomorrow.

But the outcry from the younger veterans evidently showed the real estate lobbyists their objections would not be sustained. They allowed the Boyle Heights resolution to pass unchallenged.

However, the same reception was not accorded a resolution introduced by the Howard C. Sperry post, San Francisco, which opposed all pending resolutions on labor unions.

Although this resolution opposing state or national measures which in any way "deny, restrict, hamper or interfere" with unions was unanimously passed by the resolutions committee, it was objected to on the floor.

This presages a fight on Wednesday morning—the concluding day of the encampment. A sharp clash on the resolution had previously taken place in the resolutions committee when Senator Nelson S. Dilworth defeated two of his measures S.B. 158 and 161, were anti-labor.

Earlier in the morning Herbert K. Schwerdtfeger, assistant veterans' employment representative, warned of growing unemployment among veterans in California. At the end of May, he said, more than 150,000 jobless GIs were registered with the California Employment Service.

Hungary to seize big banks

BUDAPEST, June 10 (UP) — Premier Lajos Dinnyes today announced the Hungarian Government would nationalize the country's large banks, but said his new cabinet favored private ownership of property and would welcome foreign loans "on reasonable terms."

Dinnyes addressed the Hungarian National Assembly for the first time since he succeeded Ferenc Nagy.

"We want the closest collaboration with neighboring countries, with the United States and Great Britain and — first — with the Soviet Union which has [illegible] friendly gestures to [illegible] toward us," he said. [illegible] "The new government, he added, will maintain the country's sovereignty "and build it further."

TO TAX FORTUNES

Dinnyes told Parliament that the Government intended to nationalize big banks before the completion of the three-year reconstruction plan which starts August 1. This involves nationalization of the country's four largest banks, controlling more than 60 per cent of the country's heavy industry.

The three-year plan to which he referred, calls for restoring the living standards of 1938.

Dinnyes announced that "fortunes" in excess of 20,000 forints —$1000—would be taxed heavily.

He said the Government plans to resume transfer of German-attack people from Hungary, moving them into the Soviet occupation zone "because the American zone has been closed."

Dinnyes denied there had been a coup d'etat in connection with the resignation of Premier Nagy and pointed out that most members of the former cabinet remained in office.

PROSECUTION GROUNDS

Evidence produced at the first trial of conspirators against the Government involved Nagy and former Assembly President Pala Vargya, he said, but the implication could not be proved.

When the reported confession of Bela Kovacs, former general secretary of the Smallholders party of which both Nagy and Dinnyes are members, was given the government by the Russians, Nagy was asked to report from his vacation in Switzerland. Dinnyes said. Nagy refused, he added.

"People cannot be judged according to what party they belong to," he commented.

AFL mobilizes for full support of Key workers

OAKLAND, June 10 — As a tie-up of all East Bay and transbay Key System lines at midnight appeared certain, a special emergency meeting of all Alameda county AFL officials was set for tonight to ready full support behind the 2600 AFL operators and maintenance men.

Last night the Alameda County CIO Council voted unanimously to throw its complete resources behind the demands of the AFL Carmen and Maintenance men.

In the meantime, a last-minute conference of Key System, union and East Bay city officials convened at 1:30 p. m. at Key System headquarters here, called by the U. S. Conciliation Service. The meeting was still in session when The Daily People's World went to press.

CONFESSION!

The U.S. State Department claims "it is unable to get copies of the confession of Bela Kovacs, former secretary general of the Smallholders party, implicating former Nagy, former premier of Hungary, in a plot to overthrow the Hungarian government. The Daily People's World today carries the full text of Kovacs' confession, see page 2.

Richmond mayor proclaims veto day

Council heeds labor plea

RICHMOND, June 10 — On request of AFL, CIO and Railroad Brotherhood unions, Mayor A. B. Hinkley today proclaimed Wednesday, June 11, as "anti-Taft-Hartley labor bill day."

"The city council calls upon the citizens of our community to express their opposition to the bill, which takes away the rights of trade unions," the mayor's proclamation said.

"Citizens are requested to urge the President to veto the Taft-Hartley bill on this day, and in the event that the President vetoes the bill, that Congress override the veto.

"The city council approves of all our labor unions and compliments them on the fine work done in the city of Richmond during the War, and is hopeful that the unions can be certain themselves as to play a great part in the peace."

COUNCIL VOTES

The mayor acted after a spirited session of the city council unanimously concurred last night in a proposal of labor spokesmen that Wednesday be set aside as "veto day," and that the council memorialize the President, the Senators from California and the Congressmen from this district to fight for a veto of the Taft-Hartley bill.

Upward of 150 trade unionists and other interested citizens jammed the council chambers and cheered spokesmen who urged the council to act against the Taft-Hartley bill.

The spokesmen, expressive of the unity in labor's ranks on the issue were Hugh Cordell, president, Contra Costa AFL Central Labor Council; Ray Sturtevant, secretary, Contra Costa CIO Council; W. W. Smith, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen Lodge 812, and Bert Coffey, Democratic county central committee.

OTHERS WAIT

Some half-dozen other representatives of organizations were on hand to speak, but before they had an opportunity, the council unanimously adopted the proposals of the labor delegation.

Waiting to speak were spokesmen for CIO Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers Local 256, CIO Oil Workers Local 561, CIO United Auto Workers Local 360, Progressive Citizens of America, and National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Plea in Berkeley

BERKELEY, June 10 — A delegation of 25 labor and veteran spokesmen appeared before the Berkeley city council this morning urging the council to request President Truman to veto the Taft-Hartley bill.

Despite pleas from CIO, AFL and American Veterans Committee representatives the council refused to take action on the grounds that national legislation is outside its scope.

TAFT BILL FOE REELECTED BY HUGE MAJORITY

MINNEAPOLIS, June 10 — Mayor Hubert H. Humphrey, who has been speaking for defeat of the Taft-Hartley slave labor bill, was reelected yesterday by a vote of more than 5 to 1, complete unofficial returns showed today.

The mayor spoke against the Taft-Hartley bill on an AFL broadcast June 3.

Action in East Bay and San Francisco

Longshoremen rush wires to White House

Today the day for protest in Alameda

SAN FRANCISCO, June 10 — CIO Longshoremen's Local 10 said today that 115 gangs—about 2500 men—have sent telegrams to President Truman urging a veto of the Taft-Hartley slave labor bill.

Ray Irvine, publicity director for the local, said telegrams are being sent, one from each gang, at a rate of about 15 a day.

The campaign came as the result of action by a membership meeting May 29, when the local set up a three-man committee to work full time, visiting docks and ships and asking the men to wire.

Every man signing a telegram distributed 15 cards or more to pay the cost, Irvine said. On the committee were Eric Nelson, Harry Maxwey and Alfred Cancert.

PUBLIC HEARING

The resolution initiating the drive pointed out that "the fight to secure a contract on June 15 cannot be a parallel from the fight to secure a veto of the Taft-Hartley bill."

The county, state and national affairs committee of the board of supervisors will hold a public hearing at 1 p. m. Friday on a petition of the Veterans of Foreign Wars for action against the slave labor bill. The hearing will be held in the supervisors' chambers.

Jack Olsen, who will be chief spokesman for the VFW, asked today that labor organizations support the request with large delegations before the committee.

Jack Parkman, secretary of the Joint Committee Against Anti-Labor Legislation, composed of AFL, CIO and Railroad Brotherhood unions, said his organization will send "quite a few" representatives.

Leif Dahl, administrative assistant of the San Francisco CIO Council, made a similar pledge. The AFL Labor Council voted last Friday night to ask the supervisors to act, but if is not sure how if representatives will appear at the hearing.

PHONE TRUMAN

The supervisors' committee headed by Supervisor Martin Lewis will be acting on a request from Edward E. Rosie, commander of the VFW county council.

About 50 members of CIO Warehousemen's Local 6 in the H. S. Crocker Co. warehouse took up a collection today and telephoned an appeal to the White House in Washington.

Their spokesman, Phil Golden, said he talked with a Miss Green, apparently one of President Truman's secretaries.

OAKLAND, June 10 — "Veto Day" in Alameda county Wednesday will be highlighted by an intensive drive to obtain wires and letters to President Truman and California Congressmen demanding a veto of the Taft-Hartley bill and the upholding of such a veto, the joint labor committee announced today.

Sent radio glass to the community will be broadcast intermittently during the day, culminating in a 15-minute radio program not yet unscheduled.

AFL ACTS

Tables will be set up at busy intersections in downtown Oakland.

To launch a last-minute letter-writing and wire campaign to deluge Washington, all AFL business agents were instructed at last night's AFL Central Labor Council meeting to delete this week's dues from the job of recording into every East Bay shop.

Several plant gate meetings are scheduled for tomorrow at Berkeley and Emeryville shops.

The joint shop stewards committee at the Alameda United Engineering Shipyards, representing 2400 AFL and CIO workers sent a lengthy wire to President Truman today demanding he send a sharply worded veto message to Congress.

COMMUNIST APPEARS

At the noon meeting of the Oakland City Council, Wesley Bodkin, Communist trade union secretary, told the councilmen they are obligated in view a demand for a veto to President Truman, pointing out how all citizens of Oakland are threatened by the passage of such legislation which he termed a forerunner of fascism.

"If the council has any doubts about the will of the people of Oakland in regard to this matter, there is representatives will appear at the hearing. May 13 when, led by organized labor, the voters elected four new city councilmen."

He told them of having seen in Germany city officials emerge from Nazi concentration camps where they had been imprisoned for the crime of serving on democratic governments, a warning to Oakland's city officials.

An attempt on the part of Mayor Herbert L. Beach to gag Bodkin was defeated when Councilman Frank R. Shattuck pointed out the Mayor had no legal right to keep Bodkin from speaking.

CIO chief sees dire effects

WASHINGTON, June 10 (UP) — CIO President Phil Murray tonight called the Taft-Hartley labor bill "the keynote to legislate a new depression" and asked President Truman to use all his power, including a veto, to prevent the bill from becoming law.

In a letter to Mr. Truman, Murray told the President that such legislation would pave the way for "the widespread exploitation of civil and political rights . . . and engulf the nation in tragic consequences." The letter was accompanied by a 13,000-word analysis of the bill.

Murray's appeal went to the President on the first anniversary of Mr. Truman's veto of the Case bill. The CIO president said the Taft-Hartley bill is "immeasurably more repressive in every respect" than the Case measure.

LISTS OBJECTIONS

"There is a widespread disposition to accept this bill because of unexamined and unanalyzed assertions that it is a 'mild measure,'" Murray said. "There is no question that the provisions of the Taft-Hartley bill cannot survive the objections which the President offered on June 11 last year to the Case bill."

Murray listed 21 specific objections to the Taft-Hartley bill. They included: (1) the failure of the federal court injunctions; (2) "creation of a federal policy to guarantee that workers need not join a union;" (3) "revival of indiscriminate witch hunts by requiring that all officers of local and national unions file affidavits relating to their political beliefs" and (4) "prohibition of union contributions in connection with federal elections."

He said the bill was passed by Congress "determined to plunge industrial America into a bitter struggle over the existence and the future of trade unionism."

"Occurring at the present state of the world a massive governmental assault upon labor unions and an abandonment of collective bargaining such as projected by the Taft-Hartley bill, can only serve decisively to influence the future of our own political institutions and to betray the faith

(Continued on Page 3)

'Most dangerous'

TORONTO, June 10 — "The most dangerous men at large on this continent today are the crypto-Fascists," F. B. Jolliffe, Ontario leader of the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation, said today.

Chaplin asks Dennis trial delay

JOINS IN APPEAL TO ATTORNEY GENERAL

LOS ANGELES, June 10 — Charles Chaplin, actor, producer and director, today publicly asked Attorney General Tom Clark to postpone the contempt trials of Eugene Dennis, general secretary of the Communist party, and Leon Josephson, attorney.

Dennis and Josephson face trial in Washington for contempt of the Thomas-Rankin Un-American Committee, which they contend is unconstitutional.

Chaplin joined many noted Americans urging postponement so the defendants "may have proper time to prepare their case to avoid undue prejudice against them at a time when red-baiting hysteria is so violent."

The statement was released by William Heimer, executive director of the Civil Rights Congress division of the Mobilization for Democracy. He urged continued protest to Attorney General Clark against the "unprecedented haste" of the trials.

Others protesting include President Reuther Mehel, University of Wisconsin; Bishop Walter Mitchell of California, President Thomas Addis, Stanford University, and Rockwell Kent, artist.

Professor Mehel said he "personally disliked what Dennis and Josephson supposedly stand for, but the federal rush to bring them to trial so soon after indictment is because the federal government which must remain a rock in seas of hysteria and must take every precaution for a fair trial."

Two anti-labor bills tabled

ATTEMPT TO FORCE MEASURES OUT IS PENDING

Staff Photo by Wide Horizons Bureau

SACRAMENTO, June 10 — Faced with proof that it is not merely jurisdictional strikes, but the very existence of unions that employers are trying to outlaw in senate bills 1452 and 1493, the assembly industrial relations committee today reversed its action and tabled both bills.

A motion by Assemblyman Walter Hinton (R-Burbank) to take the bills away from the committee is pending and may be acted upon late today or tomorrow. Forty-one votes, which will be needed to pass it, Labor leaders say the vote will be close, with some chances they may be able to beat the motion.

Last week the committee amended the bills so as to eliminate prohibition of company unions and the banning of organizational strikes, thus making the bills simply a ban against the real jurisdictional strike.

The amended bills were before the committee today for final action. Gilford Rowland of the San Francisco Employers Council objected to the amendment and presented new ones to put the bills back to their original form as approved by the senate.

Thereupon, the California State Federation of Labor, which appears now has offered to accept the clearly defined ban on the real jurisdictional strike, denounced the proposed new amendments and the bills as amended last week, calling them "the most vicious in the entire pattern of anti-labor legislation developed this year."

Paul Schlipf, representing the California CIO Council, presented 7000 names on a petition against these and other anti-labor bills.

Committee member Edward Elliott (D-L.A.) asked Rowland if he would agree to a labor-employer conference "to work out a genuine bill against the real jurisdictional strike and nothing else." Rowland said "no." The committee then tabled the bills.

Exhibit-27

To Green: 'We disaffiliate'--Lewis

PEOPLE'S DAILY WORLD

LOS ANGELES EDITION 5¢

Vol. 10, No. 291 — SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1947 — [illegible] — Price Five Cents

D.A.'S SLEUTH LINKS FBI TO RAID ON DEMOCRATS

Miners sever tie with AFL

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (UP)—The United Mine Workers today pulled out of the American Federation of Labor.

John L. Lewis, UMW president, wrote AFL President William Green a note scrawled on a half sheet of copy paper in blue crayon. It said:

"We disaffiliate."

The "disaffiliation" was the outgrowth of the bitter fight between Lewis and the AFL executive council before the AFL convention last October in San Francisco.

This is the second time Lewis has broken with AFL leadership.

The AFL convention overwhelmingly rebuffed Lewis and upheld its executive council on the question of whether officers of the AFL should sign non-Communist affidavits required by the Taft-Hartley law.

SHORT MESSAGE

The text of Lewis' note was read to reporters in the office of K. C. Adams, editor of The Miners Journal. He held it up for reporters to see. Scrawled in blue crayon in Lewis' handwriting were these words:

"Green,

"We disaffiliate.

"Lewis."

The disaffiliation was voted unanimously by the UMW executive board, which also elected Secretary-Treasurer Thomas Kennedy, Hazelton, Pa., to be vice president and selected John Owens, Cambridge, Ohio, to succeed Kennedy.

SUCCEEDS O'LEARY

Kennedy, 60, succeeds the late John O'Leary, who died in San Francisco this fall shortly after the AFL convention. Kennedy is a former Democratic lieutenant governor of Pennsylvania. He has been secretary-treasurer of the UMW since he replaced William Green after the latter's election to the AFL presidency in 1924.

Owens has served as president of the Ohio district of the UMW since 1928. He was a special representative of Lewis in that same period in important wage negotiations [illegible].

"The election of Mr. Kennedy assures the union that a seasoned gentleman will be available in case anything should happen to Mr. Lewis, who is 68, in the near future as many reporters and radio columnists have been predicting," Adams told the newsmen.

Adams said the disaffiliation was because of disagreement with the AFL over its attitude toward the Taft-Hartley law.

"There is no reason why the UMW should sacrifice itself to go along with an umbrella of the labor movement that merely protects political [illegible] of those who are afraid to fight," Adams said.

Soviet proposal to ban lynchings rejected by UN

GENEVA, Dec. 12 (UP)—The United Nations Commission on Human Rights today rejected a Soviet proposal to make racial and religious discrimination and propaganda inciting "national hatred" crimes punishable by law.

The proposal was defeated 10 to 4 with China, Egypt and the Philippines abstaining. Voting for it with the USSR were Yugoslavia, Byelo-Russia and the Ukraine. The United States, United Kingdom and France were among the countries voting against it.

In presenting the proposal, Soviet Delegate A. E. Bogomolov said that only by declaring racial discrimination a crime "will we be able to end such acts as lynching of Negroes."

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, United States delegate, objected that the Soviet proposal implied a legal obligation which would bring "even a slight infringement by an individual under criminal law."

Italy tieup ends; gain indicated

Daily People's World Foreign Department

The two-day old general strike in Rome which was marked by extreme police violence, came to an end last night.

Press agencies this afternoon had not yet reported terms of the settlement. But a certain measure of success for the workers was indicated in a United Press report quoting a labor spokesman as saying that the government "had not met ALL the conditions presented by the union."

The workers demanded a special Christmas bonus for the unemployed and the appropriation of $17 billion for public works projects to provide employment.

They also demanded punishment of government and police officials who were responsible for an attack against a workers' demonstration and the killing of a young worker.

Police today attacked Communist deputies in the Constituent Assembly as they rushed out into the street to aid a mutilated war veteran who was being beaten by police.

Several of the deputies were badly beaten. Communist Leader Palmiro Togliatti and Socialist Leader Pietro Nenni entered strong protests against the police action.

They, together with other deputies, charged that police had fired on strikers at Albano.

Interior Minister Mario Scelba, in charge of the police, said that the police would "support all strike breaking activity."

But he added that his ministry cannot be held responsible for "the excesses of police in carrying out their orders."

Nenni and Communist Deputy Cesare Massimin, secretary of the Chamber of Labor, later denied Scelba's charges that the strike was a purely political measure, and rejected his claims that a political party was directing union activity.

Plane crash blamed on power failure

WESTOVER FIELD, Mass., Dec. 12 (UP)—A "power failure" was believed today to have caused the crash of a C-54 transport near Goose Bay, Labrador, killing 23 persons.

An air force officer who arrived here from the crash scene said Lt. Col. Harry J. Bullis, Portland, Mich., one of the survivors, told him "a terrific vibration shook the whole plane" a few moments before it stalled and nosed over into the ground.

Forced closing

MILAN, Dec. 12 (UP)—The Milan stock exchange was forced to close at noon today when demonstrators invaded the floor, protesting against speculation.

Parent protests prevent closing of nursery school

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 12—Parents of 45 youngsters in the Hoover Street nursery school were victors today in a fight to force the board of education to keep the school open.

The parents turned out en masse last night at a board of education meeting to protest the board's decision Jan. 16 to close the school, at Ninth and Hoover, on grounds the building was a fire hazard.

They said fire officials had assured them only a few minor regulations must be complied with in order to make the school perfectly safe.

They also pointed out their children might not be admitted to other, overcrowded nursery schools, and the possibility of their being poorly supervised at home while parents worked presented an even greater fire hazard.

The board voted to delay the school's closing until after a conference with the fire department and more thorough investigation by the board's building committee.

Pauley confesses million dollar deals

(See editorial on Page 6)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (UP)—Edwin W. Pauley, millionaire special assistant to the Secretary of Army, admitted to a Senate committee today that he had speculated heavily in commodities, but he challenged Congressmen to clear their own skirts before accusing anyone of "gambling" in foods.

The 44 year old former Democratic national treasurer spent a rough two and one-half hours telling the predominantly Republican Senate Appropriations Committee that his market operations were an entirely legal, private affair and had no connection with his government job.

Pauley testified freely that he held close to $1,000,000 worth of grains and commodity futures when he accepted the Army post last Sept. 3, but that subsequently he unloaded most of them at a big sacrifice of profits in accordance with an agreement with his chief, Army Secretary Kenneth C. Royall.

Under questioning, he said he made a sizeable profit on his holdings and could have made $100,000 more if he had held on to them.

Pauley's temper was not improved by the recollection of his last appearance before a Senate committee in 1946 when he lost an appointment as Undersecretary of the Navy because of his big California oil holdings.

MORE CHARGES

Committee Chairman Styles Bridges (R-N. H.) started out by charging that prominent persons close to the administration had been "sticking knives in the hearts of hungry peoples" while posing as "great humanitarians."

He said the names would "shock the nation" if they were revealed, whereupon Sen. Homer Ferguson (R-Mich.) reported that the administration had refused a committee request for the names of big commodity speculators.

Pauley then pointed to his own testimony that he had disposed of most of his commodity holdings since reentering government service. He acknowledged that he bought 50,000 bushels of wheat futures after Sept. 3, but insisted he did so only to give a bonus to his civilian office employes.

Anyway, he asserted, "my little market transactions were peanuts."

PAULEY PLEADS

Pauley opened his testimony by reading a prepared memorandum amplifying the public statement he issued last night.

"Let us not be deluded by the pretense that trading in commodities is the cause of the price situation, even though loose charges to that effect have been tossed about by some political parties and candidates," he said.

Ferguson pounced on that statement. He reminded Pauley sharply that President Truman only in October denounced commodity speculators as "gamblers" who were forcing food prices to inflationary heights.

He demanded to know if Pauley was contradicting the President.

"I'm for Mr. Truman," Pauley insisted. "He's a great man, and I agree with him."

The be-spectacled oil man said he was pretty sure Mr. Truman wasn't talking about him because he had no reason to suppose the President knew anything about his market operations.

He said his "peanut" holdings of various commodities on Sept. 3 consisted of 300,000 bushels of corn, 300,000 bushels of oats, 300,000 pounds of cottonseed oil, 500,000 pounds of lard and 41 hides contracts.

Edwin W. Pauley (right), oil man and boss of the California Democratic party, shown the last time his financial manipulations were the subject of congressional scrutiny. Then it was oil. Now, it's food. With him in the photo is former Senator David I. Walsh also a Democrat.

Outlook for Wallace

Aide hints N. Y. may put his name on ballot in '48

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 12—Henry A. Wallace may get the presidential nomination of the American Labor party in New York—whether he wins or loses at the Democratic national convention.

This hint was thrown into the political pot today by Harold Young, Dallas lawyer and Wallace's principal adviser.

Young is making a tour of the West on a fact-finding mission for Wallace. He will return to Washington after visiting Portland and Coos Bay in Oregon.

ADVISER HEDGES

The ALP nomination would assure Wallace of a place on the ballot in the nation's biggest state if he runs as a third party candidate.

But Young shed little light on Wallace's plans in '48, beyond stating that he found "lots of Wallace sentiment."

He said he would report to Wallace "on whether he ought to be a candidate in '48."

"Whose candidate?" he was asked.

"I'm a Democrat myself," he replied.

Young has spent much of his time in California conferring with Democratic leaders, such as James Roosevelt, chairman of the party's state committee.

'MUCH TALK'

He said, however, that he had heard "much third party talk."

Asked if Wallace supporters are behind the petition drive of the Independent Progressive Party of California to get on the ballot, he said that "some are," but that there was no official connection with Wallace.

The former Vice President, he said, has made no official statement of endorsement to either the Democrats for Wallace or to third party groups.

UAW Local 76 endorses IPP petition drive

OAKLAND, Dec. 12 — The 3000-member CIO United Auto Workers Local 76 announced today it had endorsed the petition campaign to qualify the Independent Progressive party.

With only two dissenting votes the powerful CIO union voted last night to give full support to the IPP.

At the same time it passed a one dollar voluntary assessment for the CIO Political Action Committee with a recommendation that an additional dollar assessment be taken up at the local January meeting.

PICASSO HITS U. S. ACTION AGAINST EISLER

PARIS, Dec. 12 (UP)—The Communist newspaper Humanite reported today that painter Pablo Picasso, at the request of Charles Chaplin, had filed a petition at the American Embassy protesting the deportation from the United States of Hanns Eisler.

It said the petition was signed by 25 well-known French artists, including Henri Matisse, Jean Cocteau and Louis Jouvet.

Arizona strikers seek aid

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 12—"Although the strike is going strong and not one worker has gone back to the sheds money is desperately needed for food."

This was the message brought here today by Ray Markowsky, assistant to the regional director of the CIO Food, Tobacco & Agricultural Workers, which has 2000 men and women on strike for their jobs at Phoenix, Ariz.

DETERMINED FIGHTERS

Markowsky, former president of the San Diego CIO Council, is accompanied by James Patton, agricultural worker for the past 12 years.

Last Wednesday's "unanimous, resounding" rejection of Gov. Sidney P. Osborn's offer of return to work with job priority [illegible] was pointed to by Markowsky as proof of the continued strength of the strike.

"These workers are willing to fight this battle until doomsday. They'll fight it to Yuma, Salinas and Imperial valley if necessary. They'll stay out as long as necessary to win back their seniority and their jobs.

HELP NEEDED

"But they need money. They need money for food. They're harder hit because as agricultural workers they have to keep on the move and don't have the credit established by most workers who live permanently in one place."

The FTA representatives said money should be sent to Ann Thomas, financial secretary, Local 78, Food, Tobacco & Agricultural Workers, Salt River Valley Area, 2130 Buckeye rd., Phoenix, Ariz.

The two conferred with CIO officials in an effort to obtain aid for the emergency.

Markowsky said they desired to appear before local unions of any affiliation, executive boards or any civic and fraternal organization of any kind. They can be reached at Room 202, CIO bldg., 5851 Avalon blvd.; phone ADams 1-8221.

FTA tells strike story to inquirers

Special to The Daily People's World

PHOENIX, Dec. 12—Representatives of 2000 striking CIO lettuce packing shed workers told their story today to a "fact-finding" committee named by Gov. Sidney Osborn.

The committee consists of Walter Bimson, president of the Valley National Bank; A. F. Wilkerson, president of the AFL State Federation of Labor, and Rev. Louis [illegible] of St. Mary's Catholic church.

Gov. Osborn said the committee is to "ascertain all pertinent facts, the area at present disagreement, and make recommendations to the parties for settlement of the issues."

Shippers and the union already have agreed to a wage increase of 10 percent, but there remains the issue of re-hiring strikers.

The union rejected a proposal of Gov. Osborn that the 500-600 scabs stay on their jobs with shippers to rehire strikers only as they see fit. The union insists that strikers be rehired in accordance with seniority.

FTA Regional Director Jack Montgomery appealed today for financial aid from other unions in the West.

Glendale police also implicated by investigator

(See editorial on Page 6)

By JACK YOUNG

Daily People's World Staff Writer

GLENDALE, Dec. 12—A district attorney's investigator today implicated three FBI agents and one Glendale policeman in the raid of 20 vigilantes on a Democratic club meeting in the home of Hugh Hardyman Nov. 14.

Linking of the FBI to the raid was exclusively reported by The Daily People's World. No other paper printed this fact.

Leonard Busse, of the district attorney's bureau of investigation, was placed on the stand in the court of Justice of the Peace Kenneth A. White as the trial went into its fifth day.

Over the vehement objection of the raiders' four attorneys, Busse testified as to a conversation he had with Herbert Brin, one of the defendants, on Nov. 2.

Busse said Brin gave him the following account:

Earlier afternoon of Nov. 14, M. C. Burkheimer, a Republican, ousted as publisher of The Glendale News-Press after the raid, held a conversation with Stanley E. Lord, Americanization committee chairman of Glendale American Legion Post No. 127.

STORY ASSIGNMENT

Lord and Burkheimer said they had completed six or seven months of "smelling out" subversive elements.

Burkheimer assigned Brin to cover the story. They assembled at the American Legion clubhouse, where Lord gave Legion caps to those of the 20 who were not Legionnaires. Brin said he refused to wear a cap.

Brin was one of five men who went to the Hardyman home in Lord's car. The fifth man was an unidentified Glendale policeman, who said, "Leave it to a bunch of vets to do a thing right."

Before leaving the clubhouse, Legionnaires wrapped their hands with tape and put on gloves.

One had a large pocketknife, and said, "This will give me a lot more weight."

FIVE CAR PARTY

On the way to the Hardyman home, Lord said that "two FBI men and one woman" would be in the audience, and would be hard to identify if a fight started.

Lord also said Hardyman was a "registered Communist."

Five cars went to the Hardyman home, where subsequent events, including the reading of a dispersal edict and the roughing up of Hardyman, occurred, as testified to earlier by witnesses.

Busse said Brin thought there was "something phoney" about the assignment as soon as he got to the clubhouse, but "was afraid to withdraw because if I did I would be taken care of."

After the reading of "the edict," Brin said he wanted to stay to get "full coverage," but Burkheimer ordered him to return to the Legion clubhouse with the rest of the raiders.

'NEXT TIME . . .'

At the clubhouse, Brin told Busse he overheard comment that "on the next one we won't carry flashlights but pick-handles, and do it up right."

In conclusion, Busse said Brin told him that "in all my experience as a newspaper man I've never had such an assignment and been put on such a spot."

Brin also insisted that he be called as a witness and that he would tell the truth, Busse said.

Before these sensational disclosures, there was a flare-up when Hardyman accused defense attorneys of a "world lie" in charging tampering with prosecution witnesses.

Yesterday afternoon the defense made headlines in the commercial press by charging that a Mrs. Phyllis Dyer had been signalling from the audience to Hardyman and other witnesses.

On the stand today the usually mild-mannered Hardyman declared vehemently: "I resent that sordid lie and slur on an innocent woman."

Justice of the Peace Kenneth A. White, a Republican, immediately asserted there would be no speeches. Defense Attorney Allen Daily moved that the answer be stricken. Judge White upheld the motion.

Earlier, attorneys Edward Mosk and Jack Tenner, counsel for the Progressive Citizens of America, moved for quashing subpenas the vigilantes attorneys have had served on seven Glendale PCA members.

The subpenas also call for all PCA minutes, membership lists and financial statements.

Those served are Max Perkin, Eleanor Perkin, Dorothy [illegible]

(Continued on Page 11)

State guard maps armory program

SACRAMENTO, Dec. 12 (UP)—The California National Guard hopes eventually to build 25 million dollars worth of armories throughout the state but will not begin until the civilian housing shortage eases up, Adjutant Gen. Curtis D. O'Sullivan said today.

The general said the first plates the erection of armories in 86 communities at a total cost of $13,500,000.

State denies 'stalemate' in wire-tapping inquiry

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 12—Chief Investigator Walter Lentz of the state's attorney's office today denied that the investigation of the elaborate installation of sound equipment and setup for wire-tapping of the State building had reached a stalemate.

"It is still under way," he said. "Investigators from our office and the district attorney's are still working on it. We're taking statements from everyone involved."

He would not say, however, that he knows, or that he doesn't know, who hired the sound expert to make the installation which admittedly could have supplied a tap to any line in the building.

What about the grand jury his expert had been about to have summoned a couple of weeks ago? he was asked. Lentz said it still would be summoned — that is, it would be a matter "for the district attorney."

In the office of State Sen. Jack Tenney, his comely wife who doubles as his secretary said that no further hearings were contemplated in investigation of the wiretap by his un-American activities committee.

Exhibit-28

Shea workers give FTA another win over the Teamsters

Special to the Daily People's World

SALINAS, Oct. 3—Lettuce packing shed workers in the Salinas-Watsonville-Hollister area have voted 1636 to 1392 to continue to be represented by the CIO Food, Tobacco & Agricultural Workers.

This was the jubilant announcement today from the headquarters of FTA Local 78 following a week of National Labor Relations Board balloting in more than 50 sheds in this rich lettuce producing area.

The election, held as a result of a raiding operation by the AFL Teamsters headed by a group of expelled CIO members, required the workers to vote "yes" or "no" on the question of whether they wished to be represented by the Teamsters.

FTA NOT ON BALLOT

FTA-CIO did not appear on the ballot because the union has refused to subject itself to the Taft-Hartley Law.

The vote was 1658 "no" and 1392 "yes." It's the second such election won by FTA in recent weeks. A similar victory was won at Fruitvale Canning Co. in Oakland a month ago.

FTA-CIO officials were quick to point out however, that just winning the election doesn't mean the struggle is over. Employers issued a notice of contract termination Friday, and Teamsters issued a leaflet saying they were "not through" and urging workers not to pay dues to the CIO. The Teamsters, despite the vote, have also asked employers for negotiations.

REORGANIZATION ON

FTA meanwhile is moving ahead with plans for complete reorganization of Local 78, positions of which have been in turmoil for months as a result of Teamster raids led by Holman Day, former president of the Salinas-Watsonville-Hollister division of Local 78. He has since been expelled from the union, along with other leaders of his faction.

One Teamster tactic backfired during the election campaign. FTA leaders say. The Teamsters issued a leaflet indicating Local 78 had endorsed Wallace.

John Gregory, chairman of the Independent Progressive party in Watsonville, said, "This leaflet has done more good for Wallace in Monterey and Santa Cruz counties than anything that has happened."

End terror, post cards tell Bowron

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 3—The Los Angeles CIO Council has opened a post card bombardment on Mayor Fletcher Bowron urging an end to police brutality and terrorism, particularly in the Negro and Mexican-American communities.

As part of the CIO campaign, the council distributed post cards addressed to Bowron which demand the recent slaying of Herman Burns, a Negro veteran, by *Los Angeles police officers.*

On the reverse side of the picture post cards was space for individual messages to Bowron to be signed by workers urging *"an end to the present reign of police terror."*

Many CIO members said they would remind the mayor, whose 16th year in office is being celebrated with great fanfare in the city's press, that when he took *office he pledged to end the* police terrorism of the Shaw regime.

The post cards are available to CIO unions and community organizations at a rate of $7.50 *per thousand. Orders will be* filled by the Los Angeles CIO council, 5431 Avalon Blvd., Los Angeles 3, Telephone Adams 2-9221.

Marshall visits battlefields of World War 1

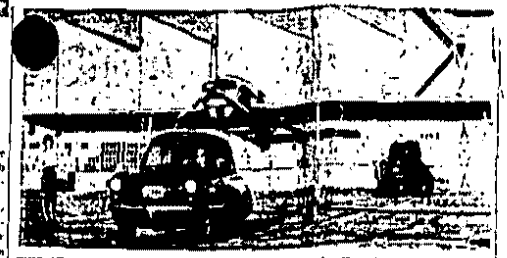
PARIS, Oct. 3 (UP) — U. S. Secretary of State George C. Marshall spent the weekend touring the North French battlefields where he fought in World War I.

Marshall, accompanied by Mrs. Marshall, drove to Nancy last night. This afternoon he visited the battlefields at Thiaucourt and Gendrecourt in the St. Mihiel *sector, where he saw action* against the Germans in 1917-1918.

Marshall was a captain when America entered the war. When the armistice was signed he was a full colonel and chief of staff of the First Army.

Roosevelt funeral

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Oct. 3 (UP) — Funeral services for Mrs. Edith Kermit Carow Roosevelt, widow of the late President Theodore Roosevelt, were held Saturday.



THIS NEW FANDANGO is the transportation hope in the shape of flying automobiles, to arrive in San Diego. You just back the plastic-bodied auto under the jacked-up wings (as above), hook up and press! You're airborne.

The jacks are built in for the conversion from ground to air operations. Cruising speed is 100 miles an hour by air and 47 on the ground, getting 45 miles to the gallon of gasoline. It dispenses of regular passenger automobiles are included, with fluid drive, low-pressure tires and four-wheel brakes.

'Murder Inc.' hoodlum provides scabs for strikebound vessels

Special to the Daily People's World

NEW YORK, Oct. 3—Gangster-controlled strike breakers are running longshore scabs for West Coast shipowners whose vessels are strikebound in this harbor.

Tony Anastasia, whose name figured in the investigation of Murder, Inc., reported "Jinks" *to unload the Hannibal Victory,* owned by the American-Hawaiian Steamship Co.

When the ship docked at the Lackawanna in Erie Basin, the regular gangs of the AFL *International Longshoremen's Association* respected the picket lines of the West Coast seamen, the Marine Cooks & Stewards and the Marine Firemen.

Anastasia and his boys were *then summoned to crash the* lines. Though they managed to get the ship started by means of power borrowed from tug boats, the "scabs" were not too efficient. The Hannibal has moored *to pier Newark, N. J.* where "King" Joe Ryan of the ILA protected longshoremen.

Another American-Hawaiian ship, the Drury, is also being loaded with strike-breakers. The *Lawrence Victory,* owned by American President Lines, is another.

But more than 30 other West Coast ships are down cold in the harbor, their picket lines respected by AFL rank-and-file longshoremen.

AFL LOCAL ASKS MEMBERS

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 3—AFL Miscellaneous Employees Local 110 (railways) send out a call to members today to contribute canned food to striking maritime workers.

The union has already donated $200 to the strikers' soup kitchens.

The special Volunteer Committee to Collect Food for Maritime Workers set up a barrel in the union hall for the food contributions.

A letter, asking for donations, is headed by the slogan "An injury to one is an injury to all."

"If they (maritime workers) lose this fight, not only would waterfront unions be smashed, but it would weaken every other union, including our own," said the letter signed by Amos McDade, committee chairman.

Gala opening set for new Jewish center

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 3—A gala opening of the Jewish People's Fraternal Order children's school and cultural community center is scheduled for 3 p. m. Sunday, Oct. 17, it was announced today by building Lodge 252 of City Terrace.

The $40,000 structure at 3675 City Terrace dr., was described by Center Committee President Charles Schwartz as having:

"Classrooms for 100 children, a kindergarten with playground, an auditorium with a stage for affairs and talkies and a specially constructed basement for a youth center, kitchen and meeting rooms."

The center was built with the assistance of the city committee, neighborhood lodges and Emma Lazarus chapters of the International Workers Order.

Crash victims named

ANCHORAGE, Alaska, Oct. 3 (UP)—The Alaska Air Command today released the names of three persons killed and eight others injured in a B-29 crash at Shemya Island Monday night.

Only one Californian was among the casualties. He was Sgt. Albert P. Stoges, Lomita, Calif., who was injured.

'Blood for Israel' appeal sent out by Rabbi Magnin

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 3—An appeal to the Jewish community to start "the Jewish New Year by donating at the 'Blood for Israel' headquarters at 801 S. Normandy was voiced today by Rabbi Edgar F. Magnin, chairman of the Board of Rabbis of Southern California.

He called upon the entire community, Jewish and non-Jewish to visit the blood center during its regular hours, 8:30 p. m. on Mondays through Thursdays and from 9:30 a. m. to 6:30 p. m. on Fridays and Sundays.

"With the new year, Israel enters the most critical period in its history," Rabbi Magnin said. "Whatever the future holds for her, whether peace or war, she needs our aid now to help build a prosperous and democratic new Jewish state in Palestine."

Milk firms charged with price fixing

CINCINNATI, Oct. 3 (UP)—Thirteen milk firms here have been indicted by a federal grand jury for conspiring to fix milk prices.

The indicted firms, the jury said, sell more than two-thirds of all milk distributed in the area. They are accused under the Sherman Anti-Trust Act of forcing uniform prices and business practices with the help of the Universal Milk Bottle Service. This service refused to furnish or return bottles to firms which failed to "toe the line" on prices and practices, the grand jury alleged.

The increases in the price of milk resulting from this conspiracy," Herbert A. Bergson of the Justice Department anti-trust division said, "have had the effect of reducing the consumption of milk in the Cincinnati area."

Milk was is sold here at the peak price in local history—23 cents a quart.

Texas farmers hit

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 (UP)—Texas vegetable and fruit growers have complained to the Interstate Commerce Commission that railroad freight rate schedules give an unfair advantage to producers in Arizona, California, and New Mexico.

New party opposes Initiatives 6, 15

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 3—The Independent Progressive party notified all unions and employer associations in the fishing industry today of its opposition to Initiative No. 6 and 15.

"The party said the proposed initiatives, dealing with the fish industry, are not based on scientific fact and would lead to an arbitrary division of this natural resource between "sportsmen and commercial fishermen."

The IPP stand followed a thorough analysis of the measures that "would wipe out the jobs of 40,000 men and women in the California fishing industry and pressure a fish scarcity which would increase the price of fish and other foods with which fish competes, particularly meat."

Filipino labor head refused entry to U. S.

MANILA, Oct. 3 (ALN)—Angel Hernandez, president of the Congress of Labor Organizations and city councillor of Manila, has been refused a visa by the American consulate here to enter and pass through the U. S.

Hernandez is CIO delegate to the forthcoming Paris meeting of the World Federation of Trade Unions. He was also authorized by the Manila city council to study labor problems in the U. S.

Quakes recorded

PASADENA, Oct. 3 (UP)—Two moderately strong earth shocks, 1400 miles in the southeast, probably in Mexico, were recorded today on the California Institute of Technology seismograph.

Suit asks housing jimcrow end

Special to the Daily People's World

NEW YORK, Oct. 3—Renewing the attack against residential segregation, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has joined with the American Jewish Congress and the American Civil Liberties Union in filing a brief asking the appellate division to reverse a lower court decision, which affirmed the right of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. to exclude Negroes from its semi-public Stuyvesant Town housing project in lower Manhattan.

The appeal involved two cases on behalf of three rejected Negro applicants, and the plaintiffs argued in their brief that this exemption was granted for 28 years on the improved value of the land. The total saved by this exemption will come to more than $60 million over the full period.

The brief concludes: "If the defendants' contention is sustained, there will be, thus, a Maginot line of the United Nations building, a gigantic undertaking in which racial segregation is not only openly avowed, but publicly subsidized and approved. It is undeniable, dangerous and, there off, illegal."

'Gate' jockey sued in Bolivian's death

OAKLAND, Oct. 3 (UP)—The Bolivian consulate is asking $98,000 damages for the traffic death of Frederick Rock Cortes, 23 year old son of a former Bolivian consul-general in San Francisco.

Attorneys for the consulate filed suit in superior court against Eugene White, racetrack jockey, who was driving the automobile that crashed into Cortes's motorcycle Sept. 27.

The suit was filed in behalf of Mendoza of Bolivia.

Fire loss $28,000

SACRAMENTO, Oct. 3 (UP)—Damage from a general alarm fire which destroyed four horse barns on the state fair grounds last night was estimated today at $28,000.

No argument here

This, in case your eyesight and memory are poor, is Esther Williams. The excuse for the picture is that she's been named "Miss Newspaper of 1948." The excuse for the title is that she's appeared lately (for obvious reasons) in more newspapers throughout the nation than any other sports or entertainment figure.

For a place to live

Unable to meet a real landlord, Mrs. Morris Kerwin, 24 year old Chicago widow, has offered to rent any room who will provide a home for her two children, Beverly and Carol, and her husband.

WILE WALLACE WAS IN L. A. . . .

Highlights and sidelights

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 3—That singing, cheering torchlight parade of Henry A. Wallace's Gilmore stadium meeting Saturday night moved the left shoulder to shoulder in front were the color guards—Negro and white—carrying the United States and California flags.

And then came hundreds of the Independent Progressive party's precinct patrols, floats and candidates riding in auto mobiles, while a band beat out marching rhythms.

Like giant fireflies darting over the library were the fourfoot illuminated placards with such slogans as "Red Meat Not Red Herring," "Jobs for Burns and Sakido," "Price Control Not Though Control."

There was generous applause for all, but perhaps the biggest *went to the Antigua de* Dallas.

"Here Comes the Antigua" read a banner carried before their section. Three girls in Mexican costume came next, followed by the slogan, "Wha Wallace," then more than 50 marchers in costume and Jose Chavez, IPP 21st district assembly candidate.

Judging by the applause, two of the most popular Congressional candidates were Judge Stanley Moffatt, of the 14th Congressional district, and Alfarmer William Esterman, from the "Fighting 20th."

Nisei for Wallace also impressed. "No More Hiroshimas" and "Citizenship for our Parents" were two of their slogans.

* * *

Stars and blimps

There were so many babies in arms that it cannot be said that she was the youngest, but certainly among the youngest was Stephenie Wetzstein, one year old last Thursday.

By early Friday, Nisei, 1108 S. Arizona sta was a studio carpeter until the Hollywood jockeys.

Stephenie was wide-awake and bright-eyed, completely quiet, for more than two and one-half hours, watching the stars and the blimp in the sky with *real interest.*

"She stayed awake until after Wallace began speaking," explained her mother.

"I guess she wanted to look at him. Almost at the end she dropped off."

Stephenie said nothing. She was asleep on her mother's shoulder, a bright shawl over her head and a pink bathrobe over her sweater to keep her warm.

WALLACE RAPS PRO-FRANCO MOVES BY U. S.

LOS ANGELES Oct. 3—Hurling at Wallace sharply interrupted the trend among leaders of the independent Progressive party's precinct patrols, floats and candidates riding in auto mobiles, while a band beat out marching rhythms.

At a press conference Friday, Wallace replied out for criticism by Sen. Tom Connally (D-Tex.), chairman of the Senate Foreign Affairs committee, who called on France to Madrid and then expressed the hope the United States would soon recognize the fascist regime in Spain.

Wallace saw in Connally's statement "an extension of fascist principles" in U. S. foreign policy and as indication of how the government is "creeping with respect to fascism."

A Kenny quip

Irrepressible Robert W. Kenny, chairman of Democrats for Wallace kidded the crowd as he introduced Wallace.

"Good evening, fellow suspects" said Kenny. "Because you're here, I know you'll be suspected of wanting to vote for Henry A. Wallace."

* * *

And when Wallace came on the field and talked to the speakers platform, the chorus started in on "Friendly Henry Wallace," while the audience went mad — in a Progressive way.

Wallace had to hold out his hands and motion the crowd to quiet, cutting the demonstration short because it was time for the radio broadcast to start.

* * *

Tomatoes, for what?

Three American Veterans Committee honor guards stopped a tall man entering the stadium's main gate. He was carrying a batch of tomatoes.

With the memory of Pittsburgh in their minds, the AVC guards were quite stern with him. Whereupon the tall man smiled and said:

"Where can I give these to the striking Hamline workers?"

* * *

Applause statistics

Wallace was applauded 31 times during the course of his speech. That, at least, was the count of one year old Johnny, son of The Daily People's World Virginia Gardner.

He another debate, four points from John Foster Dulles's plan for peace over-enthusiasm.

A highlight of the torchlight procession was when the stadium was partially ended by a float on which a dancer and an elephant twirled on a turntable. The turning was accomplished by an overhead stamped beneath the dancer's feet, starting.

Lost in East Hollywood and the chorus of 50 the title song, "It's the Same Old Merry-go-round."

More dollars

During Wallace's audience collection speech Lou Gordon made Gladstone's private police guard dollar bills, which when Gladstone asked for a "two of grass."

A regular city cop standing next to them behind the speakers' platform muttered:

"What the hell are you guys doing giving dough to the Reds?"

"Why don't you mind your own business?" returned one of the guards. They then added another to each of their original dollars.

New members gained

Young Progressives signed up 1112 new members at the rally, Lillian Inner, regional director, reported today.

A selling point was their float depicting young housewives answering and doing housework, chores and at the same time pleasing neighbors about election issues and ranking Wallace ballots out of mimeograph machines.

Young Progressives were cheered as they hoisted up the riders belonging in slots in contributions they gathered during William Dudbridge's collection pitch.

As one lad sprinted around the south head of the track, spectators commentated: "He looks better than the Olympic champion."

Even before the collection speech, two $100 pots were collected in a special selling section for youth.

* * *

In Hedley's Memory

Actor Charles Chaplin and Women for Wallace contributed $1000 and $3000 respectively.

Mr. and Mrs. Albe Blade gave $50 in memory of David Hedley, California Labor School regional director who died last week of a heart attack. Labor School students from the border added another $25.

More about Wallace tour

(Continued from Page 1)

Heights a predominantly Jewish community.

Here, too, a murmur of deep emotion rippled through the area when Wallace spoke of a fast ditch stand against American racism.

And loud and repeated cheers greeted his fighting of the Bergstein plan and his demand for full support to Israel.

Equally enthusiastic, although smaller, was a meeting of about 750 Mexican-Americans at the intersection of Brooklyn and Indiana avs. where Wallace laid a wreath at a memorial to the Mexican-American war dead.

MEETS UNIONISTS

From this meeting he dashed off to a delegated conference of the AFL and IAM Committee for Wallace, where about 200 trade unionists cheered his denunciation of the anti-labor policies of both the Truman Administration and the Republicans.

"If you vote for Dewey or Truman," he told the unionists, "you are choosing between the Chase National Bank and Dillon Read."

Earlier in the day, Wallace met with a group of Zionist leaders, including Samuel Dentch, president of the Southern Pacific Zionist region, to pledge full support for Israel.

And the night before he addressed a dinner of 400, mostly from the Hollywood colony, at Ciro's. Many celebrities refused to be intimidated by studio pressure and contributed generously to make a total collection at the $15.50-a-plate dinner of $23,000.

KENNY ON HAND

A cheering note for IPP leaders was the presence of former State Atty. Gen. Robert Kenny at the speakers' table at Ciro's as well as at the Gilmore Stadium meeting where he introduced Wallace.

Kenny, chairman of Democrats for Wallace, has thrown h' self actively into the campaign and is expected to figure largely in a drive to line up New Deal Democrats throughout the state for Wallace.

Indicating the decisive importance of the IPP in California politics was the emphasis Wallace placed throughout his visit to Los Angeles on the congressional elections.

Wallace cw cheers at Gilmore Stadium when he said he was happy that Progressive party *leaders in the 14th and* 19th congressional districts have decided to support Helen Gahagan Douglas and Chet Holifield and that Mel Mosly and Ellis E. Patterson are running on both old party nominations in the Democratic and IPP tickets in the 13th and 18th districts.

"As another example of unity, he pointed to the 8th congressional district where Democratic clubs are supporting IPP candidate Paul Taylor as the only opponent of reactionary Republican incumbent John E. (Jack) Anderson.

"This is the kind of progressive unity which can win seats in Congress, can start to build a progressive bloc of Congressmen we need so badly if we are to stop the onrush of reaction," he said.

TO THE LIBERALS

At the press conference Friday, Wallace posed the challenge of progressive unity to CIO and liberal leaders who have criticized the Progressive party for allegedly splitting the liberal vote.

Naming three districts in the Los Angeles area where IPP candidates are running against GOP incumbents who captured

WALLACE'S PROGRAM FOR PEACE

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 3—The 11-point program for peace presented by Henry A. Wallace at the Gilmore Stadium last night follows:

1—Eliminating from policy making power of all men who have a personal financial stake from policy decisions they help effect.

2—Take private profit out of the war industry business.

3—International agreement for armaments reduction, in order to strengthen confidence to peace and produce for human need and not for human destruction.

4—Stop the exporting of weapons by any nation to any other nation.

5—Remove restricted trade between nations, except in goods related to war.

6—Sacrifice the free exchange of scientific information and scientific material between nations.

7—Reestablish a vigorous form the United Nations Rehabilitation Administration or some other international agency for the impartial distribution of relief.

8—Put an end to the exploitation of colonial empires.

9—Reinforce in all possible ways the prestige and authority of the United Nations.

10—Remove occupation forces of all nations from Germany, Japan, Greece, Korea and other countries as soon as possible.

11—Announce a policy of refusing to use economic or financial pressure in order to which undue power in the internal affairs of other nations.

12—End the peacetime draft and plan for the establishment of universal military training.

13—Work for a United Nations rule prohibiting any nation from terrorizing or intimidating member states by naval demonstration, the massing of land forces, or establishment of bomber bases within easy range of the states. This rule should apply both to the United States and Russia.

14—End the harassing dominance of the military in American foreign policy, thus invoking the wise policy of Clemenceau who said war is too important a matter to be left to the generals.

Murder Inc. hoodlum provides scabs for strikebound vessels

New party opposes Initiatives 6, 15

Filipino labor head refused entry to U. S.

Quakes recorded

Texas farmers hit

Milk firms charged with price fixing

Gala opening set for new Jewish center

Crash victims named

Freedom Parade delayed by bigotry

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Oct. 3 (UP) — The Freedom Train's visit to this city called for a freedom parade. The cavalcade was ready to move through the streets when it developed that a float donated by Negro Republicans to show racial harmony was having trouble finding white volunteers to ride the float.

Finally the volunteers were found and the float moved on with its passengers — five Negro Republicans and five white Progressives.

Marshall visits battlefields of World War 1

Roosevelt funeral

2 Exhibit-29

PROSECUTOR SAYS U.S. IS BLOCKING WAR CRIMES TRIAL

By FRED EMERSON
Federated Press Correspondent

NEW YORK, Nov. 28 — The U. S. State Department was accused today of "hindering, delaying and obstructing" the prosecution of German Foreign Office officials, recently tried before the Nuremberg War Crimes Tribunal in Germany. A decision on the case is expected shortly.

A 21 year old ex-Army officer, John J. Posner, told Federated Press that State Department officials seriously hampered his efforts to unearth the mass of evidence needed to round out the case under the "aggressive war count" against Ernst von Weizsaecker, Hitler's secretary of state from 1938 to 1943; Gustav von Mayland, who held the position from 1943; until Nazi'ism's defeat, and four other top-flight diplomats.

As chief counsel assigned to prosecuting the diplomats under this count, Posner sought to do his job well, "to make out the best possible case against these men, two of whom were known as the black ghosts of Europe." They were the diplomats, the brains behind Hitler's political machine, the men who nurtured up countries on the political front before Nazi armed might struck.

Von Weizsaecker "was the Foreign Office" although Joachim von Ribbentrop held the title of foreign minister, Posner pointed out. (Von Ribbentrop was hanged after being found guilty of waging aggressive war by the Nuremberg Intl. War Crimes Tribunal in 1946.)

HJALMAR SCHACHT
... part of a precedent

Busy in Nuremberg, Posner asked State Department officials in Berlin to send him any documents that were the heart of the prosecution's case against the six Nazis. But the State Department failed to cooperate. One official tried to excuse the refusal to assist Posner by saying the State Department was planning a history of the period and needed the documents itself.

After months of futile attempts to get the documents, Posner went to Berlin himself and finally received permission to transfer two of his research assistants to Berlin to work on the project.

Explaining his determination to prosecute in the Raul, despite State Department obstruction, Posner pointed to von Weizsaecker's long record of duplicity and intrigue in Hitler's service. It was von Weizsaecker, he said, who in April 1941 encouraged the Japanese ambassador in Berlin to have his government attack the U. S. Eight months later came Pearl Harbor.

In the midst of preparing his evidence, Posner was visited by a man from Robert Murphy's office. Murphy was then and is now the State Department's political adviser to Gen. Lucius Clay. Posner said the attitude of Murphy's representative was "above me," because he wasn't continued "the Americans and say case against the Foreign Office boys." Apparently he remained unconvinced, since the State Department continued its policy of non-cooperation.

In addition to its great reluctance to hand over the Berlin documents, Posner remarked, the State Department also refused to "grant other essentials which I requested to implement my

ROBERT MURPHY
... not a visitor

case — namely photographs and [illegible] to show that I could [illegible] true to these documents [illegible]

As a result of [illegible] the prosecution of [illegible] a U. S. government official found [illegible] certain European countries [illegible] was hired to prosecute. Posner cited the [illegible] (and to grant him a visa to Poland.

After a year of tireless efforts Posner finally [illegible] enough evidence to start prosecuting his case in January 1948. [illegible] showed by letting the Nazis [illegible] the State Department. It [illegible] delays and delay.

Other circumstances which "gave the defendants [illegible]" Posner said, were the acquittals and light sentences handed out by the Nuremberg tribunals to the Krupp and Farben industrialists who aided the Hitler war machine.

When Hjalmar Schacht, Hitler's financial broom, was freed the Nazi's wartime economist, defense attorneys "audibly imported into their arguments before the tribunal the fact that other war criminals were getting an easy kind of justice," Posner pointed out.

Disturbed at his experience with the State Department, Posner wrote it cleared out "all brave and afraid of the career-priest and selfish-interest personnel. The State Department is our foreign department, but hindering the prosecution of some of Hitler's top henchmen didn't seem to be aiding the cause of peace."

California joins world rallies against Franco

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 28 —Rallies in California and throughout the world this week will mark the determination of free peoples to help the people of Spain overthrow the Fascist dictatorship of Francisco Franco.

Immediate purpose of these meetings will be to bar Franco from Marshall Plan funds. They will also protest plans to bring Franco Spain into the United Nations. And finally, all the meetings will emphasize the danger to the world of the continued existence of a dictatorship that has been called "the trigger of World War III."

Q. John Rogge, former assistant to the Attorney General, will fly to California to address a series of three meetings in San Francisco, Los Angeles and Long Beach. Rogge distinguished himself during the war as prosecutor of Nazi network members in the U. S.

Rogge's prosecution of the sedition ring exposed as Nazis links in the U. S. prominent public officials, 24 members of Congress, well-known industrialists, and editors of the Hearst chain and other papers. Rogge's report was suppressed by the Department of Justice, and he was dismissed from the department because of it.

ALVAH BESSIE

HOWARD DE SILVA

CALIFORNIA DATES

California meetings at which Rogge will speak include:

- San Francisco, Nov. 30, Palace Hotel. Other speakers include Egmont Sarfatti, former president Radio Writers Guild, and Sgt. Sam Abraham Lincoln Brigade veteran of the Spanish Civil War. Fred Thompson will act as chairman.
- Los Angeles, Dec. 1, Embassy Auditorium.
- Long Beach, Dec. 3. New Masonic Temple. Both the Long Beach and Los Angeles meetings will also hear Screen Writer Alvah Bessie, Actor Howard de Silva and Radio Commentator Averill Berman.

MEETINGS ABROAD

Abroad, "Free Spain" meetings are to be held throughout Italy — in Rome, Milan, Turin, Genoa, Bologna and Naples. England will hold at least 25 such meetings, according to Nan Green of the International Brigade Assn. In Caracas, Venezuela, four halls have been engaged for such rallies.

Paris will be the site of the meeting of international delegates. Countries of origin for those participating in the Paris parley include Argentina, Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, Puerto Rico, Venezuela, Tunisia, Switzerland, Panama, Hungary, Cuba, England and others.

Organizations to be represented in Paris will be the International Association of Democratic Lawyers, Women's International Democratic Federation, French Confederation of Trade Unions (CGT) and the World Federation of Democratic Youth.

Greek seamen target of new minister

ATHENS, Nov. 28 (ALN) — The first public statement made by M. Chryssoloras, new Greek Minister of Merchant Marine, was that he would be "merciless toward Communist seamen."

Unionized Greek seamen have been a government target for a long time. Many of their leaders have already been sentenced to death and executed.

PEOPLE'S WORLD SUB BLANK

590 Folsom St., San Francisco, 5
307 S. Hill St., Los Angeles, 13
614½ First Ave., Seattle, 4

DAILY SUBSCRIPTION RATES
☐ 3 months ..$2.00 ☐ 6 months ..$4.00
☐ 1 year $8.00
Amount Enclosed $

WEEKEND EDITION RATES
☐ 1 year .. $3.50 ☐ 6 months ..$2.00

NAME .....
(Please print)
ADDRESS .....
CITY ..... Zone..... State.....

China labor unites

WFTU prints constitution of long-banned federation

PARIS, Nov. 28. (ALN) — The first text of the constitution of the All-China Federation of Labor to reach the West has been printed in the current information bulletin of the World Federation of Trade Unions.

The ACFL, which comprises unions in both the Chiang Kai-shek dominated and Communist-led areas of China, reorganized last August after 20 years of suppression.

The aims of the ACFL, defined in the preamble, are "to unite the workers of the whole country; to protect their interests; to fight for the liberation of the Chinese working class and for the liberation of the Chinese people in alliance with all the oppressed people of the whole country; to safeguard world peace and democracy in alliance with the workers of the whole world."

OPEN TO ALL

Membership in the ACFL is open to all unions in China, craft or industrial, which subscribe to the constitution and wish to affiliate. Affiliation may be through regional councils, through nationwide unions or by local unions directly.

Affiliated unions are required to accept all manual and white collar workers within their jurisdiction who apply for membership. Union membership is voluntary. Affiliated unions may resign from the ACFL.

All members have the right to "discuss, suggest and criticize" all policies of the ACFL; to elect officers and hold office and to share ACFL-established welfare and educational facilities.

Affiliates have the duties of supporting the ACFL constitution, carrying out its decisions, reporting to the ACFL on the work of their organizations and paying affiliation fees. Majority decisions are binding on all. In carrying them out, lower-level bodies are directed by the superior bodies they elect.

SUPREME AUTHORITY

The All-China Labor Congress, convened every two years, is the supreme authority with power to amend the constitution. No Congress is legal without the participation of delegates representing half the total affiliated membership. Special sessions of the congress must be called if delegates representing one-third of the affiliated membership so request.

Between congresses, the executive committee is the supreme body and may interpret, but not change, the constitution. It meets every six months or on the request of one-third of its members. Between executive committee meetings, a standing committee that it elects directs the affairs of the organization, reporting on its work to the executive committee.

Officers of the organization are the chairman, vice chairman and general secretary. The organization has the following permanent departments:

Organization Department—to assist affiliates in organization matters and assist in organizing the unorganized.

Education and Culture Department—taking charge of propaganda, education and cultural work for the ACFL and directing similar work for affiliated unions.

Production Department—to direct union participation in factory administration, conduct labor contests and study wage problems, technical improvements and production plans.

WELFARE SETUP

Welfare Department—to undertake labor insurance, examine labor contracts and welfare work in affiliated unions, and assist government industrial health and safety services.

Youth and Women's Department—to deal with special problems of these categories of workers.

International Relations Department—to carry on ACFL foreign publicity and maintain liaison with international and foreign national labor bodies.

A private enterprise committee is especially charged with carrying on union work in privately owned industrial and commercial enterprises (many basic industries in China are government-owned).

A committee for work in the Kuomintang areas will study and direct the union movement in areas still occupied by Chiang Kai-shek's forces.

PEOPLE'S WORLD
Published daily except Sundays, Christmas and holidays by the People's Publication Association
Managing Editor ..... Al RICHMOND
Associate Editor ..... ROBERT DUNN
Business Manager ..... ROBERT DUNN
Entered as second class matter Nov. 1, 1948, at the Post Office at San Francisco, Calif., under the Act of March 3, 1879.
SAN FRANCISCO (5), 590 Folsom St. Phone DOUGLAS 2-7414
LOS ANGELES (13), 307 S. Hill St. Phone MAdison 9-9171
SEATTLE (4), 614½ First Ave. Phone MAIN 0800.
General Office:
OAKLAND (12), 1335 Webster St., near 14. Phone TEMPLE 2-4700
Subscription Rates: By mail in the U. S. and Possessions: 1 year $8.00; 6 months $4.50; 3 months $2.50.
SEATTLE Edition: 1 year $3.50; 6 months $2.00; 1 year $5.00.
Entered in Second Class Postal Privilege Nov. 15, 1948, at the Postoffice at San Francisco, Calif., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

FOREIGN NOTES

Equal pay for women

By Allied Labor News

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 28 — The Swedish Confederation of Labor will attempt to establish the principle of equal pay for equal work for men and women workers, which is already enforced by law in many East European countries, President Axel Strand of the SCL told a special women's wage conference today.

Union activity has now narrowed the gulf between men's and women's wages, which generally amounted to as much as 33 percent before 1944, Strand revealed. The differential for the same job is now about 20 percent, even in peacetime rates for the same product.

The labor movement will make a fight to eliminate it altogether in this year's contracts, Strand said.

High prices cut milk use

By Allied Labor News

OTTAWA, Nov. 28 — High prices resulted in a billion quart drop in Canadian milk consumption during the past eight months, the nutrition division of the Department of National Health revealed today.

"Canadians are reaching a serious low level of milk consumption," the government department warned.

Housewives in this country now pay 18 cents a quart for milk as compared to 16 cents during the war. This increase, along with rocketing costs of other foods, was declared responsible for the sensational decline in milk-drinking.

GREEKS STAGE HUNGER STRIKE

By Daily Peoples World Foreign Desk

Six hundred resistance fighters in Aegina Prison, Athens, have been on hunger strike for 10 days in an effort to halt the Royalist regime's recent decision to remove some sixty-odd of the 3000 anti-fascist veterans held in prison since 1944.

Declaring they prefer "death from hunger to death from bullets of the fascist murderers," the 600 started their strike when the Royalists on Nov. 17 marched three of their comrades before a firing squad.

They have appealed to unions everywhere and to the United Nations to intervene.

Latest reports, broadcast by the Free Greek Radio, said 16 had been removed from the prison because they were "dangerously weak."

'Strong man' goes home

FORMER PRESIDENT Fulgencio Batista (arrow) is shown surrounded by gladhanders on arrival in Havana, Cuba, after four years of self-imposed exile in the United States. The "strong man" of the island Republic was greeted by the female, in abundance.

No 'iron curtain' 50,000 East Europe Jews due in Israel by year's end

By Daily People's World Foreign Department

Jews are allowed to emigrate freely to Israel from the new democracies in Eastern Europe, a check of Eastern European capitals by United Press showed today.

The reports indicated that at least 5000 Jews in each of six Eastern European nations—Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Bulgaria, Rumania and Yugoslavia—will leave by the end of this year, and that the final total might run well over 50,000.

Throughout Eastern Europe Jewish welfare and legation officials reported that the governments readily are issuing passports to Jews and letting them take all or most of their belongings.

Immigrants who reached Haifa, Israel, and reported exit permit troubles from Eastern Europe must have been "misinformed," Legation officials said. They claimed that Jewish youths of military age were included in most shipments.

The situation by countries:

CZECHOSLOVAKIA — UPI Liberalie, Israel press attache, said that "every Jew who applies for a passport here is sure of getting one." Welfare officials also reported the government has been liberal on Jewish emigration.

HUNGARY—The rate of applications has been so great that the government last week stopped taking new applications temporarily. However, as soon as those awaiting exit papers are taken care of, applications will be accepted again, officials said.

POLAND — A "very large" transport will sail for Israel next week and another ship is booking passengers, it was announced. Jewish sources said there was some trouble about taking out belongings, but that this was recently straightened out.

BULGARIA — Jewish sources said the government was issuing passports "to every Jew who applies on the quota." Seven thousand have left for Israel since 1944, and another 5000 will go gone by the end of this year. Officials said some 50,000 would be left in the country.

YUGOSLAVIA — Yugoslav officials in Prague said 5000 Jewish sources said.

Overflow crowd to hear 'Red Dean' answering slurs

By TED KALMAN
Inside People's World Staff Writer

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 28 — One thing the State Department accomplished when it first refused a visa to Dr. Hewlett Johnson, Dean of Canterbury, was to fill up a hall to capacity that will have a full house when he speaks here Thursday, Dec. 8, at the Embassy auditorium.

(Dr. Johnson also will speak Monday, Dec. 6, at Seattle's Civic Auditorium, and Wednesday, Dec. 8, in Civic auditorium, San Francisco.)

Locally, the prominent British clergyman will speak under the auspices of a "Committee to Welcome the Dean of Canterbury," which is headed by Dr. Linus Pauling, world famous chemistry professor at California Institute of Technology. Rev. Stephen H. Fritchman, minister of the First Unitarian Church, is committee treasurer. Others include Dr. Thomas Mann, George Chaplin, Rabbi Leonard Oschinsky, Prof. James Sweeney, Edwin R. Kraft, Gene McWilliams, Albert Maltz and John Howard Lawson.

STORM OF PROTEST

Refused use of the Shrine and Philharmonic auditoriums, the committee has engaged every hall in the Embassy auditorium. The Dean's speech will be carried by public address system from the main auditorium, to the four smaller halls, and to the street.

Nationwide protests poured in on the State Department last August when it refused a visa to the "Red Dean" on the flimsy excuse that his traveling organization was an Atty.-Gen. Tom Clark "subversive list."

Editorial comment across the nation scored the exclusion order. The Chicago Sun Times wrote: "Who gave the State Department authority to decide what Americans shall listen to and think about?"

The *New York Herald Tribune*: "... such sponsorship (American - Russian Institute) does not lay upon the department any compulsion whatsoever to exclude him. ..."

The Washington Post: "... Inasmuch as we think to the word for what the State Department has done in the name of the United States."

Other papers which joined in the blast against the State Department include The Denver Post, Baltimore Sun, New York Post and The Washington Evening Star.

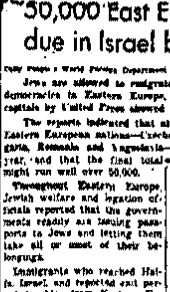
GRACIOUS PERMISSION

The protest hit Los Angeles papers when The Daily News joined in, Sept. 14. Even the Republican Los Angeles Times, very generally editorialized, Nov. 28: "Those Who Want to Hear the Red Dean May Do So."

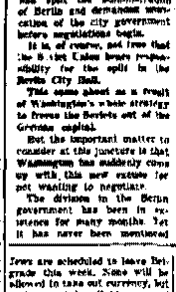
The same press eagerly picked up attempts by some Los Angeles Episcopalians to discredit the Dean's appearance here.

DIN OVER DINNER

The Examiner carried a four column spread on election day with a picture of Rev. Dr. George W. Barnes, rector of Hollywood's St. Thomas Church in ceremonial costume. He was photographed pounding his fist in "objection."



ALBERT MALTZ



CHARLES CHAPLIN

He and the Right Reverend Dr. Eric Nitsy, Episcopal Bishop of Los Angeles, publicly (in The Los Angeles Examiner) rejected the invitation to join the sponsoring committee. They branded 35 Episcopalians who signed a letter objecting to the visit.

Another blast hit print when the Very Rev. Donald Jansen Campbell, newly-elected Suffragan Bishop of Los Angeles, was present at the reception held for Dr. Hewlett Johnson in New York.

On that occasion Bishop Bray issued a statement denying Dean Campbell is a Communist but stating, "I'm waiting to hear an explanation" from the newly elected dean on his arrival here.

Later, an invitation was extended to the "Red Dean" to address the congregation of St. Paul's Cathedral during his visit here. It was offered by the Very Reverend John Krumm, dean of the Episcopal Cathedral, who also rejected joining the sponsoring committee.

NO TIME

He explained his invitation by saying: "It was an invitation for spiritual use of the church. I recognize, and I am sure Dean Johnson does also, that the pulpit is not the place to state political views."

American Russian - Institute director, Rev. Kocka, the committee secretary of the sponsoring committee, explained that the dean's immediate departure for New York following his speech made necessary acceptance of the invitation impossible.

"Result of the newspaper blasts," explained Mrs. Mucka, "was to start an avalanche of phone calls and letters here asking for tickets.

"More than one-fourth of the capacity seating was sold out before we issued one piece of literature. Today over half of the house is sold, and only general admission seats are left."

World affairs

U. S. FINDS NEW EXCUSE FOR NOT ENDING BERLIN CRISIS

By GEORGE LOHR
Daily People's World Foreign Editor

SAN FRANCISCO

There are reports that financial experts from various small nations still are working in Paris to bring about a compromise on the currency line regarding Berlin.

Such a plan undoubtedly could be worked out, provided the United States policy makers were interested in reaching an agreement.

It is now clear beyond a doubt that they do not want a settlement.

If any further proof of this was needed, it is to be found in their answer to Juan Bramuglia, the UN Security Council President.

Bramuglia asked the Big Four for the second time to express their views as to a possible settlement of the Berlin issue. Washington, echoed by Paris and London, answered they considered reaching an agreement difficult, if not impossible, at this time.

Real reason for split

They said the Soviet Union had split the administration of Berlin and demanded unification of the city government before negotiations begin.

It is, of course, not true that the Soviet Union bears responsibility for the split in the Berlin City Hall.

This came about as a result of Washington's whole strategy to freeze the Reds out of the German capital.

But the important matter to consider at this juncture is that Washington has suddenly come up with this new excuse for not wanting to negotiate.

The division in the Berlin government has been in existence for many months. Yet it has never been mentioned before as a hurdle standing in the way of agreement.

There have been any number of diplomatic exchanges over the Berlin matter in the last five months. The U.S. argument always was that it would not negotiate while the so-called blockade of Berlin was maintained.

The Soviet Union then offered a compromise. It said it would remove the traffic restrictions gradually during the course of the four conferences on Berlin.

But Washington stood pat. In its reply to a letter by Bramuglia some weeks ago, it held to its former position.

It must have realized since then that it was rapidly being exposed before world opinion as being obstinate and therefore at fault for the continuing Berlin crisis. Some smart lad, therefore, was put to work to think up a new excuse. The new angle about the split in the Berlin government was the result of these efforts.

Prop for hysteria

This is the most shallow argument put forward yet to attempt to justify Washington's unwillingness to reach a settlement of what is undoubtedly a very *dangerous* situation. What other conclusion can any one reach but that Washington wants to keep the Berlin pot boiling as long as possible.

It seems more hazardous to whip up support for its various adventures, such as the arming of Western Europe.

A continued Berlin crisis also will come in handy when the State Department goes before Congress in the spring to ask more billions for the Marshall Plan.

I almost forgot to mention the Soviet reply to the Bramuglia note. As it has many times in the past months, it expressed its willingness to discuss the Berlin situation on the basis of the agreement reached by the Western Big Three and Soviet Premier Joseph Stalin last August.

Jews are scheduled to leave Belgrade this week. None will be allowed to take out currency, but each may take all his personal belongings in "the best deal granted emigrating Jews in any part of the world," the officials said. They said professional men and technicians are refused exit visas because they are needed in Yugoslavia but that any other Jews may leave "without question."

ROMANIA — No organized transport has left for Israel yet because of delays in assigning quotas. However, the difficulties appear to have been overcome, and 5000 Jews are expected to leave by the year's end, Israeli sources said.

Canada to maintain curbs on U. S. imports

OTTAWA, Nov. 28 (UPI) — Prime Minister Louis St. Laurent, who succeeded W. L. Mackenzie King to office last week, announced that the Canadian government will continue to restrict U.S. imports as a *"temporary and partial solution"* of Canada's dollar exchange problem.

Speaking in his first national radio address since he assumed office, St. Laurent urged that Canada sell more to the United States and buy more from the outside world as permanent solutions to the "dollar dilemma."

Exhibit-0

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

AN EVALUATION OF HIS ART

By David Platt

CHARLIE CHAPLIN has reached his sixtieth birthday. Acknowledged all over the world as the foremost creative artist the cinema has ever produced, Chaplin's art has shown a steady development from the custard pie, knockabout comedies he made before World War I, to deep social satire.

The first to use pantomime to create a new technique, a new screen language, Chaplin had a knack for doing wonderful things with the materials of every day life. Even his most primitive farces, which were usually improvised on the spot, had the kind of poetry, humor, tenderness, satire that has long since gone out of American comedy. For example:

In "Work," Chaplin manicures his nails with a saw and puts a lampshade on a small statue and makes it dance the hootchy-kootchy. In "The Vagabond," he milks a cow by maneuvering its tail up and down like a pump handle, waters trees drop by drop and draws a wooden sword against a group of tree stumps. In "Police," he opens a stove as though it was a safe. In "The Champion," his dog refuses to eat a frankfurter until he puts salt on it. In a "Night at the Show," he scratches a match on a dancer's bare feet and later tries to get water from a telephone.

In "Carmen," Chaplin fights a comic duel with his rival, brushing his clothes and scratching himself as he flashes his sword. He turns the duel into a billiard game and wrestling match, and finally swings on a rope made of onions hanging from the ceiling. In "The Fireman," he extracts coffee and cream from a fire engine boiler. In "Easy Street," he pins a badge on a small guy with twelve kids. Then he tosses food at them as if they were chickens.

THESE examples of his early art can be multiplied indefinitely. But Chaplin was not satisfied with mere surface brilliances. He went deeper and deeper into the world he lived in.

In "The Pilgrim," he not only gave a beautiful re-enactment of the Biblical story of David and Goliath with his hands, but he also tried to show that "spiritual good is more likely to be found in a convict than in those who make convicts what they are."

In "The Immigrant," which appeared in the year of U. S. entry into the first imperialist war, Chaplin dared to show men and women going hungry in a land of plenty at a time when the bugles were blowing. In an unforgettable scene he showed the Statue of Liberty as an immigrant ship enters New York harbor, followed by a shot of the second class passengers being maltreated and herded like cattle. His "Modern Times" contained a bitter denunciation of the inhumanity of the factory system. The magnificent "Great Dictator" was a ringing cry against fascism. His last film, "Monsieur Verdoux" was full of biting satirical criticism of the social system that produces depressions, wars and the debasement of man. These are among the greatest contributions of screen art to the treasury of human culture. "Verdoux" earned the hatred of American reactionaries. So has Chaplin's steady stand for peace and friendship with the Soviet Union.

But Chaplin has been attacked all his life for his defense of people's rights as opposed to property rights. Thirty-three years ago, in 1916, when his full-length film, "Tillie's Punctured Romance," opened in Paris, French critic Jean Yvel wrote:

"Chaplin's art, if we may call it so without profaning the word, is more simian than human. Chaplin is not a comedian, he is a two-penny ha'penny jumping jack!"

"Tillie's Punctured Romance," a people's film, is still around. Anybody know the whereabouts of Jean Yvel?

A couple of years later, in 1919, the film critic for Theatre Magazine wrote an article titled, "Is the Chaplin Vogue Passing?" The author predicted that "in five years" Chaplin's popularity "would be a thing of remote antiquity." Echoing Yvel, he asserted:

"The most case-hardened Chaplin fan can hardly deny that this popular slapstick comedian's appeal is extremely unintellectual and caters only to the lowest human instincts." Chaplin's "Sunnyside" one of his finest films, was in circulation at the time. And five years later, in 1924, when he was supposed to be dead artistically, Chaplin was completing "The Gold Rush," a great classic today.

AFTER World War I, the attacks on Chaplin took a sharper, more political tone. Chaplin made the "mistake" of being the first Hollywood artist of note to hail the Russian Revolution of 1917. He has been hounded for that "mistake" ever since. In 1921, when the artist announced he was taking a trip to Europe, he was besieged by reporters.

"Mr. Chaplin, why are you going to Europe?" Chaplin: "Just for a vacation."

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

"What do you do with your old mustaches?" Chaplin: "Throw them away."

"What do you do with your old canes?" Chaplin: "Throw them away."

Finally, the reporters came to the point. "Mr. Chaplin, are you a Bolshevik?"

Chaplin replied calmly: "I am an artist. I am interested in life. Bolshevism is a new and challenging phase of life. Therefore I must be interested in it."

The next day's headlines smeared him as a "self-confessed Communist." They said he was going to the Soviet Union to make films. They printed lies galore about him. They continued to lie about him throughout the Lita Grey divorce trial, accusing the actor of letting his children go hungry for lack of milk, and beating his wife.

They attacked "The Pilgrim" for its sharp social satire and "Modern Times" for its advanced ideas. And in 1942, one well-known critic of the arts blasted Chaplin as a "ham throwing custard pies in crude productions, a has-been." He said "those who called him immortal are mistaken. His stuff is just tricks and his vogue is a fad." (A fad after 28 years?)

The author of this raving attack on the screen's outstanding artist? Westbrook Pegler. His hatred toward Chaplin was understandable if unreasonable. He had just seen his anti-fascist film, "The Great Dictator."

And now the same reactionaries who were successful (temporarily, of course) in keeping "Monsieur Verdoux" from being seen by the American people, are again sniping at Chaplin for supporting the recent World Peace Congress.

But though they may win a battle here, a battle there, in the long run you can place your bets on Charlie Chaplin. His films and the things he stands for are too deeply rooted in the hearts of the American people and the peoples of the world to be prohibited for long.

MODEL MAN

ALL famous models aren't curvaceous lovelies carrying hatboxes. There is also the broad-shouldered type with a brief case.

Male models somehow don't attract the publicity the hatbox set gets. They don't, it seems, even get as much money for their work.

Erik Blythe is currently the top example of the men who grin successfully for the toothpaste companies and look satisfactorily soulful in the hand lotion advertisements.

He's making a tidy living at it, but not as much as the top cover girls get. They are paid $30 an hour for their time. Erik gets $15 an hour.

Erik has no complaints. He doesn't feel his sex is being discriminated against.

"The girls have to invest so much more in their wardrobes to be successful models," he explained. "It's only fair that they get paid more." His own wardrobe consists of about two dozen suits, which he claims are all very conservative.

Neckties are about the most important part of a male model's equipment. That's where the brief case comes in. Eric carries an extra shirt, usually white, and several spare neckties along with him. In consideration for the conservative husband, the neckties usually have diagonal stripes.

The first time Erik ever turned on his famous grin for a catalogue company he had no intention of turning into a full-time model. He just needed a little extra cash until he could get an acting job.

"I suppose I had a very natural smile," he said modestly. "And I was also pretty thin, because I'd been living on hot dogs and orange juice, so I photograph well."

He was a smash hit in the catalogue circles. Before long he was grinning happily out of almost every magazine. He held a pipe and looked like an outdoor man to sell tweeds. Or he donned white tie and tails and looked like a slightly bored, but definitely intriguing, man of society.

The white tie and tail pictures, incidentally, are favorites with the male models. They get paid $25 an hour for posing in them. A tuxedo shot brings $22.50 an hour.

Erik won't give his exact age, though his years of experience put him in the thirtyish class. But he says a male model's career span can be much longer than a girl's. The lines around the eyes and the slightly grayed temples only add distinction.

Weight is something else again. Erik is over six feet tall, but he's learned not to lose his appealing lean look. Right now he weighs in at a lanky 155.

"When I put on weight," he said, "it goes right to my face."

Exhibit-31

Tenney hints 3d degree for witnesses

AFL president claims betrayal on Taft-Hartley

SAN FRANCISCO, June 8—AFL President William Green addressed the American Federation of Musicians convention at the Civic Auditorium here today, shouting "we were betrayed" on Taft Hartley repeal, and that Taft Hartleyites "are driving the workers into the arms of communism."

He vigorously denied that the AFL made any secret deals in mines, explaining:

"I may say personally the AFL never sponsored any amendments to the Wagner Act. We have stood by re-enactment of the Wagner act, with recommended amendments made by President Truman. We were told by the Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin that a repeal measure would not pass without the amendments the secretary drafted himself."

He expressed hopes that Taft Hartley would be repealed in this session of Congress, but threatened that labor "will be ready in 1950" to "throw out of office" those who voted against repeal—"at least many of them,"—he added in caution, deviating from his prepared speech.

WILLIAM GREEN

SOME ALLY

He deplored employers' shortsightedness in trying to destroy the AFL with repressive legislation.

"Would it not be better to keep this great force as a bulwark against communism?" he asked.

At a press conference immediately after his address, Green answered a reporter's questions on charges by United Mine Workers President John L. Lewis that AFL officers were selling out labor by agreeing to compromise on Taft-Hartley repeal.

"I interpret the statements of Lewis," Green said, "as evidence that he is standing with Senator (Robert A.) Taft in opposition to labor policies which we are following in our effort to repeal Taft-Hartley. When Mr. Lewis and Taft unite, I feel I'm right."

AFL-CIO UNITY?

Pressed further on this, Green admitted that Taft's and Lewis' opposition to the Wagner Act amendments were for opposite reasons.

He said Taft opposed them, "because the amendments didn't go far enough," while Lewis was opposed to "any amendments at all."

John F. Shelley, secretary of the California State Federation of Labor, asked Green whether the current CIO anti-Communist drive was a contributing factor to AFL-CIO unity.

"There has been no move for unity in the past year," Green replied. Later he commented with evident pleasure on CIO's inner difficulties.

"They are having their own troubles at home," he said.

The musicians convention convened today after a recess for sightseeing and recreation in San Francisco yesterday. President James C. Petrillo chaired the session. Washington labor attorney Henry Kaiser, an AFL counsel, addressed the group on the Taft Hartley repeal battle.

Alameda to fight oath bills

OAKLAND, June 8—Formation of an Alameda County Emergency Committee to Defeat Tenney Thought Control was announced today.

In an emergency letter to 2000 individuals and organizations the committee, composed of prominent civic, church and labor leaders urged an immediate campaign of wires and telephone calls to Alameda county Assemblymen urging defeat of all bills introduced by State Senator Jack Tenney (Rep-L.A.).

The letter describes the bills as "an attempt to invade and control the realm of thought and belief, a realm which the Bill of Rights makes sacred and private domain of every citizen." The letter asked special effort to influence Assemblymen Thomas E. Caldecott (Rep-Berk.), Randall F. Dickey (Rep-Alameda), Luther Lincoln (Rep-Oak.) and Marvin Sherwin (Rep.-Piedmont).

WHO DECIDES?

"Through the means of 'loyalty' oaths the Tenney bills insult the patriotism of large sections of our population and jeopardize their political, social and economic welfare.

"In the last analysis, the matter of who is 'loyal' or 'disloyal' becomes the prerogative of a few men to decide. The Tenney bills would not and could not be limited in their effort to so-called 'unorthodox' political opinions.

"Indeed, the authors of these measures, by their vicious attacks on persons and organizations sponsoring progressive proposals, clearly reveal that their true intent is to stifle the advocacy of all political, social and economic viewpoints of which Senator Tenney and his fellow reactionaries disapprove.

"This is censorship in its most malignant form. If successful, it will deal a death blow to the principles which have made America great and will be a long step toward fascism."

LETTER SPONSORS

Signing the letter as chairman was Rupert B. Crittenden, local attorney. Committee members whose names appear on the letterhead include:

[illegible]

Committee headquarters have been established at 1301 E. 28th st., Oakland. Individuals sending letters and wires to assemblymen were asked to forward copies to Mrs. Ruby at the headquarters.

E. Bay wife dies in cleaner fluid fire

OAKLAND, June 8 (UP)—Mrs Anna Henry, 35, died last night of burns suffered when a can of cleaning fluid exploded and set fire to her clothing.

She leaves a husband, Henry, of Oakland, who suffered minor burns in the accident.

KEEP 'EM ROLLING!

They made the roll of honor

KATHARINE HEPBURN

GREGORY PECK

LENA HORNE

'Subversive' list includes many of state's finest citizens

SACRAMENTO, Cal. June 8 (UP)—Frankie Sinatra, Artie Shaw and Danny Kaye, among others, got notice today in this year's report of the California senate committee on unAmerican activities.

They were cited as "typical of the individuals within the various Stalinist orbits, about whose activities in Stalinist programs and causes, your committee has presented (actual) reports or has taken sworn evidence."

Their names, and those of other prominent persons in entertainment and politics, were listed in a section of the report headed "the committee's critics." The report said they were typical of a group who had "followed or appeared" the Communist line and had "persistently, viciously and dishonestly" attacked the committee.

Other persons listed in the section included Charlie Chaplin, Gregory Peck, Congresswoman Helen Gahagan Douglas, Frederic March and his wife, Florence Eldridge, Katharine Hepburn, John Garfield, Lena Horne, Orson Welles, Larry Adler, Albert Dekker, Karen Morley, Lillian Hellman, Pearl S. Buck, Dr. Thomas Mann, Clifford Odets, Dorothy Parker, Harlow Shapley and Henry A. Wallace.

Also listed were Robert W. Kenny, former attorney general of California and defense attorney for Hollywood writers appearing before the House Committee on unAmerican Affairs; Ellis E. Patterson, former California lieutenant governor and congressman, and Augustus F. Hawkins, a Democratic assemblyman from Los Angeles.

Among others listed were: Lion Feuchtwanger, Dashiell Hammett, Rose Hobart, Freda Kirchwey, Norman Corwin, Langston Hughes, John Huston, Sam Jaffe, Gene Kelly, Canada Lee, Burgess Meredith, Leslie E. Claypool, Max Radin, O. John Rogge, Dr. Harlow Shapley, Gale Sondergaard, Glen H. Taylor, Dr. J. Raymond Walsh, and Edward G. Robinson.

'Must defeat' label put on Kraft, oath bills

LOS ANGELES, June 8—An emergency meeting on Sacramento developments and an immediate action program on critical bills was announced today by the California Legislative Conference.

At the head of the CLC's "must defeat" list are State Sen. Jack B. Tenney's "loyalty" bills, the Kraft anti-labor measures and two bills—SB 1333 and SB 1336—which weaken teachers tenure.

The emergency conference will be held at 8 p.m., Monday, June 13, in the assembly room of the Alexandria hotel, Fifth and Spring sts.

Warning that the legislature adjourns in less than three weeks, the CLC said that unless extension and appropriation bills are passed, child care will end June 30. The conference will fight for passage of child care bills AB 787 and AB 1128.

The CLC will also seek adoption of AB 3110, on pension benefits; AB 2022, for a public works program and AB 2027, fair employment practices.

These "critical bills are still pending, either pigeonholed in committee or being delayed from floor action," said Eleanor Raymond, CLC Southern California executive secretary.

Cap'n Henry passes

ANN ARBOR, Mich., June 8 (UP) — Frank McIntyre, 71, once known to millions as "Captain Henry" of radio's Maxwell House Showboat, died today.

Demo slogan: 'Not a penny for Tenney!'

LOS ANGELES, June 8—"Not one single penny for Tenney." was the slogan voiced today by Victor M. Shapiro, 16th congressional district chairman of the county Democratic central committee, in an open letter to all state legislators.

Shapiro reminded them that county Democrats unanimously adopted a resolution urging abolition of the Tenney committee and defeat of all Tenney "loyalty" bills.

"Citizens of this area," he said, "both Republicans and Democrats, are deeply resentful of Tenney and his bills as a shameless attempt to put a steel clamp on our traditional liberties.

"As citizens who pay taxes, who do not want our money wasted, we urge you vote in the spirit of the resolution herewith, and further request when new appropriations are discussed that there be—

"Not one single penny for Tenney!"

Legion club raid embarrasses mayor

FRESNO, June 8 (UP)—Mayor Gordon G. Dunn today called the vice squad raid on the American Legion's swank Canteen club here "ill advised" and likened it to a raid on "a church raffle or bingo game."

The private club, owned by Post No. 4, California's largest, lost 10 slot machines in a June 2 raid by police officers. The legion executive committee later charged the raid was conducted to embarrass Mayor Dunn's vice and gambling cleanup campaign.

More about lawyers' oath fight

(Continued from Page 1)

man George Collins Jr. (D-SF), that Gibbons be escorted from the room by the sergeant-at-arms who by this time were swarming around Gibbons.

Assemblyman Ralph M. Brown (D-Modesto), chairman of the assembly judiciary committee, which was hearing the bill, however, ruled that since there was a dispute as to what had actually been said the motion was out of order.

The amendments that made Tenney unhappy were offered by Jerold E. Weil, lobbyist for the state Bar Association.

They strike out all of Tenney's bill, his whole "loyalty" oath and all his check list provisions. They substitute a provision that no person who advocates "overthrow of the government by force and violence or other unconstitutional means" shall be admitted to the bar. A provision is added also making such advocacy cause for disbarment.

BILL IS FILED

The committee voted these amendments into the bill over Tenney's strenuous objections. It was about to send its bill out as amended when Tenney warned he would disown the bill, and not try to move it further if it came out in this form.

So the committee voted to "hold it on file."

This places it in a sort of limbo, from whence it could possibly be recalled at a later date. It is definitely not dead, but—as one observer said—it's badly battered.

Only testimony in support of the bill came from Tenney, Davis and Whittmore.

LAWYERS RALLY

Testimony against the bill came from, in addition to Weil, Kenneth McKilvray, also of the state bar; Benjamin Dreyfus, San Francisco Lawyers Guild; John McTernan of Los Angeles, Louis Licht, Los Angeles; Herbert Gansel, Los Angeles; and Dr. Alexander Rishkin, Los Angeles, a physician.

McTernan, Licht and Gansel were part of a delegation of Los Angeles lawyers who flew here for the hearing. They are part of the statewide bar committee against test oath for lawyers.

Meanwhile, Tenney appeared to have succeeded in blocking senate confirmation of Daniel G. Marshall, Los Angeles attorney, as a member of the social welfare board that will administer the state's new aged and blind pension law.

Official action by the senate rules committee on the Marshall appointment has been delayed another week. But Sen. Byrl Salsman, vice chairman of the rules committee, said Tuesday "the general sense of the (rules) committee is not favorable" to Marshall's confirmation.

RED-BAITING 'CLEARS' HIM

Salsman said also that Mrs. Myrtle Williams, social welfare director, does not intend to withdraw Marshall's name, but—at the same time—there is common understanding in the corridors of the Capitol that neither does the department of social welfare intend to fight for Marshall.

Marshall, president of the Los Angeles chapter of the Lawyers Guild, and Wilbur J. Bassett, secretary of the AFL Los Angeles Central Committee Labor Council, were both opposed by Tenney. Mrs. Williams nominated them for the social welfare board.

The senate confirmed Bassett in spite of Tenney's objections, but the Tenney charge that Marshall had been active in 48 alleged Communist "front" organizations or meetings apparently made the senate rules committee less favorably inclined toward him than Bassett, who took a red-baiting position before the committee.

At the same time the senate rules committee moved to get its investigation of Tenney's relationship with Edward H. Gibbons, editor of the anti-communist newsletter, Alert, underway as rapidly as possible.

'Alert' editor pens new report

Daily People's World Sacramento Bureau

SACRAMENTO, June 8—The 1949 report of state Senator Jack B. Tenney's (R-LA) un-American committee, released today, finds dozens of "important and useful suggestions" designed to make future "unfriendly" witnesses testify before the committee.

The bulky 709 page report, placed on the senate desks this afternoon, announces a "confidential report" is being prepared for the senate rules committee on ways and means of dealing with the problem of the "unfriendly" witness.

Written by Edward H. Gibbons, who is also editor of the anti-communist newsletter "Alert," the report says the un-American committee, "for obvious reasons does not desire to disclose the strategic and tactical phases of such a program in a public document for the information of Communists."

Gibbons is currently under investigation by this same senate rules committee because of the charge that state funds have been used to subsidize "Alert." He does not hesitate, however, to praise "Alert" in his report.

NEW INQUISITION

The report declares "important and radical changes" must be made in the "conduct" of the committee's public hearings "to insure practical and useful results."

Tenney's hearings have been marked by the forceful ejection of defense attorneys and "contempt" action against "unfriendly" witnesses.

The report calls upon the local profession "to examine, study and recommend procedures to overcome the brazen misuse by Communist and left wing attorneys of their privileges as officers of the court through their participation in advising and guiding their clients to engage in open defiance of the law."

The report also:

- Lists approximately 215 persons, many of them prominent writers, actors and political figures as typical of the individuals within various Stalinist orbits.
- Renews Tenney committee attacks on such organizations as the Independent Progressive party, the California Labor School, the California Legislative conference, the Civil Rights Congress, People's Songs Inc., etc.
- Calls upon "community" organizations such as the American Legion, Kiwanis clubs, etc. to launch anti-communist drives.
- Attacks three commercial newspapers The Los Angeles Daily News, The Chronicle and The News in San Francisco, on the charge they have "continued to misrepresent, misreport and state falsely in editorial comment the committee and its reports."

TENNEY PRAISES 'ALERT'

"Alert," written by the same man who wrote the report, is, on the other hand, praised in these words:

"The committee also is appreciative of the highly technical and expert analysis and refutation by the anti-subversive newsletter, Alert, published in Los Angeles, and Counter-Attack, published in New York."

The report is full of language of the type found in Gibbons' "Alert."

Tenney calls the report "a challenge to the Communists the fellow travelers, the apologists, pinks, confused liberals, innocents and dupes."

It was a passage in the May 2 edition of Alert, applying the term "dupes or dopes" to a list including legislators that touched off the current investigation of Gibbons' relationship with the un-American committee.

L.A. CIO opposes Tenney shackles

LOS ANGELES, June 8—Opposition to the Tenney bills in the state legislature was voiced today by the Greater Los Angeles CIO Council.

Defeat of the bills was called for at the council's regular meeting last night, which denounced the author of the bills, State Sen. Jack B. Tenney.

The vote followed a report and analysis of the bills by A. L. Wirin, attorney for various CIO unions and the American Civil Liberties Union, who said the Tenney bills not only menaced the communist party but all persons.

The actual resolution adopted blasting the Tenney bills was authored by John Despol, Steelworkers representative, and contained in the "whereas" sections much anti-Communist phrasing.

LINE OBJECTED TO

Only speaker to attack this aspect of the resolution was Morris Goodman, Office & Professional Workers Insurance local delegate, who told the meeting:

"The best way to stop these bills is to stop the very thing that brings the bills about — red-baiting."

Two resolutions passed without discussion asked the National CIO to condemn the Soviet authorities in Berlin in connection with the transport strike and denying that the CIO favored compromise of Taft-Hartley repeal.

In another incident dealing with protest on a "loyalty" purge firing, Public Workers Representative Eleanor Grennard corrected a speaker who had said Atty. Gen. Tom Clark was responsible for the order.

"President Truman issued the loyalty order", she said in the only discussion on the question.

STEALING CHARGE

In spirited argument on a National CIO demand that unions now owning the Los Angeles CIO building give up their control, Council President Clarence Stinson accused the International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union of stealing the San Francisco CIO building.

"The Longshoremen in San Francisco stole $100,000 from the workers — that's the effect of their action," Stinson said.

Stinson was answered immediately by ILWU Regional Director William Lawrence, who said the ILWU "paid good hard cash for the building" in San Francisco.

Speaking as a member of the board of directors of the Los Angeles CIO Building Corp, Lawrence said the building would be turned over to the CIO council when "it is demonstrated there is true unity" and when the council represents the members and is not a mere rubber-stamp for outside forces.

Ex-marine plunges from window

OAKLAND, June 8 (UP)—Ex-Marine Francis Marion Walton, 25, was instantly killed yesterday when he jumped out of a fourth floor window at the Veterans' hospital.

Walton, a resident of San Francisco, had been hospitalized frequently during the past year for a stomach ailment. He smashed the thick glass on his window and jumped before an attendant could restrain him.

Political Arena

'SCRATCH A REDBAITER, FIND A LABOR HATER'

By STEVE MURDOCK
Daily People's World Staff Writer
SACRAMENTO

The industrial relations committee of the state assembly has scheduled a hearing tonight on a bill by Assemblyman Harold K. Levering (R-LA) that helps explain what kind of a guy Levering is.

It's called an "anti-featherbedding" bill. But it helps prove the old adage that when you scratch a red-baiter you usually find a labor-hater, and vice versa.

Levering is the freshman assemblyman chosen by State Senator Jack B. Tenney (R-LA) to carry the Tenney "loyalty" oath bills on the floor of the lower house.

He's the guy who thought "The Red Menace," was such a wonderful movie that he promptly helped introduce a resolution in the assembly complimenting Republic studios for producing what reporters call "The Red Turkey."

The Levering bill (AB 1338) is designed, it says, to curb "coercive labor practices."

Sweeping threats

"It shall be unlawful," the bill says, "by the use of express or implied threat of the use of force, violence, intimidation or duress, or by the use of other means, to coerce, compel or constrain or attempt to coerce, compel or constrain an employer to employ or agree to employ in connection with the conduct of his business operations any person or persons in excess of the number of employees needed by such employer to perform the actual services necessary for the conduct of such business operations."

The bill goes on to say that, "The acts above set forth shall constitute featherbedding and whoever violates any provision of this section shall, upon conviction thereof, be guilty of a misdemeanor."

We have a communication at hand pointing out that the above paragraph is so broad it would actually be used to forbid strikes. And Levering is the kind of a guy who would be very happy to forbid as many strikes as possible.

Strikes banned

But that isn't all. There's lots more to the bill. There's a big long section on "make work" practices. Levering wants to make it unlawful to "coerce, compel or coerce" an employer "to employ or assign any person or persons to perform work or services which the employer does not need or desire."

Then there's a neat little section covering "any concerted refusal of employes . . . to perform any work for their employer" as a means of making the employer comply with what the bill describes as "make work practices." This would be unlawful, and "against public policy."

On top of this, the employer would have the specific right under the law to get an injunction against the union or workers involved in any action against what the boss could choose to call "featherbedding" practices.

This bill carries out a promise made by big business interests that last fall put across the railroad "anti-featherbedding" initiative repealing the state's full train crew law.

They said they were going after all labor. This proves it.

The only cheering prospect is that they have very little chance of getting such a bill out of the industrial relations committee of the assembly.

This is the committee that (a) bottled up "hot cargo" and (b) killed a Tenney bill.

Levering record

The larger point, however, is the way this bill illuminates the consistency of Levering's character.

It should be a good object lesson to those union men who don't see any immediate danger to themselves in Tenney's "loyalty" oath bills.

The same men who are leading the anti-Communist witch-hunt are leading the anti-labor attack in the state legislature.

10 who ducked

Ten assemblymen qualified for the "present but not voting" classification when Assemblyman Edward E. Elliott (D-LA) failed last week to win passage of a resolution memorializing Congress to support the Ellender housing bill.

Of these 10 four were at their desks during the entire debate on the issue.

The four—who apparently ducked deliberately a roll call vote on the housing issue—are Assemblymen Ralph M. Brown (D-Modesto), S. L. Heisinger (D-Fresno), Lloyd Lowrey (D-Rumsey) and Laughlin E. Waters (R-L.A.).

Women's Congress lists projects

LOS ANGELES, June 8—An investigation of discrimination in maternity care in local hospitals was announced today by the Congress of American Women.

It is one of six projects for the coming year approved by the CAW's affiliates council. These include:

A "Storybooks for Peace" campaign.

Legislative campaigns for maintaining child care centers in California and adoption by Congress of HR-2438, the "Equal Pay for Equal Work" bill.

A book review seminar which trains women to review books dealing with the status of women, such as Ruth Herschberger's "Adam's Rib."

Other projects are driving schools for women, canning bees and sewing circles.

Events planned include an International Talent Show in July, a country fair in October, a donor's dinner in January and a mass rally on next March 8, International Women's Day.

These will be sponsored by all affiliates of CAW, 2712½ W. 7th st., Los Angeles 5, DUnkirk 8-8705.

Affiliates include the Hollywood Women's Council, the Emma Lazarus division of the Jewish People's Fraternal Order, the Hungarian Women's Circle, the Five and Over Charity Club, the CIO Women's Auxiliary Council, the AFL Painters Ladies Auxiliary and the Silverlake Cooperative Nursery.

Margarine bill nears passage

COMPROMISE LIMITS SALE TO GROCERIES

SACRAMENTO, June 8 (UP)—The appearance of yellow margarine on store shelves this year was all but assured today.

A bill to allow the pre-coloring of margarine was recommended by the dairy-minded senate agriculture committee last night and only needs a senate vote to send it to Gov. Earl Warren for signature.

The bill got out of committee on a compromise devised by Sen. George J. Hatfield (R-Merced county). The backing of Hatfield, perhaps the most influential man in the senate, apparently will assure senate passage also.

He said that the compromise, which prevents the use of colored margarine by restaurants, was reached at a conference with 22 county farm bureaus, committee members and supporters of the bill.

The committee voted 10 to 3 for the bill after adopting the amendments, which Hatfield proposed.

The bill had a rough path through the legislature. It was held up by the assembly livestock and dairies committee earlier in the session and brought to a vote in the assembly only after a successful motion to withdraw it from committee.

Support a Fighting People's Paper!
LAUNCH THE 1949 FUND DRIVE
at the
Daily People's World
MASS MEETING
HEAR Al Richmond
Executive Editor, Daily People's World
TOMORROW NITE
FRIDAY, JUNE 10
8 P. M.
PARK MANOR
607 S. Western Ave.
Auspices:
Daily People's World, 307 S. Hill St., Rm. 415, MA. 6-6610
You Need a Fighting People's Paper!

OCT 23 1947

Robeson Honored

Cal. Eagle.

Paul Robeson and Charles Chaplin, names known the world over as leaders in the cause of democracy, were honored last Saturday in Bucharest, Romania, by being elected to the Honorary Presididium of the Annual Congress of Artists, Writers, and Printing Workers which opened there October 18.

This is good news to liberal-minded folks everywhere. Chaplin by his pictures, especially that of **The Great Dictator,** has made his position known unequivocally as being opposed to every form of Hitler tactics.

And Paul Robeson! No one who knows music need to be told of the great singer. No one who knows the stage need be told of the great actor. And greatest of all, no one who is interested in the downtrodden, in the underdog in any and every race and creed, who is struggling desperately for all races, creeds and nationalities of men to come together and live together in peace, need be told of Paul Robeson. His name is a pass-word to every individual and organiaztion working for the cause of humanity.

It is good to know these two great humanitarians were thus honored in that far away country of Romania. They have not been honored in their own home. And it makes us think of another Great Humanitarian, unhonored among his own people, who said: "A prophet is not without honor, save in his own country."

Exhibit-32

RUSSIAN WAR RELIEF, Inc.

PALO ALTO BRANCH

375 University Avenue, Palo Alto, California

OFFICERS

JOSEPH S. THOMPSON, Chairman
DR. H. H. FISHER, Treasurer
DR. PAUL ELIEL
DR. HENRY LANZ
MR. T. C. CHRISTY
DR. C. A. DUNIWAY
DR. H. C. BROWN
MISS HARRIET G. EDDY

AMONG OUR SPONSORS

DR. ELTON TRUEBLOOD
CHARLES CHAPLIN
DR. J. W. McBAIN
MYRNA LOY
DR. WALTER BINGHAM
BISHOP BEVERLY TUCKER
MRS. R. A. ISENBERG
DOROTHY THOMPSON
KATHERINE CORNELL
MR. REGINALD WHITE
RT. REV. THOMAS O'DWYER
DR. THEODORE KREPS
CHESTER ROWELL
MYRON C. TAYLOR
MRS. OLGA GANKIN
DR. LEO ELOESSER
HELEN HAYES
LEO SHAPAVALOV
ROBERT MILLIKAN
RONALD COLEMAN

Dear Friend:

In this menacing hour of war it is vital to sustain every front where the United Nations oppose our common foe. No front is more important than the one in Russia. There, is being fought the epic battle which may decide the whole course of the conflict.

Spring is near. Hitler will launch again his desperate offensive against the Russian armies. Should he succeed Germany and Japan, united, will hurl their combined forces against Great Britain and the United States.

THAT OFFENSIVE MUST NOT SUCCEED

Our government realizes this and is speeding military supplies to our Soviet allies. Our government also realizes that the Russian army must be kept strong against Hitler and has delegated to Russian War Relief, Inc., the task of appealing to the American people for sorely needed medical supplies to relieve suffering and rehabilitate men so that they can return to the fighting lines.

Each man whose life is saved increases the chances of life for some American boy.

WON'T YOU HELP

$ 100.00 buys a field operating tent.
$ 10.00 buys a dressing sterilizer.
$ 5.00 buys an anasthaesia mask.

We plead with you to send all the money you can, as quickly as you can, as often as you can to help our brave allies in their struggle against our common enemy. Won't you please send your check or money today to Russian War Relief, Inc., 375 University avenue, Palo Alto.

Sincerely yours,

JOSEPH S. THOMPSON, Chairman.

Exhibit - 33

RUSSIAN WAR RELIEF, Inc.——

SEE

Two New Soviet Films

Dance Festival — Charming Folk Dances of Different Nationalities. Russia's Millions Mobilize—Guerrilla Groups in Action

HEAR

ALBERT RHYS WILLIAMS

Author of "The Soviets"—the man who knew Lenin—who knows Stalin. He, perhaps more than any other man understands and can tell new facts about the Red Army—the material resources—and the daily life of the U. S. S. R. speaking on

Ten Years In Russia

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11—8 p. m.

PALO ALTO HIGH SCHOOL, Embarcadero and El Camino Real
Tickets 25 cents available at Russian War Relief, Inc.,
—— 375 University Avenue, Palo Alto ——

Exhibit - 34

Part #12

Jan 23, 1953 - Feb 19, 1953

Continued in Part #13
A-5653092

(1) Agency Sending Correspondence:	(2) Agency Reference:	(3) Agency Subject or Title:	(4) This Fanfold No.:
DSI	100-127090	CHAPMAN, Charles Spencer	D-2257

(5) Classification of Correspondence: UNCLASS.	CONFID.	SECRET	TOP SECRET	(6) Date of Agency Transmittal:	
	X			2/19/53	2/25/53

(9) Copies of Transmittal Communication: NO. RECEIVED	NO. MADE BY INS
2	

(7) Summary:
Two copies of memo in regard to summary report of Special Agent [redacted] dated 10/14/1952 at Los Angeles
(b)(7)(c)

(8) Relating INS File Nos.: A-5653092

(10) Copies of Enclosures to Transmittal Communication:

	NO. RECEIVED	NO. MADE BY INS
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		

(11) To:	(12) To:	(13) To:
Mr. [redacted]	DD, Los Angeles, Calif	
Date: 2/25/53	Date: 2-26-53	Date:
For: A- 5653092	For: Your 1600-41933. For inclusion in loaned CO file.	For:
From: Conf.Files	From: INV DIV, CO	From:

(14) Disposition (Place or places where filed and date filed) (If space insufficient, show "Continued," and continue on reverse, from bottom up):

COPIES OF TRANSMITTAL COMMUNICATION:

1 cy (Tr #1b) filed in IDR A-5653092 at CO
2-26-53

COPIES OF ENCLOSURES:

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

[redacted]

(See Reverse Side for Instructions)

Referred to another gov't agency

he had even manufactured information and he was later thoroughly discredited by another government agency. The policy of their office has been to disregard his past information unless supported by other evidence.

CC: Commissioner, Central Office
Attention: Assistant Commissioner, Investigations Division
Your File No. A5 653 092

WCS/amb

DECLASSIFIED

INVESTIGATION DIVISION
FEB 25 PM 1:59
RECEIVED

he had even manufactured information and he was later thoroughly discredited by another government agency. The policy of their office has been to disregard his past information unless supported by other evidence.

DECLASSIFIED

CC: Commissioner, Central Office
Attention: Assistant Commissioner, Investigations Division
Your File No. A5 653 092

WCS/amb

(b)(7)(c) [redacted]

2016/501

District Director
Los Angeles, California

February 17, 1953

E. DeWitt Marshall, Attaché
Mexico City
CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN, your 1600-41933

In response to your request dated November 20, 1952, forwarded herewith is a certified and authenticated copy of a marriage certificate which evidences that CHARLES CHAPLIN and LELLITA LOUISE MCMURRAY were united in marriage by civil ceremony in Empalme, Sonora, Mexico on November 24, 1924.

CC: Raymond F. Farrell, Assistant Commissioner, Investigations Division, Central Office, your A 5 653 092
EDM/ac

RECEIVED
1953 FEB 20 AM 11:23
INVESTIGATION
DIVISION

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

THIS IS A FACT SHEET CONTAINING PERTINENT MATERIAL ON THE COMMUNIST AFFILIATIONS AND ACTIVITIES OF CHARLES CHAPLIN

On September 20, 1952 Attorney General McGranery ordered Charles Chaplin barred from the U.S. until a hearing to determine his admissibility under U.S. laws is held. McGranery labeled Chaplin an "unsavory character" and accused the comedian of making statements "indicating a leering, smeering attitude toward the country whose gracious hospitality has enriched him."

There are only two possible grounds for refusing admittance to a resident alien: subversive political activities and/ or connections and moral turpitude.

* * * * * * * * * * *

Charles Chaplin arrived in the U.S. from England in 1912.

The Red Russian revolution occurred in 1917.

"Chaplin has been a long friend of the Soviet Union since 1917." DAILY WORKER, 3-5-44.

"A year or so after 1917 Chaplin joined the ranks of artists and professionals who upheld the world-shaking Russian revolution." DAILY WORKER, 9-24-52.

In 1921 Charles Chaplin said: "Bolshevism is a new and challenging phase of life. I must be interested in it."

PRAVDA No. 7, January 12, 1924, page 5: "Charlie Chaplin is an old member of the Socialist Party of America. According to the latest information he has joined the American Communists . . . . when we decide to build a 'factory of laughter' (of course, it will be a 'cinema factory'), the Presidium of the Comintern will have to consider the request of a group of Communist cinema workers: 'for the transfer of Comrade Charlie Chaplin from America to the RSFSR (Russian Socialist Federation of Soviet Republics) as a matter of Party discipline. . . .' However, he has been dying to come to us for a long time. . . . " NIKOLAI LEBEDEV.

"His (Chaplin's) first wife, Mildred Harris, complained after their divorce in 1920, that his socialistic theories had done much to wreck their marriage. 'He brought his radical friends to the house and I didn't like them. I wouldn't eat with them.

The trouble with Charlie's socialism was that he wanted to do the preaching and let me do the practicing. He talked a lot about how wrong it was to spend money on luxuries. That was why he wouldn't let me have a car. But he had a big machine himself. I had to take taxis and then he found fault with the bill.'" THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE, 12-52.

"William Z. Foster (present head of Communist Party, U.S.A.) was in Los Angeles shortly before the party convention at Bridgeman, Michigan (8-22-1922) and was a guest of honor at a reception given by Charles Chaplin. At this reception the great importance of motion pictures for the cause of the . . . communist revolution was openly discussed." REDS IN AMERICA, Page 150, published in 1924, written by R. M. Whitney.

"Chaplin's name was used by the (Red Front) American Committee for Relief of Russian Children early in 1922." RED IN AMERICA, Page 152.

Charles Chaplin submitted the shooting script of his comedy MODERN TIMES to the Moscow Cinema Board for approval before making the film in Hollywood. DAILY WORKER, 1936.

"Diego Rivera told me Chaplin had given $50,000. to the Communist cause." ESQUIRE MAGAZINE, June, 1937, article by Jim Tully, "King of Laughter," page 231.

Chaplin sent greetings to the USSR on the 20th anniversary of the Russian revolution. WESTERN WORKER, 11-11-37.

Headline: "RUSSIANS HONOR CHAPLIN ON BIRTHDAY". Dateline 4/17, Moscow. Soviet Russian newspapers stressed the social significance of Chales Chaplin's art in connection with the celebration of his 50th birthday. LOS ANGELES TIMES, 4-18-39.

Charles Chaplin spoke at Carnegie Hall in New York on October 16, 1942 under the auspices of the ARTISTS' FRONT TO WIN THE WAR. This organization was cited as a communist front by the House Un-American Activities Committee. Chaplin shouted "Thank God for Communism!" At this time the General Staff had announced that the Allies were not yet ready to open a Second Front in Normandy, but nevertheless Charles Chaplin said, "Stalin would not ask for it unless he thought it were possible." In this same speech Chaplin said to a cheering crowd: "They say Communism may spread all over the world and I say, 'So what?'" Quotes from DAILY WORKER, 10-25-42.

"At a Hollywood party given for a Soviet official, Mikhail Kalatozov, Chaplin urged the sending of an American delegation to Moscow to study not only films but politics as well." LOS ANGELES TIMES, 8-23-43.

Chaplin wrote a lengthy tribute in memory of Art Young, the Communist leader. NEW MASSES, 2-1-44.

In 1944 Charles Chaplin was a sponsor of the PEOPLE'S RADIO FOUNDATION, INC., which was declared subversive and communist by the Attorney General.

In 1944 Charles Chaplin was a sponsor of the NATIONAL COUNCIL OF AMERICAN SOVIET FRIENDSHIP. This was cited as the Communist Party's principal front by the House Un-American Activities Committee and declared subversive and communist by the Attorney General.

On May 5, 1946 Charles Chaplin attended a party for Russian officials aboard a Soviet tanker, Pier 44, Long Beach, Calif., just two months after Winston Churchill had warned the world against Soviet aggression in his speech at Fulton, Missouri. LOS ANGELES TIMES, 5-6-46.

Theodore Dreiser, the writer, was an avowed and open member of the Communist Party. John Howard Lawson eulogized him at the funeral at which Charles Chaplin served as a pall bearer and read a poem. "Dreiser's influence will be missed among all freedom-loving people." Chaplin's statement to DAILY WORKER, 1-14-36.

Chaplin protested contempt charges against Gerhardt Eisler, the representative of the Communist International attached to the Communist Party of the U.S.A. DAILY WORKER, 6-4-47.

Chaplin protested contempt charges against Leon Josephson, Communist Party functionary. DAILY WORKER, 6-8-47.

Chaplin contributed publicly $500. to the Progressive Party at Gilmore Stadium rally in Los Angeles. NEWSWEEK, 6-9-47. (The Progressive Party is the open face of the Communist Party of the United States)

Chaplin sponsored a rally of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, Shrine Auditorium, HOLLYWOOD CITIZEN NEWS, 9-7-47. Cited Communist Front by House Un-American Activities Committee, 3-29-44. Cited as subversive and communist, Attorney General, 12-4-47.

Headline: "ROUMANIANS HONOR CHAPLIN, ROBESON". Dateline Bucharest, Oct. 18. "Charles Chaplin and Paul Robeson were elected to be honorary presidents of the Annual Congress of Artists, Writers, & Printing Workers which opened in this Roumanian capital today . . ." LOS ANGELES TIMES, 10-19-47.

Former communist Howard Rushmore, one-time filmeditor of the DAILY WORKER, said under oath before the House Committee on Un-American Activities on October 22, 1947, about Charles

Chaplin and his relationship with the DAILY WORKER: "He was what we call . . . 'a sacred cow' . . . someone you always give favorable puclicity to and a lot of it."

On November 21, 1947 Charles Chaplin cabled Rablo Picasso, the notorious Spanish communist, "Can you head Committee of French Artists to protest to American Embassy in Paris the outrageous deportation proceedings against Hans Eisler and simultaneously send me a copy of protest for use here? Greetings." DAILY WORKER, 11-22-47.

"I shall perhaps leave the U.S. I have made up my mind to declare war once and for all on Hollywood and its inhabitants." HOLLYWOOD REPORTER, 12-11-47.

Herbert Biberman, the well-known Communist leader, was photographed holding up a check for $200. donated by Charles Chaplin at a meeting at the Embassy Auditorium in Los Angeles honoring the Red Dean of Canterbury. Charles Chaplin was a sponsor of this meeting. LOS ANGELES HERALD EXPRESS, 12-10-48.

In 1948, Hans Eisler had left the country after being labeled a "dangerous alien." Charles Chaplin stated that he was a friend of his and he was "very proud" of this. THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE, 12-52.

In March 1949 Charles Chaplin was a sponsor of the CULTURAL AND SCIENTIFIC CONGRESS FOR WORLD PEACE, held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York City. This meeting was considered important enough by the Soviet Union for them to send highly-placed officials to the meeting. The meeting was branded as a Communist front by the Attorney General before it took place. HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Headline: "COMEDIAN CHAPLIN JOINS WITH PARIS PEACE GROUP." Dateline, Paris, 4-4-49. "Movie actor Charles Chaplin has joined with the communist-organized WORLD PEACE CONGRESS to be held here later this month it was announced today." When asked for comment in regard to the above report, Chaplin said: "I am never suspicious of anybody who is working for world peace." LOS ANGELES TIMES, 4-5-49.

Frederick Joliot-Curie, the French communist and atomic scientist, headed the WORLD CONGRESS FOR PEACE. This is the same scientist who was removed from the French Atomic Laboratory for subversive activities. Frederick Jolio-Curie announced that Charles Chaplin did not appear. Neither did he explain his sponsorship of this conference which was attended by leading communists from all over the world. CALIFORNIA SENATE FACT-FINDING COMMITTEE REPORT.

In August, 1949 another phony peace conference was called, this time in Mexico City. It was known as the AMERICAN CONTINENTAL CONGRESS FOR WORLD PEACE. Again, in spite of warnings by the U.S. government, Chaplin sponsored this organization. CALIFORNIA SENATE FACT-FINDING COMMITTEE REPORT.

Sponsor: National Council of American Soviet Friendship. Cited as subversive and communist by the Attorney General, 12-4-47, 10-21-48. Name listed on letterhead of above organization, 10-26-49.

When communists John Howard Lawson and Dalton Trumbo, Hollywood screenwriters, appealed their cases to the Supreme Court, Charles Chaplin was among those who signed the amicus curiae brief, interceding for them. ADVERTISEMENT, HOLLYWOOD REPORTER, 10-28-49.

"Chaplin will speak at ceremonies honoring eight defendants of the 'Hollywood Ten' just before they board their plane at the Inglewood Airport." PEOPLES' WORLD, 6-14-50.

Headline: "MISS HEPBURN AND CHAPLIN GET RED BID." Dateline, Duesseldorf, July 29, 1950. Charlie Chaplin and Katherine Hepburn of the films have been invited to attend a Communist-sponsored peace demonstration in the Ruhr this September. The Dean of Canterbury and French atomic scientist Frederick Joliot-Curie also have been invited. LOS ANGELES TIMES, 7-30-50.

"I persist in the unswerving integrity of my personal opinions: no pressure can make me change them. For over thirty years I have lived in a goldfish bowl constantly dependent, submissive to publicity and all sorts of pressure. I hold on to whatever I believe in, in all sincerity, and will keep up my beliefs so long as I see no valid reason to change them." And as someone was asking him what were his actual beliefs, Chaplin replied: "I am an aider and abettor of peace." TOUS LES ARTS, Paris, 4-3-52. This magazine is a French "cultural" communist paper.

When asked why he had never become an American citizen, Chaplin said; "I am an internationalist. I do not believe in nationalism because that makes for war."

During World War I Charles Chaplin never returned to the land of his birth to offer his services or to help entertain the troops. As a result he was twice burned in effigy in the streets of London.

During World War II Charles Chaplin never entertained for the U.S.O., the Stage Door Canteen or the Hollywood Canteen. His sole contribution to the war effort, as far as is known, was a check for $500. to the American Red Cross, after he had refused to broadcast an appeal for them.

But Chaplin did record a salute to the Red armies which closed with the words: "Russia, the future is yours."

Charles Chaplin has described himself as a "paying guest" of the U.S. but in 1932 the Treasury Department ruled that he had used subterfuge to avoid taxes and ordered him to pay a deficiency of $1,174,000. for evasion.

"The American Legion's National ExecutiveCommittee today called upon all motion picture distributors to withhold Chaplin's movie 'Limelight', until the Department of Justice has ruled whether he can return from England." LOS ANGELES HERALD-EXPRESS, 10-13-52.

* * * * * * * * * *

This fact sheet has not concerned itself with Chaplin's personal life, his many marriages and highly-publicized romances, his trial under the Mann Act for which he was acquited - although he was later compelled by law to support the child he swore under oath was not his.

We leave the matter of Chaplin's personal life, the question of whether he is guilty of moral turpitude, to others - and to the office of the Attorney General of the United States -- but we would be derelict in our duty did we not bring this partial record of Chaplin's pro-Communist activities and affiliations to the attention of the public.

CHARLES CHAPLIN (COMEDIAN)

CHARLES CHAPLIN was born in London, England, April 16, 1889. He was educated in the public schools of London.

Born of theatrical parents, CHAPLIN at the early age of seven became identified with the theater. His first appearance in a theatrical performance was as "Billy" with William Gillette, in Sherlock Holmes.

CHAPLIN came to the United States in 1910 - - with a vaudeville troop.

He made his screen "debut," in 1914, with Keystone Film Co; with the Essanay Co., 1915; the Mutual Film Corp., 1916.

His last pictures were: the "Great Dictator" (1940) and "Monsieur Verdoux" (1947).

The following is a partial listing of the Communist front affiliations and activities of CHARLES CHAPLIN:

In an advertisement in the New York Times (October 10, 1941), the Russian War Relief, Inc. — 535 Fifth Avenue, New York City, solicited contributions "on behalf of the Russian people."

More than 300 "eminent Americans," signed this advertisement-appeal, "Charles Cahplin, Producer, Actor," being one of the "eminent."

The California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, labelled the Russian War Relief, Inc. a Communist front: "it should be

understood that the Russian War Relief is, in every respect a satellite front of the Communist Party."

The Special Committee on Un-American Activities in its Report, 1944, stated: "A review of the background of this controlling group (Board of Directors) will reveal the fact that the organization is firmly in the hands of those who have a history of close cooperation with the Soviet Union, the Communist Party, or its satellite front organizations."

According to the Daily Worker (October 19, 1942, p.7), CHARLES CHAPLIN helped to launch the Artists' Front to Win the War at a mass meeting held at Carnegie Hall in New York City on October 16, 1942; — he "came all the way from Hollywood together with Joan Barry to attend."

CHAPLIN was the "honorary chairman" of the meeting; he was listed as the "ninth event" on the program.

"Addressing his audience as 'comrades,' he called for an immediate second front. He praised President Roosevelt as 'the man who released Browder.' A few bouguets were thrown in the direction of Harry Bridges. He lauded the Communists as 'ordinary people like ourselves, who love beauty, who love life.' He concluded, 'They say communism may spread out all over the world. And I say — so what?'"

The Artists' Front to Win the War was cited as a Communist front by both the Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944 and the California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948.

Under the by-line of Louise Mitchell in the Daily Worker (October 16, 1942), CHARLES CHAPLIN, in a press interview at the Waldorf-Astoria on October 15 (this was the day before the Carnegie Hall meeting mentioned above), was reported to have stated that the "people want the Allies to strike now."

Quoting him directly (or at least purporting to quote him directly) CHAPLIN was reported to have said:

> I speak for the little man in America, in Britain and in the Allied countries, when I plead for a second front.
>
> . . . . .
>
> I know little about politics. I am just going on the recommendations of Stalin and the magnificient Russian people. It is our obligation to open a second front, as we promised. I feel it my duty to speak out. I feel it my conscience to help the Allied cause. That is why I am in New York to plead a second front.

Calling himself a "citizen of the world," CHAPLIN continued:

> If I have any notion what the public wants or a feeling of the pulse of the common people, I know they want a second front.
>
> . . . . .
>
> The invasion of Russia is just as much an invasion of America. I want to make the people conscious of the war, that it is a global war and we are all in this together. Only the Russians' magnificant stand has given us time.
>
> . . . . .

Later on in the interview, after being "chided by certain reporters for putting his neck out on a political issue," he was quoted to have said:

> I have a right to have my say in this matter. I always remember that first I am a rank and filer. . . . I am only repeating what the experts say. We need a second front.

Asked what he was going to say at the Carnegie Hall Artists' Front to Win the War meeting (October 16), he explained:

> I have not prepared a speech. I never read a speech. I talk as the spirit moves me and I am answering my spirit for the common people after all . . . .
>
> I am helping the war in the best way I know how. Just as the little girl in Childs is doing her job.

Asked by reporters whether he was a Communist (according to Louise Mitchell), "Chaplin's face lit up," and he said:

> Because I speak for the little man, people say I am a Communist. I belong to no political party. But I say this — thank God for Communism. Where would we be today if the magnificent Russian people and their Government hadn't held firm?

CHARLES CHAPLIN was listed by the Daily Worker (September 29, 1943) and Soviet Russia Today (December 1943, p.42) as a sponsor of a threeday "Tenth Anniversary Congress commemorating Ten Years of Diplomatic Relations between the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R.," November 6,7,8, 1943, New York City.

The Tenth Anniversary Congress was sponsored by the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc.

The National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc. was cited as subversive and Communist by Attorney General Tom Clark, 1947 and 1948.

According to Letterheads (dated October 15, 1943 and 1948), CHARLES CHAPLIN was a sponsor of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc. (See immediately above for Attorney General Tom Clark's citation of this organization).

The Daily Worker (July 1, 1946) listed CHARLES CHAPLIN, along with Rockwell Kent, William Gropper and Earl Robinson, as a sponsor of the People's Radio Foundation.

According to the "Testimony of Walter S. Steele Regarding Communist Activities in the United States," Hearings before the Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives (July 21, 1947), "Charlie Chaplin" was a charter member of the People's Radio Foundation, Inc.

The People's Radio Foundation, Inc. was cited as subversive and Communist by Attorney General Tom Clark, 1947 and 1948.

State Senator Jack B. Tenney of California, it was reported in the Chicago-Sun (March 27, 1947), told the House Un-American Activities Committee on March 26, 1947 that a number of movie stars have permitted their names to be used as sponsors of various "Communist front groups."

"Charlie Chaplin and Robinson" (first name not given), he said, "attended a party given by a Soviet writer at San Pedro Harbor and in every way have given aid and comfort to Communist organizations."

According to the California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1947, CHARLIE CHAPLIN and John Garfield were "Among the guests aboard a Russian tanker off of Long Beach at a party given for Konstantin Simonov, Soviet writer, (May, 1946)."

It was reported in the Daily Worker (June 4, 1947), that CHARLES CHAPLIN was one of the "prominent individuals" who protested to Attorney

General Tom Clark "against the unprecedented haste" in trying Eugene Dennis and Leon Josephson for contempt of the House Un-American Activities Committee.

"Appealing to Clark's sense of fair play, CHAPLIN urged him to postpone the trials 'in order that they may have proper time to prepare their case and in order to avoid undue prejudice against them at a time when red-baiting hysteria is so violent.'"

According to the Daily Worker (December 1, 1947), back in 1921, when CHARLES CHAPLIN announced he was taking a trip to Europe, he was besieged by the press, who asked him many questions, among which was:

> "Mr. C.: 'Are you a Bolshevik?'
> "Chaplin replied calmly: 'I am an artist. I am interested in life. Bolshevism is a new and challenging phase of life. Therefore I must be interested in it.'
>
> "The next day's headlines," the Daily Worker stated, "smeared Chaplin as a 'self-confessed Bolshevist.' They said he was going to the Soviet Union to make films."

The New York Sun (May 17, 1948) reported that CHARLES CHAPLIN and his wife contributed $1000 to the Wallace for President Campaign Fund.

Frank Fay, according to the Boston Post (November 24, 1948), speaking "before more than 300 members of the Massachusetts Knights of Columbus two days ago" (11-22-49), named CHARLIE CHAPLIN together with James Cagney,

Gregory Peck, Eddie Cantor, Melvin Douglas, Edward G. Robinson and Danny Kay as Communists.

According to the New York Times (March 24, 1949), CHARLES CHAPLIN's name was listed as a sponsor of the Scientific and Cultural Conference for World Peace arranged by the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions and held in New York City on March 25, 26, and 27, 1949.

The National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions was cited as a Communist front by the Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, April 19, 1949.

The Scientific and Cultural Conference for World Peace was cited by the Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, April 19, 1949, as a Communist front which "was actually a supermobilization of the inveterate wheelhorses and supporters of the Communist Party and its auxiliary organizations."

CHARLIE CHAPLIN was listed by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U.S. House of Representatives, Report, April 1, 1951, as one of the Americans sponsoring the World Peace Congress held in Paris, April, 1949.

The Paris World Peace Congress was cited by the Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, April 1, 1951, as a Communist front among the "peace" conferences which "have been organized under Communist initiative in various countries throughout the world as part of a Defense Pact."

It was reported in the New York Sun (May 13, 1949) that:

> Senator Cain (R. Wash.) demanded today that Charlie Chaplin, screen actor, be deported, and accused him of coming 'perilously close to treason' against the United States.
>
> In a statement submitted to a Senate Judiciary Committee, Cain said the incident took place a year ago when deportation proceedings were brought against Hans Eisler.
>
> Cain said Chaplin sent Pablo Picasso of France a 'treasonable' message, as follows:
>
> 'Can you head committee of French artists to protest to the American embassy in Paris the outrageous deportation proceedings against Hans Eisler here, and simultaneously send me a copy of protest for use here? Greetings!'
>
> Cain called Picasso a 'self-admitted French Communist.'
>
> . . . .
>
> Cain went before the sub-committee in connection with the hearing the group is holding on legislation to close the immigration gates against alien subversives and to get rid of any already in the United States.
>
> Chaplin, Cain told the sub-committee, 'has had numerous connections with Communist fronts and Communist-controlled organizations.'

On the Call to the American Continental Congress for Peace, Mexico City, Sept 5 - Sept. 10 (1949), "Charles Chaplin, actor," was listed as a "member of the continental committee," American Continental Congress for Peace.

The Daily Worker (August 14, 1949) listed Dr. W.E.B. DuBois, Jo Davidson, Charles Chaplin, Paul Robeson, O. John Rogge as the United States delegation to the Mexican Peace Congress.

The Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, on the Communist "Peace" Offensive, Report, April 1, 1951, cited the American Continental Congress for Peace (September 5-10, 1949, in Mexico City) as "another phase in the Communist 'peace' campaign, aimed at consolidating anti-American forces throughout the Western Hemisphere."

In the Summary of Proceedings, National Labor Conference for Peace, Chicago, Ill. — October 1 & 2, 1949, it is recorded:

> Greetings were also received from a number of labor organizations in the United States, as well as from prominent individuals such as Charles Chaplin and others in the cultural, professional and religious fields.

The Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, on the Communist "Peace" Offensive, Report, April 1, 1951, cited the National Labor Conference for Peace" as having been organized with the aid of Communist-controlled unions and Communist labor figures with 'the official stamp of the Communist Party' as evidenced by articles in the Daily Worker and the Daily Peoples' World."

CHARLES CHAPLIN's name was signed to the Brief of Alexander Meiklejohn, of Cultural Workers in Motion Pictures and Other Arts, and of Members of the Professions, as Amici Curiae. In the Supreme Court of the United States, October Term, 1949. No. 248: John Howard Lawson, Petitioner, vs. United

States of America, Respondent. No. 249: Dalton Trumbo, Petitioner, vs. United States of America, Respondent.

There were 382 "cultural workers in motion pictures and other arts and members of the professions," who urged "the favorable consideration of this Court of the pending petitions for writs certiorari in the above entitled cases for the reasons hereinafter set forth:" They charged among other things that the investigation of Hollywood Communism was an attempt to impose Censorship on the screen.

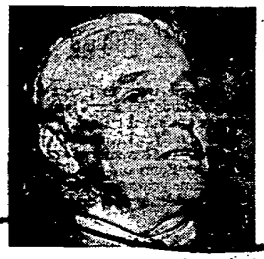
CHARLES CHAPLIN was designated by the California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1949, as one of that Committee's severest critics. States the California Committee:

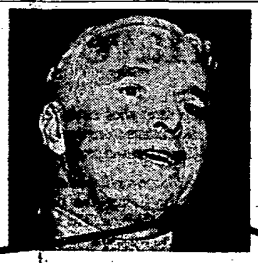
> No group of men in California history has been subjected to the systematic, scientific, concentrated, vicious abuse and vituperation than has been heaped on the members — past and present — of the California Legislature's Committees on Un-American Activities, to all of which your committee is the direct lineal successor.
>
> . . . .
>
> What has perplexed and annoyed us most is the difficult work we have performed under continuous abuse and attack by the Communist traitors and their apologists and fellow travelers.
>
> . . . .
>
> Among the Committee's more notorious critics have been:
>
> ... Edward Barsky, ... Cedric Belfrage, ... Henrietta Buckmaster, ... Charles Chaplin, ... John Garfield, ... Lena Horne, ... Langston Hughes, John Howard Lawson, ... Gregory Peck, ...

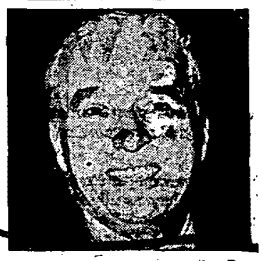
Chaplin: 'I'm No Politician'

By [illegible] Ein[illegible]

He wasn't there yesterday, the little guy with the bowler hat and the trick mustache, the soulful eyes and the baggy pants, the bent cane and the pathetic shuffle—not that Charlie Chaplin. Instead it was Charles Spencer Chaplin, the movie magnate, a dapper, white-haired elderly gentleman (58 tomorrow) in a cocoa-colored suit, with a blue-striped shirt and a print necktie with little red doo-







If you step off the . . . . . curb with your left . . . . . foot, they accuse you . . . . . of being Communist . . .

Photos by John Albert, PM

dads, a little nervous at first in the crowded room at the Hotel Gotham where the press conference was held.

Anybody would have lost his temper half a dozen times when some of the hard-boiled boys started asking Charlie why he didn't lead the life some of the papers think he should live, and threw some questions at him that were not so much questions as half speeches and half mud. But Charlie remained patient, firm, kind. He tried to be helpful.

Questions, Questions, Questions

Why hadn't he done this and that during the war? Why hadn't he become an American citizen after living here 30 years? Why didn't he take an interest in the country's political life? Especially, since he earned so much money here? Was he a fellow traveler? Was he a Communist?

Charlie stood behind a table covered with green baize, beside a huge American flag, fingering his horn-rimmed glasses, twisting them with those fingers that executed the ballet of the rolls in *The Gold Rush*, and speaking in a soft, well-mannered voice.

"I'm not interested in politics . . . I have never voted in my life . . . I have never belonged to any political party . . . I am not a Communist . . . I am not touting for any idealism or schism."

Was he a sympathizer with Russia?

"What do you mean by that? During the war I believed Russia was holding the front—she did a considerable amount of fighting and dying to bring victory to the Allies. In that sense I am sympathetic."

A Citizen Of the World . . .

Was he a fellow traveler?

"It is difficult these days to define anything politically. If you step off the curb with your left foot they accuse you of being a Communist. . . ."

He said he did not consider himself a citizen of any country, he felt that he was a citizen of the world. "But when you live in a country you assume all the responsibilities of the country," and he added he had done that here.

"You haven't," said one of his interrogators, the representative of the *Journal* of the Catholic War Veterans.

"Those of us who fought and those of us who were on the beach-heads want to know why. I am *speaking on behalf of all veterans*, who feel as we do about that. Why haven't you voted? Why haven't you taken part in the political life here?"

Charlie replied: "That is a matter of personal opinion. Four-fifths of my family is American. Two of my sons were on the beach-heads. I am the one-fifth that isn't a citizen. I've done my share—whatever I've said is by no means derogatory to your Catholic GIs."

The interrogator said: "You've lived here, you've taken our money, you should have done more."

"Aren't you being rather dictatorial on your part—how I should apply my pattern of life? I did a great deal for the war effort—but it wasn't advertised."

One-Third of Income from U. S. A.

Charlie Chaplin later made the point that actually only 30 per cent of his income is earned in the U. S. —70 per cent is derived from the showing of his films abroad. He paid his taxes here, and lived his life accordingly to his own concepts. One concept, he explained, was the artistic expression of a feeling he had "for common people, the pity of the whole world—and that includes the people who don't agree with my views."

Asked what he had done for the war effort that wasn't advertised, Chaplin said he had made speeches, recordings that were used abroad, had worked for unity of the Allied cause which the Germans were trying to disrupt by their propaganda. He said he felt that was just as important as "trying to do a floor show—I am not very good at that."

Send Oldsters To War

One way to fight wars, he said was: "Send all the men of 50 and over to war, keep the young people at home. I'm over 50 so I'm eligible."

Some of the questions had such an inquisitional character that at this stage James Agee of *Time* (no Communist he!) asked a question that really was not so much a question as a vote of sympathy from those members of the press who were a little shocked by the tone of the conference.

What did Charlie Chaplin think, Agee said, of a country where in the name of the Four Freedoms an artist was asked to account for his beliefs, his private life, his manner of handling his personal affairs, and was subjected to a pressure campaign on these matters that amounted to a form of public blackmail?

Chaplin cocked his head to one side. He said:

"Thank you very much."

"Arts-to-Russia" Dinner:

Soviet Artists Honor Chaplin, Anti-Fascist

One thousand prominent figures in the art, stage, dance and literary worlds gathered to honor Charles Chaplin, symbol of the artist fighting to keep culture and the arts alive in a world of free peoples," at a dinner sponsored by the "Arts to Russia Week" committee of Russian War Relief, last Thursday night at the Hotel Pennsylvania.

Great artists from the Soviet Union joined in honoring the famous "little man." A cable from Moscow, signed by Dmitri Shostakovich, Sergei Eisenstein and Alexei Tolstoy among others lauded Chaplin "as a wonderful master of American films, whose pictures glorified love of mankind." They called for joint efforts of the creative workers of all branches of the arts to "hasten the hour of annihilation of Hitlerism and the establishment of a splendid international culture of the post-war world."

Ilya Ehrenburg (at right), famous Soviet Union war correspondent, shown with a group of Red Army men at the front. The Soviet writer sent a cablegram to Charles Chaplin, at the "Arts to Russia Week" dinner. "We are glad that you, dear Chaplin, are with us," it said.

Ilya Ehrenburg, famous Soviet war correspondent and author, sent a cablegram to Chaplin lauding the actor for his stand against Nazism. "All your life on the screen you have defended the little man against the malevolent and soulless machine."

In his speech, Chaplin called for complete unity of every strata of our population as a necessary prerequisite for winning the war. Chaplin called on the American people to abandon all prejudices toward the political and economic ideas of our allies, since, he said "our allies do not object to our own ideas and form of government."

Samuel L. M. Barlow, composer, acted as toastmaster on a program which included speeches by Marcia Davenport, Dean Dixon, Benny Goodman, Margaret Webster and Allen Wardwell.

William Morris, Jr. introduced a resolution which was sent to the Soviet Union expressing the admiration and appreciation of the assembled guests for the heroic struggle being waged by the Red Army and the Russian people.

The "Star Spangled Banner" and the "Internationale" were sung by Efim Vitis, noted Russian tenor, and Millard Lampell's poem was presented.

The dinner was a major function of "Thanks to Russia Month" which is under the chairmanship of Grover Whalen.

From Ehrenburg to Chaplin With Love

Ilya Ehrenburg, famous Soviet Union war correspondent, sent the following cablegram to Charles Chaplin at the "Arts to Russia Week" dinner given in Chaplin's honor.

Dear Chaplin:

All your life on the screen you have defended the little man against the malevolent and soulless machine. We are glad to see you taking a stand against Nazism. It isn't humans who'ce fallen upon us but ersatz-men, brutal, repulsive automatons. We defend against them our lives, our right to smile, our right to freedom and happiness.

We are glad that you, dear Chaplin, are with us.

We now enjoy happy days after a bad summer. We are smiting the Germans. Americans and Englishmen are smiting the Germans in Africa. Hitler still plays with the globe like a child's toy ball, but he hasn't much longer to play.

Tell your fellow countrymen, dear Chaplin, that Europe awaits them as, in a burning house, one would await friends with a fire ladder—as, suffocating in a coal mine, one would await friends with pickaxes. Soon, in the hands of the German buffoon, there will remain a mere shred instead of the globe and then we will again sigh and smile in the movies upon seeing the little man in love with the stars.

(Signed) ILYA EHRENBURG.

On Charlie Chaplin's 60th Birthday

By DAVID PEATT

CHARLIE CHAPLIN has reached his sixtieth birthday. Acknowledged all over the world as the foremost creative artist the cinema has ever produced, Chaplin's art has shown a steady development from the custard pie, knockabout comedies he made before world war one, to deep social satire. The first to use pantomime to create a new technique, a new screen language, Chaplin had a knack for doing wonderful things with the materials of every day life. Even his most primitive farces which were usually improvised on the spot, had the kind of poetry, humor, tenderness, satire that has long since gone out of American comedy. For example:

• • •

IN "WORK," Charlie manicures his nails with a saw and puts a lampshade on a small statue and makes it dance the hootchy-kootchy. In "The Vagabond," he milks a cow by maneuvering its tail up and down like a pump handle, waters trees drop by drop and draws a wooden sword against a group of trees, stumps. In "Police," he opens a stove as though it was a safe. In "The Champion" Charlie's dog refuses to eat a frankfurter until he puts salt on it. In a "Night at the Show," Charlie scratches a match on a dancer's bare feet and later tries to get water from a telephone.

In "Carmen," Charlie fights a comic duel with his rival, brushing his clothes and scratching himself as he flashes his sword. Charlie turns the duel into a billiard game and wrestling match and finally swings on a rope made of onions hanging from the ceiling. "The Fireman" Charlie extracts coffee and cream from the engine boiler. In "Easy Street," he pins a badge on a small guy with twelve kids. Then he [illegible] at them as if they were chickens.

In "Behind the Screen" he gives a shampoo to a bedside rug, combing and arranging its hair like a barber.

In "The Pawnshop," one of his most fascinating inventions, Charlie examines an alarm clock as if he were a doctor examining a client. He opens it with a can opener, pulls the insides out with dentist's pliers, kills the wriggling springs by squirting oil on them as if they were worms; then hands back the whole mess as worthless. In "Shoulder Arms," Charlie opens bottles and lights cigarettes by holding them in the line of fire. Later, in trying to tell a French girl that he's American, he hits himself with a brick and pantomines stars and stripes.

• • •

THESE EXAMPLES of his early art can be multiplied indefinitely. But Chaplin was not satisfied with mere surface brilliances. He went deeper and deeper into the world he lived in. In "The Pilgrim" he not only gave a beautiful re-enactment of the Biblical story of David and Goliath with his hands, but he also tried to show that "spiritual good is more likely to be found in a convict than in those who make convicts what they are." In "The Immigrant" which appeared in the year of America's entry into the first imperialist war, Chaplin dared to show men and women going hungry in a land of plenty at a time when the bugles were blowing. In an unforgettable scene he showed the Statue of Liberty as an immigrant ship enters New York harbor, followed by a shot of the second class passengers being maltreated and herded like cattle. His "Modern Times" contained a bitter denunciation of the inhumanity of the factory system. The magnificent "Great Dictator" was a ringing cry against fascism. His last film, "Monsieur Verdoux" was full of biting sattrical criticism of the social system that produces depressions, wars and the debasement of man. These are among the greatest contributions of screen art to the treasury of human culture. "Verdoux" earned the hatred of American reactionaries. So has Chaplin's steady stand for peace and friendship with the Soviet Union.

• • •

BUT CHAPLIN has been attacked all his life for his defense of people's rights as opposed to property rights. Thirty-three years ago, in 1916, when his full-length film "Tillie's Punctured Romance" opened in Paris, French critic Jean Yvel wrote: "Chaplin's art, if we may call it so without profaning the word is more simian than human. Chaplin is not a comedian, he is a two-penny ha'penny jumping jack!" "Tillie's Punctured Romance," a people's film, is still around. Anybody know the whereabouts of Jean Yvel?

A couple of years later, in 1919, the film critic for Theatre Magazine, (N. Y.) wrote an article titled "Is The Chaplin Vogue Passing?" The author predicted that "in five years" Chaplin's popularity "would be a thing of remote antiquity." Echoing Yvel of Paris, he asserted: "The most case-hardened Chaplin fan can hardly deny that this popular slapstick comedian's appeal is extremely unintellectual and caters only to the lowest human instincts." Chaplin's "Sunnyside" one of his finest films, was in circulation at the time. And five years later, in 1924, when he was supposed to be dead artistically, Charlie was completing "The Gold Rush," a great classic today.

• • •

AFTER WORLD WAR I, the attacks on Chaplin took a sharper, more political tone. Chaplin made the "mistake" of being the first Hollywood artist of note to hail the Russian Revolution of 1917. The men of The Trust and their institutions and newspapers have been hounding him for that "mistake" ever since. In 1921 when the artist announced that he was taking a trip to Europe, he was besieged by reporters of the boss press.

"Mr. Chaplin, why are you going to Europe?" Chaplin: "Just for a vacation."

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

"What do you do with your old mustaches?" Chaplin: "Throw them away."

"What do you do with your old canes?" Chaplin: "Throw them away."

Finally, the reporters came to the point. "Mr. Chaplin are you a Bolshevik?"

Chaplin replied calmly: "I am an artist. I am interested in life. Bolshevism is a new and challenging phase of life. Therefore I must be interested in it."

The next day's headlines smeared Charlie as a "self-confessed Communist." They said he was going to the Soviet Union to make films. They printed lies galore about him. They continued to lie about him throughout the Lita Grey divorce trial, accusing the actor of letting his children go hungry for lack of milk and beating his wife. They attacked "The Pilgrim" for its sharp social satire and "Modern Times" for its advanced ideas. And in 1942 one well-known critic of the arts blasted Charlie as a "ham throwing custard pies in crude productions, a has-been." He said "those who called him immortal are mistaken. His stuff is just tricks and his vogue is a fad." (A fad after 28 years?) The author of this raving attack on the screen's outstanding artist? Westbrook Pegler. His hatred toward Chaplin was understandable if unreasonable. He had just seen his anti-fascist film "The Great Dictator." He was furious because Charlie had failed to lump Stalin with Hitler in the picture.

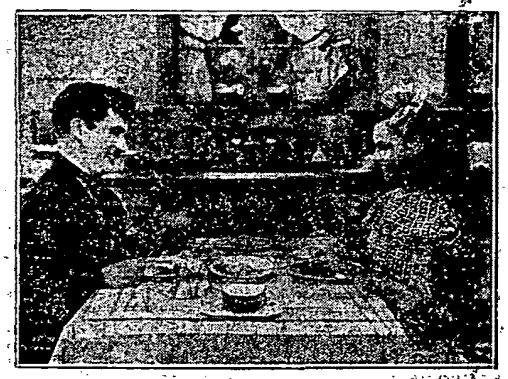
• • •

AND NOW the same reactionaries who were successful (temporarily, of course) in keeping "Monsieur Verdoux" from being seen by the American people are again sniping at Chaplin for supporting the World Congress For Peace.

But though they may win a battle here, a battle there, in the long run you can place your bets on Charlie Chaplin. His films and the things he stands for are too deeply rooted in the hearts of the American people and the peoples of the world to be prohibited for long.

CHARLES CHAPLIN

CHAPLIN as "Verdoux"



CHARLIE and Paulette Goddard in a scene from "Modern Times."

CHARLIE demonstrates his finesse with the foot in a scene from "The Gold Rush."

Movie Highlights of 1952

By DAVID PLATT

In a year such as we have gone through it is hard to find ten Hollywood films that come under the title "best" or for that matter "good."

However, of the hundreds of constantly flowing films one might select the following, allowing for possible arbitrariness, as the ten leading Hollywood films: Limelight, High Noon, Lydia Bailey, Five Fingers, African Queen, Pat and Mike, Carrie, Fourposter, O. Henry's Full House and Come Back Little Sheba.

There's no question that Limelight was by far the best American film—on a humanist level with which the Hollywood-type film cannot compare. No question that Hollywood has gone even more drastically downhill since the un-Americans started dictating the content of movies. With the exception of Limelight the above list cannot hold a candle to the enormously expanded list of leading foreign films. However with many qualifications the films listed above do not fall in with the pro-war, anti-Communist and racist tripe pouring out of the film laboratories at an increasing rate of speed. . . .

• • •

The ten best foreign films of the year might be said to be: Peace Will Win (Second World Peace Congress), Grand Concert (Soviet), Two Cents Worth of Hope (Italian), New China (Chinese People's Republic), Forbidden Games (French), Fall of Berlin (Soviet), Man in White Suit (British), Young Chopin (Polish), Brave Don't Cry (British), Monsieur Fabre (French).

Unfortunately, most of the foreign films (especially those from the USSR and the countries of People's Democracy) are kept from wide American audiences by the monopoly stranglehold on theatres. Here is involved not only the usual crowding out of foreign products, but the fear of the impact which films realistic in content and superb in form might have upon Americans who have dished out to them the unwholesome Hollywood fare.

The time has come for a struggle to be waged that the best of the foreign films should find distribution throughout the 16,000 movie houses in the U. S.

• • •

In the year just passed screenwriter Michael Wilson won an "Oscar" from the movie moguls for co-authoring the screenplay of A Place in the Sun, but not a single company in Hollywood would give him a job. Reason: Wilson refused to knuckle under to the Un-American Committee, declaring himself for peace. "Fighting for peace is the highest, most sacred duty that Americans have at this time," he said. . . . In contrast was the betrayal of all that's decent and democratic in our country by such men as Michael Blankfort, Elia Kazan, Clifford Odets and Jose Ferrer. To protect their jobs and bankrolls they grovelled before the witchhunters. . . .

In the year just passed there was in Hollywood an admosphere reminiscent of the witchhunting at UFA studios in Hitler Germany in 1934, said an article in The Nation's "Civil Liberties" issue. "As matters stand today, Hollywood is using half a dozen blacklists, as well as supplementary graylists based upon the vaguest sort of innuendo," the article said. "The assumption that a person is guilty until proved innocent has become standard operating procedure. A weedy growth of professional witchhunting outfits has sprung up. Fingermen are doing a brisk business, hourly supplying additional names. In an effort to protect themselves from the cruder forms of blackmail, the studios are hiring their own investigators." . . . The article suggested that the movie moguls welcomed the witchhunts. It provided them with a means of cracking down economically on their employes in a period of declining movie markets.

What has been the effect of all this on the films being made, the Nation asked? A fair cross-section of the films now in the works is the answer: Time Bomb, Tribute to a Bad Man, Apache Trail, Flat Top, Road to Bali, Pleasure Island, Something for the Birds, Springfield Rifle and Bela Lugosi Meets the Gorilla Men "plus two others whose titles seem uncomfortably autobiographic, Panic Stricken and Tonight We Sing (direction and scenario by Kazan and Odets?)"

• • •

In the year just passed James Thurber, author of The Male Animal, a play about academic freedom, charged that the Un-Americans were "killing American comedy and culture." "Who can write when everybody's scared?" he said. "The end of American comedy is in sight and the theater's gone to hell and you can thank a bunch of guys in Congress." . . .

• • •

The anti-Negro film Birth of A Nation was stopped by irate citizens in Boston. . . . The Catholic weekly Commonweal called the anti-American film My Son John a "sickening spectacle" directed not so much against communists as against "intellectuals". "Find a thinker the film suggests and you've probably found a 'commie'", said the journal . . . TV stations on West Coast were forced to drop racist anti-Japanese films . . . The Soviet film Potemkin, directed by the late Sergie Eisenstein, was voted the "best film in fifty years" by an international jury of film personalities in Brussels, Belgium. Chaplin's Gold Rush was runner-up . . . The new three-dimensional Cinerama excited many in the past year . . . William Marshall, Negro actor gave a superb performance [illegible] in Lydia Bailey but Hollywood could find no further use for his services, so his option was cancelled. Marshall is now helping to organize a National Negro Theatre sponsored by the National Negro Labor Council . . . Students at the university of Minnesota won a fight to see the documentary 'New China' on the campus. The university authorities were for banning the film. There was an immediate cry of censorship from faculty members as well as students. The authorities yielded.

• • •

In the year just passed, segregation at Ford's Theatre in Baltimore was ended, climaxing a six-year fight initiated by the NAACP and supported by many other Negro and white groups and individuals in that city . . . America's leading dancers, including DeMille, Tamiris, Alvarez, Humphrey and Sokolow protested sending N. Y. City Ballet to Franco Spain . . . N. Y. Council, Arts, Sciences and Professions sponsored an exciting series of 'Prevues' featuring among others, artists blacklisted in Hollywood and Broadway because of their ideas . . . The loss of Romulo Lachatanere, noted Cuban photographer and fighter for peace who died in a plane crash was mourned by many Americans . . .

Last but not least the past year saw friends of America's greatest national artist Paul Robeson answer the organized plot to keep his voice from being heard by the people by setting up the Othello Recording Co. which is dedicated to carrying Robeson's artistry to the very center of our cultural life. . . Attorney General McGranery's attempt to banish the great genius Charles Chaplin from our shores shocked the world in 1952 and compelled millions of Americans to do some hard thinking about the path our government is traveling.

WILLIAM MARSHALL

CHARLES C[illegible]

Prof. Frederic Joliot-Curie of France and Alexander Fadeyev of of the USSR in a scene from "Peace Will Win."

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

The Sullivan Award, Other Topics

LA SALLE of Philly still has the best college basketball team to appear in the Garden this year in spite of its first round knock-off by De Paul in the recently concluded Christmas tourney. (No teams go undefeated in modern scheduling.) The manner in which Gola, Grekin, Moore, Iehle and company walloped NYU with ease gave the tipoff that they are a good bet to come on and repeat last year's NIT triumph. Meanwhile, congratulations to Utah State which nipped Manhattan to take the eight-team tourney cup. An unspectacular, not-too-tall team of pluggers with boundless stamina and verve, they sure get the most out of what they got.

•

THE JAMES E. SULLIVAN Memorial Trophy which allegedly goes to the outstanding amateur performer of the year, has been awarded to Horace Ashenfelter. Ashenfelter won the 3,000 meter steeplechase at the Olympics. In a list of 10 nominees suggested and lauded by the Sullivan Committee, headed by—surprise!—Avery Brundage—his qualifications were listed as follows: "His manners on and off the track, whether in practice or competition, are impeccable. Unselfish in his attitude, he has been an inspiration to teen agers with whom he came in contact. He is an FBI agent assigned to the Newark office."

Nowhere in the list of 10 nominees by the Brundage committee could one find the name or feats of Harrison Dillard, who has been suggested year after year by the Northern Ohio AAU in vain.

Ashenfelter won an Olympic victory at Helsinki. But so did Dillard, in record time, and this was a second victory for Dillard in two successive Olympics, in different events, he having won the 100 meter dash at London in 1948 after being eliminated from his own event, the high hurdles, in the tryouts! Dillard also has a much longer background of outstanding athletic success than Ashenfelter. Outside the track he works for the Cleveland Indians and is well known in and around Cleveland as a REAL inspiration to youth, Negro and white.

Harrison Dillard is a Negro. No Negro has ever won the Sullivan Award since its inception in 1930. Isn't that something?

It is time to brand this thing for what it is, a jimcrow phony. It has nothing to do with the outstanding amateur athlete of the year. Any more than any FBI agent snooping around the homes of Americans who want peace has anything to do with decency and "inspiration."

•

IN CASE YOU missed it, Johnny O'Brien, the 5-9 phenom who plays for Seattle, broke all Boston Garden records the other night scoring 41 points as his team whipped Boston College 99-[illegible]. Imagine. Playing in the pivot position with towering defenders all around him and dropping back on him, Johnny has to doubly and triply earn every point with speed, dexterity, imagination, courage and accuracy. And he goes into the telephone numbers every game!

•

FLOYD PATTERSON, who won the Olympic 165 pound title at Helsinki and turned pro, has the stuff to eventually become a champion. The youngster from Brooklyn's Bedford-Stuyvesant area looks better every time out and may eventually grow into a heavyweight. . . . Louisiana State seems to have a good basketball team, having upset St. Louis in another of those tourneys. Notice that one of the stars, soph flash Don Belcher, come from Indiana, which is to college basketball what Pennsylvania is to college football, exporter extraordinary of playing talent. . . . From the wire service story of the North Carolina State-Holy Cross game at Raleigh: "Applebaum, a swarthy guard from New York City, threw in his winning shots," etc. The wire service in question ought to know better. . . Dodger roster listing 42 players to report to Vero Beach camp is in. We will pore over it and have a couple of hot stove columns shortly for you unhappy baseball fans to whom football and basketball are a silly interruption to our national pastime.

•

THANKS, FOR MONEY still coming in to the fund drive, to the following:

Twenty-eight dollars from Fred Briehl, who writes: "Dear Les, this sum results from a small movie party we gave here to our guests. We wish to credit it to yourself and all the others on the staff of the Daily. The need of the Daily is recognized."

Also $10 from a Worker reader "in appreciation of the fine job on the New York Post and the rotten Rosenberg series"; $10 from "A Worker and Dodger Fan" toward a goal of $40, this making $30.

Ten dollars from Esther and Sam, who are thinking of John Williamson, imprisoned Communist leader (and neighbor of this writer); another $5 from Don and Ida, who previously sent $10. They missed a few issues of their Daily subscription when they moved. "It made us feel how it would be to be without the paper completely so we are sending an additional $5." This young Irish-American couple also asks if we could devote a little space to chess news, saying they know it isn't exactly sports, "but lacking a chess column it comes closest to sports in terms of linking people internationally in peaceful and instructive competition." We will try to keep up with the world of chess through periodic contributions from people who follow it.

Also thanks to "New York psychologist" for $2, another $1 from the group of high school students who already collected $45 in their school; Dave, Pat and little Kim, $2; and finally, $10 from East Kings Highway with the note "Open letter to the French seamen expressed my thoughts perfectly. I, too, wanted so to apologize to them for my government's inhospitality. . . . M. G."

Total acknowledged here: $78. Previously acknowledged—$2,669.43. Total sent to this column—$2,747.43.

•

THANKS FOR THE holiday greetings, everyone, and a very happy New Year to you in a world at peace.

The Tragedy of a Workingclass Child in Moving Indian Novel

COOLIE, By Mulk Raj Anand. Liberty Press, A Liberty Book Club selection. New York. 316 pp. $3.50.

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

Munoo, the hero of the Indian novelist Mulk Raj Anand's novel "coolie," belongs with such immortal children of literature as Victor Hugo's Gavroche and Mark Twain's Huckelberry Finn.

Like them, Munoo is part boy, part man; a child eager for fun and gazing with wonder upon the world, a man fending for himself, bruised and buffeted about, crushed by labors beyond the strength of his child's body, and moved by forces he does not comprehend.

One of the most endearing of all juvenile characters in modern literature, Munoo flashes like a comet across the pages of this novel. His is a short life, but a full and turbulent one. From the moment that we meet him, a very young boy tending his aunt's sheep in the village to his death from tuberculosis while a rickshaw boy a tragically few years later, we learn to love and admire this sunny-hearted youngster who courageously fights back against the bitter hardships of Indian workingclass life.

Writing with irony, wit, anger and tenderness, Mulk Raj Anand shows us, through the brief life of this youth, what it means to be an Indian worker, under the double yoke of the Indian upper class and the British imperialist.

Munoo, an orphan, is torn from his village home and taken by his uncle, a porter in a city bank to toil in the home of Babu Nathoo Ram, an official in the same bank who models himself on the smug arrogant British Sahibs.

Some of the novel's best writing is in the description of the rustic Munoo's ecstatic wonderment over such devices of civilization as the razor blade and the bathroom and his employers' frenzied rage when the bewildered child relieves himself at their front door and thereby lowers their social standing.

• • •

Exploited and abused, the boy runs away. In a primitive factory making pickles and jams to which he is taken by the kindly owner, Seth Prabh, Muno learns the grinding life of the Indian worker, toiling from dawn to dusk. Indeed, his is an enviable lot, for, befriended by Prabh and his gentle wife, Munoo is permitted to sleep in his own bed in their home, while other workers must snatch respite in the factory itself.

When Prazh is bankrupted by the thievery of his partner, the harsh and greedy Ganpat, cruelly beaten by his creditors and the police, and hurled back into the ranks of the laborers from whence he sought to rise, Munoo tries to earn some money for the household by carrying heavy loads for merchants.

One of the most vivid sequences in this novel pictures the thrusting desperate laborers, forced to daily, desperate competition with their fellows in the marketplace for the chance to serve as beasts of burden for a few pennies.

• • •

The surging, complex life of the sub-continent is captured in the pages of this novel. And in Munoo we get a fully-realized human being. Warm-hearted, eager for love and comradeship, he learns nevertheless that not only from the rich but even from some of his own kind he must expect a cruelty and callousness born of the savage struggle for survival. One sequence describes the brief but savage Hindu-Moslem fight provoked by the bosses to smash an impending strike.

Taught from infancy an ages-old creed of fatalism which fosters his belief that his inferior status is permanently fixed and pre-ordained, the young Indian begins to learn a little bit not only that struggle is possible but that there is a better goal for the oppressed than to climb over his fellows into the ranks of the oppressor.

"Coolie" is a story of earlier days in India, written when the progressive and trade union movements had not reached their present power. But there is a preview of things to come in the militant defiance of the British bosses by the mill-hand, Ratan, and in the Communist-led move for strike after right-wing union leaders seek to sell the workers out.

Munoo, before he coughs his last, has learned something of the power of the roofless and the riceless workers of India when they unite in struggle.

An eloquent and moving novel, this book ends on a note of personal tragedy. How could it not, when life is agonizing and death sudden for millions like Munoo? And yet, nobody can read it without sensing the vitality and innate strength of the Indian common people. Nor is it possible to doubt that India, like China before it, must inevitably take the road to socialism as the only way out of the misery of the masses.

(One word about the novel's title, "Coolie." It was an incorrect choice. To western eyes, the term stands for what are presumed to be inferior beings, the laborers of China, India and the other countries of the east. In People's China, the use of the word "coolie" has been ended, thus attesting to the word's chauvinist - imperialist character.)

THE BRITISH SCREEN IN 1952

Christopher Brunel is an executive board member of the Association of Cinematograph and Allied Technicians, a leading British film workers' union. He is writing this roundup of the British screen especially for the Daily Worker in a personal capacity.

By CHRISTOPHER BRUNEL

This correspondent wants to start a new vogue—that of NOT listing his choice of the Ten Best of 1952; besides this year has been the year of Limelight, and no film shown on British screens can stand up to the brilliant optimism of Chaplin's picture. John Marshall, editor of the Conservative Evening News, summed up our attitude to Charlie the man when he said that he was welcomed by the great solid mass of sensible people—the snipers and smearers don't matter.

• • •

The young year 1952 saw two threats from the Conservative Government: first, to close down the world - famed Crown Film Unit, which for 22 years made films for Government departments on subjects as varied as horticulture, town planning, aviation, the drama, and which was the world's leading documentary unit; second, to bring in a new Act of Parliament that would impose onerous regulations and censorship to the growing number of specialized 16mm. shows put on by trade unions, film societies, political and religious bodies. This was foiled, and the new Cinematograph Act, 1952, bears witness to the struggle waged by such organizations.

• • •

But despite deputations, protest resolutions and letters to the papers, some 100 workers from the Beaconsfield, Bucks, studios of the Crown Film Unit joined the unemployed in March. That was only one of the many economic problems that have concerned film people in the past year.

•

Foremost were the Washington talks in September on the remittance of dollars to the U.S.A. from showing Hollywood films in Britain; these resulted in furthering the official policy of encouraging American producers to make more of their films in England. The encouragement is provided by the complex Eady scheme, which makes cinema-goers provide profits for those brave capitalists embarking on modern production programs.

• • •

Studio employes claimed that through speedup and casualization they have also made considerable contributions towards profits, while the employers and property owners have tended towards extravagance. After protracted negotiations and token strikes by electricians and craftsmen, all but the very highly paid studio workers wrung an 11 shilling ($1.54) a week raise from the employers.

• • •

These economic problems have preoccupied film workers and they have not yet played much part in trying to improve the content of their work. Though they are disturbed at the lowering of quality through ultra-cheap films being made for sponsored American TV, only a few have come into the fight for less violence and less war propaganda on the screen. But the general public in Britain has been quicker to respond: in February pressure from veterans in the British Legion forced Clydebank, Scotland, cinemas to take off Rommel—Desert Fox; Londoners welcomed the Italian Film Festival in June, where the outstanding picture was Miracle in Milan.

•

And, this year Soviet films have won their way back to British screens: Fall of Berlin broke a four-year record of London's New Gallery, as well as being shown widely outside the capital; in May 3,200 people attended the first three performances of the Soviet Film Festival in London; Big Top, the Soviet circus picture was booked by 1,800 cinemas (Britain has 4,500 movie theatres).

• • •

MILESTONES OF 1952 . . . Britain made the first three-dimensional ballet film, The Black Swan . . . composer Ralph Vaughan Williams celebrated his 80th birthday . . . subject of the technicians' union's own production, directed by their president Anthony Asquith, centers round the English game of cricket . . . film magnate J. Arthur Rank told a law court he had never hear of Benjamin Gigli . . . though French Catholics welcomed L'Auberge Rouge, London County Council banned it because it featured comedian Fernandel as a priest . . . Hendon New Classic cinema now controlled by progressive technicians' leader Ralph Bond . . . U.P.A.'s Mr. Magoo cartoons so popular at special two-week program at a London newsreel cinema that Magoo returned for a week before Christmas . . . National Council for Civil Liberties conference in November protested at revival of KKK Birth of a Nation . . . progressive film-makers produced a 16mm. record of British Youth Peace Festival at Sheffield with climax in Kodachrome . . . Kodak factory workers at Harrow sent a delegate to the Vienna Peace Congress in December. . . .

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

Another Jim Thorpe?

MILTON CAMPBELL, the second most famous athlete of Plainfield, New Jersey, population 45,000 (Joe Black is number one as of now!), will graduate from high school in June and reveals that he has already been approached by 100 colleges.

Up to last fall, Campbell was best known as the schoolboy track and field wonder who finished second to Bob Mathias in the Olympic decathlon, that gruelling all round test of strength and ability. (The 6 foot 3 inch Negro star made the Olympic tryouts in California only because a group of Plainfield people took up a collection for his fare. He was the youngest athlete from any nation competing at Helsinki.)

Maybe the fact that Mathias is a pretty good football player at Stanford gave Milton the idea. He had never played the game till last fall. Coach Abe Smith was gloomily surveying Plainfield's prospects at the first practice, wondering "if we would win a single game," when Campbell came out for a crack at the game. Plainfield wound up undefeated and the amazing youngster scored 140 points as the top player in the football-minded state of New Jersey.

Milt will play college football—and he is leaning toward the University of Indiana at the moment—but his main athletic dream is already directed toward winning the decathlon at Melbourne in in 1956. His chances seem good. In all 10 decathlon events he is further along than Mathias was at his age.

To give you an idea of the kind of athlete young Campbell is, he now stands above the fabulous Jim Thorpe in decathlon performance. He has already surpassed Thorpe's mark in nine of the events, missing only in the 1,500 meters. His best marks surpass Mathias' best in three of the events, the 100 meters; 400 meters and 110 meters high hurdles, and he is even with Mathias in the high jump.

Mathias and Harrison Dillard have been especially helpful to him in improving his form, Campbell says. In a recent international meet in Jamaica he beat Dillard, the Olympic high hurdles champ and world record holder, at the event. "I couldn't have done it if he hadn't helped me out," Campbell says.

In the current indoor track and field season, Campbell will concentrate on the high hurdles, the event he now is best at. (There is no decathlon except in the Olympics.) He has already hit 14 seconds flat and sees the Olympic mark of 13.7 within reach. It must be something to see a 6-3, 200 pounder run so brilliantly in the high hurdles, an event which calls for the utmost grace, flawless form and timing as well as driving leg power.

Needless to say, Campbell looks forward above all to a world at peace in which he and all other young athletes can develop normally and once again face the athletes of all the world in the spirit of friendship and may the best team win.

Overlooked Slugging Brooklynite

A NEIGHBOR OF Bill Antonello of Brooklyn writes to chide us for failing to mention that candidate for the Dodger outfield in our column on the 1953 roster. "You often mentioned how few players come from the same city as the team they play for," he writes. "Well, here is Antonello, a Brooklynite and a real slugger who I think is a much better prospect than some of those you mentioned, like Sharman, Mauro and Cimoli. Give him a little write-up, will you?"

We didn't mean to overlook any particular players, but didn't have space for all the rookies on the 42 player roster. A look at Antonello's batting record last year with Mobile in the Double A Southern Association shows the following: The 25-year-old, 5-11, 185-pound outfielder, who throws and bats right, had a .290 batting average with an exceptionally impressive runs batted in mark of 130 (in 153 games). The Brooklynite had 22 doubles, 12 triples, 28 home runs, scored 102 runs, walked 61 times and struck out 82 times.

The righthanded batting power in those figures may give Antonello a look-in if there is any trade involving Pafko or Furillo or both, and in any case, seems to insure at least a promotion to Triple A and a careful eye for future varsity status. Don't know how he is afield, but you don't grow 130 rbi men on trees.

Journalism Dep't

HERE IS THE WAY Barry Gray, a New York Post "liberal," answers rantings by Walter Winchell that he is communistic. It is a pathetically instructive exhibition. More dramatically than anything else one can recall, it reveals at one quick look the inevitable windup for once decent people who answer redbaiting not by fighting the redbaiters but by abjectly outdoing them. It is a performance which reminds one of nothing so much as the late Mike Quin's magnificent parable of the creature crawling naked along the ground painted like a barber pole and protruding a long tail to prove he couldn't possibly be a communist.

In his new column in the Post, Gray, once a reasonably outspoken defender of civil liberties, answers Winchell by proudly presenting the text of a speech a friend of his prepared to read to the American Legion. Here are excerpts from this speech by Barry Gray's friend about Barry Gary's anti-communism:

". . . he had favored outlawing the Communist Party, supported the Feinberg Law, upheld the Smith Act, backed NATO, the Pacific Treaty Organization as favored by Gov. Dewey . . . attacked the Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs . . . agreed with the prosecution of Alger Hiss, that Harold (National Commander of the Amvets) was his good friend, that the Americanism Chairman of the Legion had been on his program. . . ."

Unbelievable? There it is, from the man's column. Some fighting credo for a New York Post liberal, eh?

What this Barry Gray is here whining about is that he is for Hitler, Mussolini and Franco's classic first step to fascism, the outlawing of a political party: he is for the firing of all school teachers in our city and state, no matter what their teaching records, who don't measure up to the pro-Christian Front standards of Timone—a law opposed editorially by the Times and Tribune; he is for a thought-control law which the CIO vigorously condemned; he is for the immediate death of two Jewish parents when Albert Einstein, the world's foremost physicist, doubts their guilt and urges clemency; he is for the "Americanism" Chairman of the Legion now successfully closing the Loews and Fox movie chains to the film masterpiece "Limelight."

And after all this, poor Barry Gray will have to discover that he is STILL a "red" to Joe McCarthy . . .

Wag that tail, Barry.

Urge Protests to Local RKO Managers to Show 'Limelight'

By DAVID PLATT

The National Council on Freedom From Censorship (an affiliate of the American Civil Liberties Union) has protested the cancellation of bookings of Chaplin's "Limelight" by the Fox West Coast Theatres and Loew's, Inc.

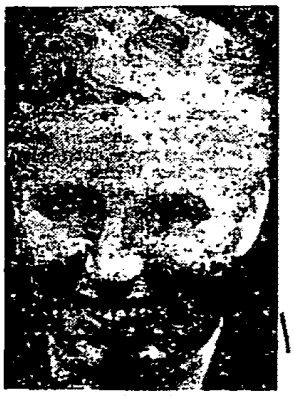
In its telegram to Nicholas N. Schenck, president of Loew's, Inc., and George Browser, manager of Fox West Coast Theatres, the Council said:

"While we support the right of Legion to object to presentation, the cancellation of exhibition violates right of other persons who wish to view film. May we urge reconsideration of your withdrawal of film."

• • •

Meanwhile a new attempt to prevent the American people from enjoying this splendid humanist film was revealed in a letter sent to the American Legion by Howard Hughes, member of the board of RKO.

Hughes notified the Legion he would make a "concerted effort" to get RKO theatres to cancel their national bookings of "Limelight."



CHARLES CHAPLIN

The multi-millionaire movie and planemaker told the Legion brass he had nothing to do with the theatre exhibition phase of RKO since he was head of the production unit only. Nevertheless, he said he would try to "persuade" the heads of the RKO theatre corporation to take the necessary legal steps to cancel all bookings of the Chaplin film.

This sort of thing, as "The Nation" (weekly) makes plain in an editorial in its current issue, "is not censorship; it is political terrorism."

It is getting back at Chaplin with a vengeance because, unlike Jose Ferrer and others, he refused to knuckle under to the demand of the Legion chiefs that he publicly repudiate his humanist beliefs.

• • •

Chaplin's comment on all this was short and to the point.

"Hollywood," he told London reporters, "has succumbed to thought control and the illegal methods of high-pressure groups, which means the end of the American motion-picture industry and its world influence. I am afraid Hollywood is going to need me long before I need Hollywood."

No honest person can disagree.

• • •

"Limelight is scheduled to open at a number of RKO theatres in the New York area next week. Now is the time to let your neighborhood RKO manager know where you stand.

SAYS MASS PROTESTS CAN AFFECT TV PROGRAMS

Dear Dave Platt:

May I direct your attention to an item in your otherwise good story on 'George Kaufman, TV and the Tobacco Trust' in the Daily Worker of January 9.

You say: "CBS and other broadcasting companies receive thousands of letters from listeners protesting programs that give nightmares to children. They are studiously ignored" etc.

To leave it there one may draw the conclusion, what's the use of protesting, writing letters if those letters are ignored anyway?

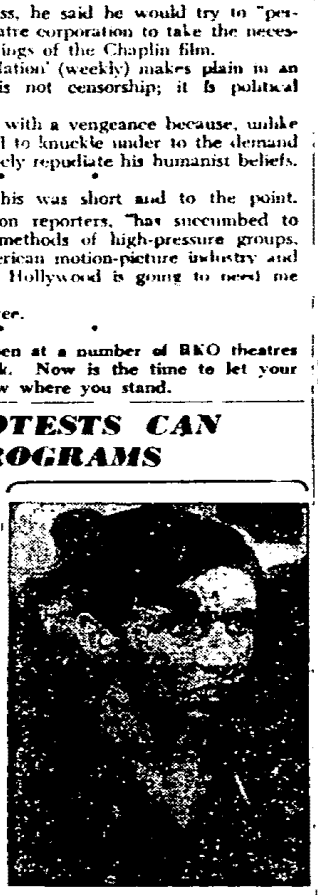
The sad fact is that a small but vocal and vicious minority let their voices be heard while thousands of progressive listeners seldom take the trouble to let the networks know their feelings and reactions to the Un-American programs and the ordinary insipid stuff offered on TV. Of course there are exceptions. Not enough.

Imagine how encouraging it would be if a few labor leaders, shop workers, family men, whose children get nightmares from such programs would raise these questions at local union meetings, shop meetings, etc. Explain the reasons. The vicious method of blacklisting. Get said union or shop to address a letter protesting the programs, going on record against buying their products unless blacklisting is stopped, programs improved. Believe me, Dave, those broadcasting stations would not dare ignore it.

A few delegations from P. T. A. groups would bring results.

If they continue with these programs it is because the people have not spoken. When they do—and do it en-masse, the programs will change.

Best personal greetings,
Bill Lawrence



Leopold Novak plays the part of a maladjusted youngster in 'First Start,' new Polish film about student glider pilots, opening tomorrow (Saturday) at the Stanley Theatre.

Negro Liberation Published in East Germany

Harry Haywood's book "Negro Liberation" has just been published in East Germany in an edition of 10,000 copies. This follows a 30,000 edition published in the Soviet Union, 10,000 in Hungary and 10,000 in Poland.

The English edition is still available at the Workers Bookshop.

Bette Davis Film 'Star' at Rivoli Heavy-Handed

"The Star," 20th Century Fox Film starring Bette Davis, which opened this week at the Rivoli, tells the story of a motion picture star who at the age of 42 finds herself eased out of stellar roles because of her age. Such a situation has been treated before in Hollywood films, as in "Sunset Boulevard," but never before has its gotten the heavy-handed treatment it receives in the present picture.

Repetition and verbosity dissipate whatever sympathy is generated by Bette Davis' talented acting.

There are some interesting sidelines to this film however.

One short dialogue hints the actress is being eased out because she dared to attempt an independent picture.

Hollywood producers are portrayed as benevolent, wise fathers lovingly fostering along over a happy film factory family.

If an actress gets into financial or emotional trouble or if at the age of 42 she is thrown on the scrap heap or into bit parts, it is entirely her own fault. She should have saved the hundreds of thousands of dollars lavishly handed to her, and not given it to no-er-do-well brothers-in-law or spend it on expensive perfume.

And above all, she must learn to control her "ego." She must accept with meek resignation and humble thanks the eternal law that a woman's destiny (particularly after 40) is the kitchen.

This is the sermon dinned into the ears of an audience softened up for this company - union propaganda by the portrayal of an actress who engages in childish tantrums at the first contact with a serious problem.

—BEN LEVINE.

Bill Robinson Reads Rubin Play

For the second of the Jefferson School Friday night cultural programs, an interested audience came down to hear and discuss a reading of a new play by Barnard Rubin, author of "Candy Story."

These cultural programs, every Friday night present progressive artists and their work to an audience for appreciation, criticism, and mutual interchange of ideas.

The exciting play, heard by an audience for the first time, has a factory setting, and it includes such themes as the fight against speed-up, the peace campaign, the exposure of racism, and the attempt of the front office to recruit stoolpigeons.

The audience listened with absorption, and then commented on many aspects of the play, its themes and the way they were handled, including criticisms which were then taken up and discussed by the author.

Along with the play itself, a notable event was the magnificent reading performance by the young actor Bill Robinson, who took eight different roles, and simply by gestures and inflections of his voice, created the illusion of a stage filled with living people.

At the third Jefferson School cultural program tonight (Friday) the brilliant young Negro painter, Edward Strickland, will appear with a group of his new works, and will also read a challenging paper on critical and social realism in art, both of the past and of the present day.

Sidney Finkelstein will be chairman.

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

Knicks, BB Swaps, Journalism Dep't . . .

KNICKERBOCKER GAME with Boston tomorrow night at the Armory probably represents a high point of basketball interest here this season. In spite of a series of injuries, losing Ernie Vanderweghe and then Max Zaslofsky, the Knicks have been playing magnificent ball, trouncing Syracuse on the upstate floor and beating the Royals at Rochester, two tremendous feats. Boston, with the inimitable Bob Cousy, is the most exciting visiting opposition. No one game is vital in the crazy overloaded pro schedule, but with one thing and another this game hits a nerve for court fans. . . .

•

RARELY HAS THERE been such unanimous opinion on a trade helping both clubs as in the swapping by the Chicago White Sox and Philadelphia A's of first basemen Eddie Robinson and Ferris Fain. The reason for it lies largely in the contours of the ball parks involved, the home field where a player puts in 77 games. Robinson, a left handed pull hitter, figures to be more dangerous in Shibe Park where the right field fence is 331 feet from home plate than in Comiskey Park where it is 352 feet away. A lot of fly balls caught in those 21 feet difference will be extra base hits in Philly.

Fain, a sharp, line drive hitter, fits nicely into the Comiskey scheme of things. Much faster and more versatile than the ponderous Robinson, he will tighten up the Chisox infield and complete an air of inner class which is a big pennant factor. Even though Robinson supplied most of the long range hitting for the Sox, Fain's virtues figure in the long run to be more valuable given the field the Sox play in and the kind of ball they play.

An aftermath of this deal may be still another "both sides helped" swap. The Chisox, who have an exceptionally classy second line shortstop in Willie Miranda, may now throw in a little money with Al Carresquel in an attempt to get Larry Doby from Cleveland. Doby would give them the big punch in their outfield at no loss of fielding skill and with the only negative side being the difference between Carresquel's hitting and Miranda's, not too vital.

Cleveland could be tempted because a shortstop of Carresquel's caliber is exactly what they need most and they have a pretty rich outfield situation. They may figure on the fast-coming Harry Simpson adequately replacing Doby in center, with Dale Mitchell, rookie Dave Pope, (353 at Indianapolis), returned vet Bob Kennedy and the hopeful young slugger Jim Lemon filling any holes. Easter and Rosen would still give them the top 1-2 slugging combination in the league.

And wouldn't the Cleveland pitchers be delighted to see Mr. Carresquel's glove at shortstop.

•

JOURNALISM DEPT: John Foster Dulles' first speech as Secretary of State complained that the Soviet Union is "encircling" us. This hair raising assertion is one for Ted Tinsley. But first, let's let the editor of a big newspaper answer him. In last Sunday's magazine section of the New York Times, William R. Mathews, editor and publisher of the Tucson, Arizona, Star, says gingerly, "We do not appreciate, for example, the Russians' real suspicion and fear of us when they see us building a ring of bases stretching from Iceland, Britain, North Africa, Cyprus and Saudi Arabia to the Philippines and Okinawa. We cannot see that we might feel the same way if the Russians had air bases in Iceland, North Africa, the Azores, Guam and Hawaii."

Mr. Mathews cites a few actual places, which Mr. Dulles did not bother to do. Of course, Mathews pulled the string a bit or he could have made it even more shocking, like "Suppose Russia was openly building bomber bases in northern Mexico, what would we think of that—well, we are openly building bomber bases in northern Turkey, adjacent to the Soviet Union." (How many average Americans do you think realize that amazing fact?

But believe it or not, there were a couple of things in the Dulles speech even cruder than the "they're encircling us!" stuff. I'll just take two sentences from his text which cry out for the application of simple journalistic questions—who, what, where, when?

Said Dulles: "At the present time the Soviet Communists are carrying out a policy which they call encirclement."

Come again? When did anybody in the Soviet Union ever call their foreign policy "encirclement"? When the Secretary of State of the United States makes such a statement in a big formal address he should be able to back it up, shouldn't he?

Next. "They (the Soviets) said they don't want to start an open war against us until they have got such overwhelming power that the result would not be in doubt."

Wow! Now if our free press had even the standards of the journalism school classes at NYU and Columbia, there would be a "Whoa, Mr. Dulles. This is sensational! When did the Russians say that? Just a minute while I write this down. . . ."

Of course no reporter for a big business paper raised that perfectly obvious question, nor will they. For they know as well as you that Mr. Dulles made up these absurd things out of his own head, that nobody in Russia speaks of a Soviet policy of "encirclement," or of starting a war. In fact, anybody in the country of socialism talking like that would wind up in jail. They have a law against warmongering. Seems like we could use one nicely too.

So this is the stature and the morality of the "free world's" case. Our Secretary of State must say totally and obviously false things invented out of hand because that's the best case for "Russian aggression" that can be made out. And the papers obediently leave these startling and obvious whoppers go unchallenged and unquestioned. Such is the state of journalism in the year 1953.

Well, you know what paper you want to introduce to your shopmates and neighbors, I hope!

•

BEFORE DISMISSING the journalism class for today, here is another real beaut. On page 2 of Tuesday's Hearst Journal-American was the headline **"Reveal Flying Disc Pass At U. S. Jet Near Siberian Border."**

This is truly wondrous. In the upside down, we-own-the-world Hearst view of things, it is nothing that a U. S. jet is near the Siberian border, 6,000 miles from the U. S. Oh no. The story is that those nasty Russians have the nerve to be throwing discs around! This is something like an indignant headline: "PROJECT X SPY ATTACKED BY RUSSIAN GHOSTS IN MOSCOW FACTORY."

The Shadow of His Prison Bars Falls Across Every Publisher

The following are excerpts from a pamphlet, Publisher on Trial, issued by the Committee to Defend Alexander Trachtenberg, who was convicted Jan. 21 on a trumped-up charge of violating the Smith Act. The piece by Angus Cameron was written by way of introduction to messages and statements of 17 well known writers. The piece by Albert Maltz was a message sent to a public meeting in defense of Trachtenberg held in New York last June. Copies of the pamphlet may be obtained from the committee, Room 634, 80 E. 11th St., New York.

ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG

The Sacred Cows

By ANGUS CAMERON

(Former Editor-in-Chief, Little Brown & Co.

THE book-burning prosecution of Alexander Trachtenberg and the many other similar attempts to suppress freedom of speech and freedom of the press by legislation, judicial process, and social intimidation represent in its most virulent form a new phase of the conflict between the two great contradictory traditions which have characterized American history.

These two traditions are not uniquely American; they exist in all societies where social and economic classes exist. The few of the ruling class versus the many of the ruled is the simple formula for description, whether the few be the slave-owners of ancient Rome, the feudal overlords of the Middle Ages, or the great financial and industrial figures of our own time.

Today, the few are relatively a very few indeed—a paltry few thousand who believe or pretend to believe that whatever seems to be devoted to the maximum profit of the great corporations they control is in the interest of the people.

★

AT HEART, the freedom of speech and the press today concern the right to question the sensibles and unscientific products of their reactionary philosophy. Alexander Trachtenberg, along with many other men and women seeking to discover and expand the dialectical materialist method in history and social science, in politics and economics, questions profoundly their pragmatic philosophy of "thinking makes it so."

He believes that no amount of reiteration will make a lie correspond to the truth. He is being prosecuted for publishing books which dare to question the N.A.M.-Pentagon version of truth and which present a view diametrically opposed to pragmatism. He is the first intended legal victim of a Chamber of Commerce thought control which will surely be extended to an enforced planning of our entire cultural life. He is being persecuted for his philosophy, for his belief; not for his actions.

Americans must come to realize before it is too late that the freedom of speech and the freedom of the press which they take for granted are the right to express heresy to the current view whether that current view be the precept of a tyrannical 17th century theocracy in Massachusetts or against the precepts of a 20th century financial-military oligrachy in Washington, D. C., and New York City.

★

FREEDOM to express one's opinions has a special meaning in each period in history, because it represents the right to utter a particular heresy at a particular time. This freedom is only meaningful for the people when the greatest urge exists with the few to suppress it. When we first uttered our rights to these things we uttered them against a King and Parliament; when we defend these rights today we defend them against the historical successors of that old minority. But we must remember that we defend them not as empty precepts, not as pale copybook maxims divorced from the struggle of life, but in a particular way and fashion and for a particular reason in each period of our history.

The loyalty oath suppression of our times is not just designed to silence criticism; it is designed to cloak reality, to elevate the wishful thinking of the few to the position of dignity which only the knowledge of truth in action by the many can occupy. We do not have freedom unless we are free to bring standards of reality to bear on the precepts of a particular society. We do not have freedom unless we have the right to criticize personalities [illegible] matter how [illegible] by custom and practice which say that thinking makes it so. We do not have freedom unless we can criticize such personages and utter heresies against their principles without fear of reprisal. Lastly we do not have freedom unless we have the opportunity, the practical opportunity, to express criticism and, if need be, utter political heresy.

★

THE PROSECUTION of men like Alexander Trachtenberg is an attempt to remove one of the last opportunities to do this, for the overwhelming majority of the means of communication—the newspaper, the radio, the book publishing house, the theatre, the school, the church—are doing the bidding of the enemies of freedom, serving those who would blind us to the real world with a kaleidoscope of flashing colors of wishful thinking. We do not have freedom unless we are allowed the opportunity to show that the sacred cows of business and the military which now run this beloved country of ours are not sacred cows at all but an open and direct threat to the American people.

Planned Fascism

BY ALBERT MALTZ

(Author, "The Cross and the Arrow," etc.)

THE TRIAL of Alexander Trachtenberg for the alleged "crime" of publishing Marxist works is so monstrous as almost to be incredible. A man on trial in the United States solely because he is a publisher of serious works, of works that circulate in millions of copies all over the world, of works that are in every library in the U. S.

What else is this trial but an act of planned and conscious fascism? It is designed to stifle free thought and to punish free thought. Is it to be believed that American publishers, who protested the burning of books in Nazi Germany, will keep silent at this so-called legal prosecution of a publisher and his books in our country?

★

IF ALEXANDER Trachtenberg is locked behind bars, then the shadow of those bars will fall across the desk of every publisher in the United States. Imprison the publisher of Marxist works today, and then [illegible] what other publishers will dare print tomorrow.

What a shameful period we live in! What indignities are being visited upon the American people in the name of anti-Communism! How sorrowful and contemptible is the silence of so many who know better!

Current Films

BWANA DEVIL: First feature length three-dimensional film, viwed with specially prepared dark glasses. An Arch Oboler story about the construction of East Africa railroad in 1898. Chauvinistic treatment of Africans, Indians.

• • •

WOMAN IN WHITE: Surprisingly good Hollywod film about women's struggle to win recognition in medical profession. Weakness: An inference that the battle has been won.

• • •

MIRACLE OF OUR LADY FATIMA: Use of Catholic legend to attack historic democratic movements and further lie that communism menaces civilization and peace.

• • •

PLYMOUTH ADVENTURE: Magnificent sailing ship scenes in routine story of Pilgirms voyage in Mayflower. Outstanding is scene in which John Alden (Van Johnson) refuses to become an informer.

• • •

UNDER THE RED SEA: Fascinating documentary about underwater life in Red Sea. Spoiled somewhat by patronizing approach to people in area.

• • •

THE BRAVE DON'T CRY: Honest and moving British film about Scottish coal mine disaster and rescue.

• • •

NIAGARA: Standard murder melodrama shot against thrilling scenic background of Niagara Falls. Marilyn Monroe and Joseph Cotten. Filmed in technicolor.

• • •

YOUNG AND THE DAMNED: Strength of this Mexican film is in powerful drama which compels audiences to think deeply about the connection between poverty and juvenile delinquency. Its weaknesses are: Hopeless nature of theme, preoccupation with violence to the point where purpose is almost defeated, tendency to blame parents rather than economics of situation for children's plight.

Behind the Attack on Chaplin's 'Limelight'

He Won't Use His Art in Behalf of War

By DAVID PLATT

THE AMERICAN LEGION brass is out to become recognized as the No. 1 witchhunting outfit in Hollywood.

Not long ago they ordered the movie companies to 'investigate' some 300 actors, writers and directors with a liberal past and threatened to picket their films unless this was done.

To appease the Legion chiefs the movie moguls "invited" those on the list to denounce their belief in democracy and become informers, or face dismissal.

A few weeks ago a Legion Post on the West Coast picketed Jose Ferrer's new film 'Moulin Rouge' and would not let up until the Puerto Rican actor denounced the great artist Paul Robeson for accepting an international peace prize. Ferrer debased himself still further by saying he was opposed to the fight for Puerto Rican independence.

★

NOW LEGION chiefs are out to "get" Charlie Chaplin's new masterpiece "Limelight."

They forced Loew's theatre chain and Fox West Coast Theatres to cancel bookings of the film on pain of being picketed.

The chains gave in without a murmur and were commended by national commander Lewis K. Gough, speaking at a luncheon meeting of legionnaires and members of the Kiwanis.

The commander and his henchmen have been gunning for Chaplin because he violated the Legion's five-point set of "standards" for movie artists.

For one thing, Chaplin refused to repudiate his humanist principles and would not make a public declaration of condemnation of the Soviet Union. Above all he refused to use his art in behalf of those who want war.

The witchhunters felt good when the Justice Department barred Chaplin's return to the U. S. pending a "loyalty" test. Now they are worried because "Limelight" has hit its 13th record-breaking week at the Astor Theatre in New York.

★

THESE cultural illiterates want to prevent the rest of the country from enjoying Chaplin's great art.

They are frightened by this democratic art that's based on peace not war, life not death.

They think they can duplicate their success in stopping Chaplin's previous film "Monsieur Verdoux."

In 1947 top men of the Catholic War Veterans pressured Loew's into cancelling bookings for "Monsieur Verdoux." Joe Vogel, general manager of this chain told reporters at the time that "Verdoux" was cancelled not because of the handful of protests from bigots, but because "Chaplin doesn't have the box office appeal he used to have. The public doesn't want him."

That argument won't stand up today. Chaplin's "Limelight" is the biggest attraction on Broadway today.

To appreciate this, one has but to contrast the long lines at the Astor Theatre with the row on row of empty seats of other first-run houses catering to the standardized Hollywood sex and crime.

★

IT COMPELS the question: How come the Legion's top officers are doing nothing about films that aid and abet juvenile delinquency, but are ganging up on the one film our country has produced in recent years that teaches respect for the individual, tolerance, fellowship, love of life.

The attack of the Legion brass on "Limelight" was even too raw for Dick Williams, entertainment editor of the Los Angeles Mirror who is by no means friendly to the artist and the things he stands for.

Williams characterized the retreat of Charles P. Skouras, Fox West Coast chief, as "unfortunate and shortsighted."

Noting that he had rapped Chaplin in the past for some of his actions, Williams said:

"But this has nothing to do with Chaplin's new picture 'Limelight' which contains not the slightest red tinge. . . . I hate to see any pressuring by one group knocking out a public showing. The public should make the decision."

So say we all!

LONDON. — When Chaplin was informed of the Fox West Coast and Loew's ban against "Limelight," he said: "Hollywood has succumbed to thought control and . . . high pressure groups which mean the end of the American motion picture industry."

CHARLES CHAPLIN in "The Kid," one of his great roles.

Legion Fails to Stop 'Limelight'; Film Wins Praise of Catholic Critic

By DAVID PLATT

Chalk up another victory of the public against McCarthyism. The American Legion brass used every trick in the deck but failed in its campaign to prevent New Yorkers from seeing Chaplin's "Limelight" at their neighborhood movie theatres following the end of its surprising 14-week run on Broadway.

On Wednesday the film opened in scores of houses owned by RKO, Skouras, J. & J., Randforce, Century and Interboro, and, according to reports, business is booming all over.

The theatre chains, conscious of the tremendous interest in "Limelight," refused to go along with Loew's Inc. and Fox West Coast Theatres.

These two powerful groups knuckled under to the bigots and are bound to feel the effects of the surrender in the loss of customer good-will.

So far as we know only one theatre in the New York area cancelled its booking of the picture.

The manager of the Ritz Theatre (the name fits) yanked the film after receiving protests from American Legion members, the N. Y. Times reported.

• • •

The position taken by hatemonger Lewis Gough, National Commander of the Legion was that the Chaplin film should be withheld from the theatres until the question of the artist's alleged "disloyalty" was settled by the Justice Department.

But this is the same as b[illegible]ing the pamphlets and letters of the great founder of the Democratic Party, Thomas Jefferson, because he was once accused of being "disloyal" to the pro-monarchist Federalist government of John Adams.

• • •

The commander's illegal and high-handed procedure was criticized as "oppressive and ill-advised" in an editorial in the N. Y. Herald Tribune which pointed out how "foolish" it was to "confuse the political man with his artistic creations."

It is one thing, said the Tribune, "to make rude remarks about movies you do not like. This is an American privilege. But to suppress them or to threaten a disturbance that spoils the enjoyment of others is not such a privilege, and it is not good sense." Agreed!

The promoters of efforts to ban "Limelight" were also attacked by Clifford Forster, Executive Secretary of the National Council on Freedom From Censorship.

CHARLES CHAPLIN

"The American people" he said, "have the right to the fullest opportunity to read, see and hear, which are corollary to the rights of freedom of speech, press and assembly."

Forster said that his organization "cannot, of course oppose, as believers in freedom of speech, rights of individuals or organizations to object to the exhibition of Limelight. On the other hand, we do not think that the producer, distributor or exhibitor should succumb to the pressure and deny others their right to view the film." Agreed.

But more than that, Commander Gough's brazen attempt to stop "Limelight" should be viewed as part of the general drive to strip our culture of every decent quality, to force it to serve the men of force and violence.

The dignity of man is the central theme of Chaplin's new masterpiece and this clashes with the anti-human outlook of McCarthyism.

It is encouraging that more and more people are awakening to the great threat that the witchhunter is to our culture and our democratic way of life.

• • •

That the drive to reduce artistic creation to the gutter level is not going too well in our country is indicated by the publication of a remarkable article by J. L. Tallenay on Chaplin in the current issue of the U. S. Catholic journal "The Commonweal."

Tallenay is Film editor of "La Vie Intellectuelle" (Intellectual Life), a review published by the French Dominicans.

"Limelight," he says, is a "major work of extraordinary richness and unprecedented originality. Its primary originality is precisely in the personal tone which Chaplin has adopted." Never before, he says, has the screen reached a "similar degree of intensity in the dialogue between the author and his audience."

But "Limelight" goes far beyond "the domain of personal testimony. . . . Chaplin embarks on a veritable meditation on his calling, on men and on life."

Attempts of this sort, says Tallenay, are "hardly current now in movies; here again Chaplin is an innovator and his novel conception requires a construction quite at variance with most current scenarios, for which the essential element is suspense."

The author answers those critics who rapped "Limelight" for its unconventional form, pointing out that "it is as foolish to reproach Charlot (Chaplin) for not respecting the rules of cinematic art (if there are any) as it is to reproach Shakespeare for ignoring the rules of classical tragedy." (Chaplin's "Great Dictator" was also rapped, it will be recalled, for its unconventional finish.)

The Catholic writer notes a resemblance between the art of Chaplin and Shakespeare "in the mixing of different types of theatre, an apparent negligence in dramatic construction, the meditations on man and his destiny."

In other words, Tallenay is extending his hand to Chaplin because his art, like Shakespeare's, is humanist in content and has nothing in common with Hollywood's abnormal concern with crime and death. He notes that there is not one unsympathetic character in "Limelight."

"Terry, the young dancer, is the opposite of the ingrate which convention demands; she pushes her gratitude to the point of telling Calvero that she loves him. There is no persecution of the fallen artist which would have ascribed Calvero's misfortunes to jealousy or revenge."

• • •

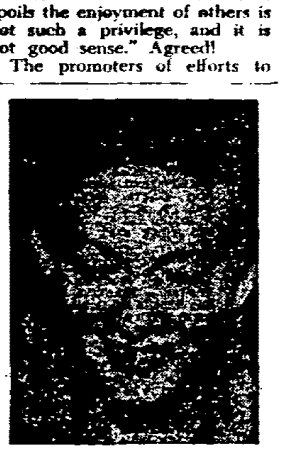
Above all, the film does not end in despair and that is Chaplin's triumphant message, says Tallenay. Calvero "remains full of hope and of faith in man. This clown, who should have been on the verge of despair, restores life, health and courage to a little dancer whom he met by chance along the way. He smiles with a real dignity and without cynicism when he has to sing in the cafes in order to live, and his final triumph on the stage gives the impression of an accomplishment rather than an act of social vengeance."

• • •

Americans of all shades of opinion will applaud this eloquent defense of Chaplin's life-affirming and humanist film in a leading Catholic journal, and be heartened by the defeat of the degraders of culture who tried to whip up a film burning.

• • •

It is time that all Americans of good will told theatre owners and radio and television stations that they will be supported to the hilt if they stand up in defense of the Constitution against the McCarthyite bigots.



KAREN MORLEY, screen star, who is featured in the dramatic reading of "Potiphar's House" a new 3-act play laid in the South, by Alan Max and Lester Cole, to be given tonight (Friday) at Yugoslav Hall 405 W. 41 St. at 8 p.m. Others in the cast include Beulah Richardson, Ellie Pine, Bill Robinson, Lloyd Gough, and Julian Mayfield. For tickets call Civil Rights Congress, OR 9-1657.

'Devil in Boston' Show Tomorrow And Sunday

The Yiddish Theatre Ensemble will perform Lion Feuchtwanger's play "The Devil in Boston," about the Salem witchhunt, this Saturday night and Sunday matinee at the Barbizon Plaza.

The Saturday night performance will honor Paul Yuditch on his 65th birthday and 30th year as Labor editor of the Morning Freiheit.

Detroit Presbytery Jimcrow Dented

DETROIT, Feb. 4 (FP).—Election of William H. Molbon, Negro pastor of St. John's Presbyterian church, as moderator of the Detroit Presbytery with its 80 churches, mostly white, is the first big step of that denomination away from the racial discrimination that has ruled it in its 124 years here.

Ten years ago Presbyterian pastors refused the use of their churches to Claude Williams, industrial chaplain of the presbytery and a white man, because many of his charges were Negro.

One of moderator Molbon's achievements has been a vacation project in which Negro children are invited to rural white homes and white children from the country are invited to spend some weeks in Negro homes in Detroit.

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

Touching on Various Subjects . . .

THE THINGS THAT go into a puzzling trade like Fain, the league-leading hitter and chief big name on the A's, for Robinson, the one long-hitting rbi man on the Chisox. . . . In addition to the contours of the two parks, which can't explain everything. . . .

Chisox manager Paul Richards is known in the trade as a "defensive" manager. It's his contention, and I've heard him expound it, that more games are won and lost by defense than by offense. (Leo Durocher leans that way too, where it is a choice between the two. He wants the speed, finesse, tight-knit character first, with all the hitting he can get on that fundamental structure. That's why he dismantled the sluggingest Polo Grounds team ever with Mize, Gordon, Walker Cooper, et al.—and won a pennant with his kind of team.)

Now take one little statistic from the fielding records—assists by first basemen. Robinson—89. Fain—150. The difference of 61 assists between first basemen is a most significant item. Much more than the first base fielding percentage, which is almost meaningless. It is an index of ground covering, of quickness in ranging off the base for a ground ball and getting the lead runner, as well as in making the 3-1 play to the pitcher covering.

Now when you get a fielder like Fain and he is also a sharply consistent hitter and team pepper-pot, you have something that adds up to more than the rbi statistics. Richards now has the league's most sparkling infield with Fain, Fox, Carresquel and any of three likely third basemen. An air of defensive class, which you find on most pennant winners, has been added. On the offense to compensate for the lost rbi punch there are the little intangibles like the ability to hit and run, the fact that Fain is two years younger, the number of times he keeps a rally going where a longer hitter with a lower batting average, doesn't: going from 1st to 3rd on singles where the slower man rumbled from 1st to 2nd . . . etc.

Now on the Philadelphia angle, in addition to the stated reason of getting a big 1-2 punch with Zernial and Robinson: it should be recalled that Fain just last spring, in rejecting the typical Mack salary offer, said "if the Athletic management doesn't want to pay top line players what they're worth it should get out of business." This doesn't sit well with the A's owners.

These are some of the factors "behind the deal." . . .

•

EDUCATION DEPT: Elizabeth Bentley, prize informer, is going to teach in a college in Louisiana, the news item says. Wonder how the students, parents and alumni of this institution really feel about a stoolpigeon on the faculty?

Anyhow, here are some suggestions for the degrees to be issued under Prof. Bentley:

BS—Bachelor of Stoolpigeon.
MA—Munchausen—Ananias.
BA—Bank Account
Ph D—Philbrick Doctorate.
DD—Just ad a T to that, make it DDT and spray liberally.

•

NEWS THAT THE Rocky Marciano-Joe Walcott return for the heavyweight championship will be held in Chicago is good news for New York fans and bad news for Chicago fans. That's the way television works. The fight is blacked out in and around Chicago and folks here can watch it for the price of suffering through the commercials—not too bad for a heavyweight fight. As for the actual spectators, well, there is a $50 ringside top! Can't you see Chicago fans saying "Why didn't they have the fight in New York and let US see it!"

Last time a title fight was held in Philadelphia, blacked out there and TV'd in New York, there were more people coming from Philly to New York to see the fight than going down from New York to Philly to see it!

As to the fight itself, it is the feeling here that the Marciano who has reached his prime will be again too strong for the Walcott who has slid downhill. But let's let the two settle that themselves. From a glimpse at his steady Midwest campaigning over TV, the conviction remains here that Ezzard Charles is the best rounded heavyweight contender around.

•

IF THE KNICKERBOCKERS want Seton Hall's great Walter Dukes, they had better be prepared to get it up handsomely. The top collegiate center in the land is not kidding or being coy. He wants to be a lawyer. He may entertain an offer from one of the AAU teams in the West, with its steady salary for some years and its much less frantic schedule.

He also has a fair idea of what he would mean to the Knicks, both in terms of attendance and team improvement. Added to the current squad, the 6-11 speedster would vault the New Yorks clearly to the fore as the cream of the pro crop.

•

GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY DEPT: Let's just suppose something. Suppose in 1865 the thoroughly defeated Confederate Armies, instead of surrendering at Appomotax, got to an island off the coast of Virginia. Now along comes the British Navy, puts itself between this American island and the American mainland and says the following:

We're going to give Gen. Lee guns and everything else he needs so he can raid the mainland, kill Union troops, burn down cities, raise all the hell he can. When he is good and ready, that is, when we have made him good and ready, he is going to see that he gets to the mainland to loot and kill and try to overturn your government. In the meanwhile, the United States had better not dare to try to come to this island and fool with Gen. Lee, or it will have the British Navy to contend with!

That's it. That's our foreign policy at Formosa. Are we proud of it? And this is a proud sovereign nation of 475,000,000 people we are dealing with, more than three times our population.

It is almost forgotten by now how even the docile majority in the UN didn't go along when Truman sent the fleet to grab this island in an act of outright hostility seldom matched in history short of war. (This was long before the Chinese were compelled to go into Korea to protect their borders from MacArthur.)

And while the current events teachers are mentioning Formosa and the Eisenhower move—if they do—they might mention the incidental fact that Formosa was part of China before we were even a nation.

TRANSLATION FROM THE FRENCH # 13595

Translation of an article published by " FRANCE-SOIR" of Paris, France, issue of December 22, 1952.

ROME (by J. Neuvecelle) COMMUNISTS AND FOLLOWERS OF " THE COMMON MAN" PARTY (neo-fascist) WRANGLING OVER CHARLOT

Rome - December 20, 1952 by telephone.

Three hous after his arrival in Rome, Charlot (Charles Chaplin) was the subject of an Italian Parliamentary debate.

The Communist "deputato" (member of the low chamber) Lucienne Viviani rose at the opening of the afternoon session to salute in the name of all the proletariat the man who has always fought dictatorship and fascism.

At once the playwright Giannini, founder of "the Common Man Party" (neo-fascist) rose to associate his homage. However he made one reservation "The Italian Punchinella is closer to our national traditions because he derives from the Greek and Latin masks."

Continuing his speech, Giannini protested against those who defined Charlot as a "leftist" because he expresses the suffering and the joys of all human beings"

At the end Giannini declared that, to his great regret, he was not going to the gala performance of "Limelight" because of "full dress" requirements in order to attend. " I only wear my full dress suit to meet the Pope and I think that I am well dressed with an every day suit for Chaplin to meet me, if he wishes to see me."

A political battle

The political battle for Charlot started in the newspapers. The communist press since his arrival has published long editorials in his honor.

This morning "L'UNITA" the official organ of the Italian Communist Party (P.C.I.) regrets that official celebrations in honor of Chaplin have a tendency to monopolize him and to prevent the people from contacting him.

Translation # 13596

Embarrassment of the Protocol

The organizers for the official receptions in honor of Charlot are extremely embarrassed because the "Manual of Etiquette" which is always respected in Italy,does not contemplate such receptions.
The problem is much more involved bacause the President of theRepublic,the Ministers and members of the Italian Parliament are invited to participate to most of the ceremonies.
In conclusion the cinema-organizers are held to carry all the responsabilities for the proper observance of required formalities of the ceremonials.

(Copyright by "France-soir" and Scoop Agency")

The picture below reporting the reception made in Rome of Charles Chaplin was published by the weekly " HISPANO -AMERICANO " issued in Mexico 6,DF dated January 2,1953

Translated by:

George Gazzera
INF Unit
Febr.16,1953

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

G-25
(Rev. 12-2[redacted]

ROUTE SLIP

(Fold here)

Date 2/11/53

To Mr [redacted]

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

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

HOLD HE IS now being considered as Ambassador to Moscow.

REMARKS

~~Should we seek~~ comment of Mr Bohlen as suggested in 1/7/53 OM from Munich?

Also, should we now interview former ambassador Bullitt? L.A. requested that we do so several months ago

YES

(Fold here and return)

From [redacted] (b)(7)(c)

Division Inv

Room No. 2-1121

518

(1) Agency Sending Correspondence:	(2) Agency Reference:	(3) Agency Subject or Title:	(4) This Fanfold No.:
Dept. of State	[redacted]	CHAPLIN, Charles [redacted]ncer	1772

(5) Classification of Correspondence: UNCLASS.	CONFID.	SECRET	TOP SECRET	(6) Date of Agency Transmittal:	
	X			2/9/53	2/10/53

(9) Copies of Transmittal Communication: NO. RECEIVED	NO. MADE BY INS
2	

(7) Summary:
One copy of Operations memo dated 1/7/53 at Munich
One Copy of Operations memo dated 1/9/53 at Munich
Copy of Affidavit of Vice Consul John H. Thompson
Copy of Affidavit of Consul Paul H. Pearson

(8) Relating INS File Nos.: A5653092

(10) Copies of Enclosures to Transmittal Communication:	NO. RECEIVED	NO. MADE BY INS
1	1	1
2	1	1
3	1	1
4	1	1
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		

(11) To:	(12) To:	(13) To:
Mr. [redacted] (b)(7)(c)	D.D. Los Angeles, Calif	
Date: 2/10/53	Date: 2/11/53	Date:
For: A-5653092	For: Inclusion in loaned A-5653092	For:
From: Conf. Files	From: Inv. Div, C.O.	From:

(14) Disposition (Place or places where filed and date filed) (If space insufficient, show "Continued," and continue on reverse, from bottom up):

COPIES OF TRANSMITTAL COMMUNICATION:

#1(b) in IDR A5653092 at CO 2/11/53

COPIES OF ENCLOSURES:

1(b), 2(b), 3(b) and 4(b) in IDR A5653092 at CO 2/11/53

NOTE: 2 cys of each Encls. 1b and 2b made by INS 2-12-53 and distributed: 1 cy ea. Encls 1b and 2b to Chief, General Inv, CO, and 1 cy ea. (attached to memo to Mr. [redacted] (b)(7)(c) Encls 1b and 2b filed in IDR A-5653092, 2-12-53.

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

(See Reverse Side for Instructions)

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Fascist Films Unpopular in South America

Attempts on the part of the Rome-Berlin axis to penetrate the Argentine motion picture markets with their fascist propaganda is meeting with slight success. The American Commercial Attache in Buenos Aires in a letter to the United States Department of Commerce stated that Germany and Italy were unable to compete with the American films, according to Variety.

Despite increased sales efforts on the part of both countries, only one picture was imported from Germany during the first two months of 1939 as compared with four in the corresponding period of 1938. So far, no Italian made films have been imported though one film made the grade during the early part of 1938. It's common talk among the local trade circles in Argentine that the people of that country are not likely to become German-Italian film customers.

The United States accounted for 35 of the 52 films released in Argentina during the same period, five short of last year's January-March record of 40 out of 52. At present there is slight danger of American films being supplanted by those of other countries.

Dance Notes

Two young people, technically quite capable as dancers, spent last Sunday evening roving about the stage of the Guild Theatre in a maze of romantic escapisms, deviously attempting to reconcile themselves and their audience to a picturesque, fantastic, platitudinous, trite world. There they were, in fourteen numbers.

They were Miriam Winslow and Foster Fitz-Simons out of Boston, and their offerings ranged from pixies (rural and urban), through mystic medievalisms dealing with Archangels, boy crusaders, and madonnas, to superficial and "stagey" Hindu and Egyptian interpretations, and caricatures of West Indian and American folk styles. Put them all together and they spell a sick imagination, a stagnant nostalgia.

These otherwise healthy young dancers need a mental and emotional change of scene. We would recommend the present, for there is plenty to dance about in the realistic setting of the present generation.

M. D.

'I've Got the Tune' at New School Saturday

I've Got the Tune, Marc Blitzstein's one-act music play will receive its first Manhattan performance this season under New Theatre League auspices at the New School for Social Research, Saturday evening, April 22nd. The Flatbush Arts Theatre, affiliate of the New Theatre League will present the Blitzstein opus, along with two other productions by leading New York new theatres, including Plant in the Sun with the East Side players, and Rehearsal with the New York players.

Charlie Chaplin Honored In USSR on 50th Birthday

Soviet Press Pays Glowing Tribute to Genius of World Famous Film Artist

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, April 18.—Charlie Chaplin, beloved by millions of Soviet movie-goers, was acclaimed as a great and courageous artist in articles in the Soviet press on the occasion of his 50th birthday anniversary.

Typical of tributes to the American film genius is an article by L. Trauberg, co-author of the Soviet film series based on the life of the Bolshevik worker, Maxim.

"Chaplin's anniversary is being celebrated not only by Soviet film workers," writes Trauberg. "Throughout vast areas of USSR, even in remote districts which in the past hardly ever received a newspaper, and where now numerous cinema projectors make cinema art accessible to the masses of people, Chaplin, this actor in bowler hat, with cane and comical dilapidated clothes is known and loved. This is serious and intelligent love and popularity expressed by people who at price of terrific struggles have won the opportunity to enjoy the vividness of art and therefore cherish serious, intelligent art. Perhaps the Soviet theatregoer understands Chaplin in his own way. In Chaplin's films, especially in 'Modern Times' we see the thing which particularly inspires us and evokes admiration: we see the protest against capitalism expressed through the medium of real art.

Charlie Chaplin as he appeared in "Modern Times"

"Chaplin's films amaze us by their courage—courage which is peculiar only to great artists.

"We know," continues Trauberg, "that the life of the hero of 'Modern Times' (as probably the life of Chaplin) is not without conflict and doubt.

"The insanity of capitalism has aroused the most sensible and humanitarian minded people of the bourgeois world. It is hard for them to believe that things have reached an impasse, but many are convinced that a way out must be found. On Chaplin's anniversary, it seems to us we know what path will be traversed by this actor who has already covered the great road from primitive comic films to quote 'Modern Times.' We know how closely Chaplin watches the cinematic achievements of the Soviet Union. We know of his meetings with Eisenstein, Alexandrov, Tisse and Ermler.

"On behalf of millions of Soviet movie fans we wish to convey to Charles Chaplin across the Atlantic our gratitude, love and confidence in his bright future. We know that time is working for us, for progressive mankind, and among the best artists of our time, a place of honor belongs to Chaplin."

THE LOUDSPEAKER

Solotaroff's Canvases on View at ACA

Glowing color, a brooding mood and excellent design are the outstanding qualities in Moi Solotaroff's one-man exhibition now current at the A.C.A. Gallery. The artist, well known as the stage designer for the Artef Group, has been growing steadily as a painter. His present show of twenty-five canvases has a large variety of themes which include "Moses' Children in the 20th Century," "Victims of Racial Persecution," "Exodus," "Village Wedding," "Two in the Woods," "Still Life," and "In a Zoo." . . . A strong, but interesting contrast to Solotaroff's work is the exhibition of paintings by Merauz Guevera, at the Valentine Gallery.

○ ○ ○

John Sloan is exhibiting at the Kraushaar Galleries. . . . Paintings by Abbey are at the Upton Gallery, 249 West End Avenue. Here is an exhibition worth the trip to 72nd Street. Abbey has mixed his inclinations to folk art his bewilderment of the large city, his flair for design and his good color sense and produced an exhibition of excellent quality. . . . A group of young artists are showing at the Montross Gallery. . . . Leonhard Zechlin is exhibiting in his first one-man show at the Contemporary Gallery. . . . "Two Portraits of New York" by Roberto Berdecio are being shown at the Delphic Gallery.

○ ○ ○

Eight large panels dealing with the WPA Art Projects will be installed in the W.P.A. building at the World's Fair. A. Refregier with the aid of associates has designed and painted those panels, which when in their place, will reflect credit on the artists and the W.P.A. . . . Professor A. P. McMahon of New York University will talk on "Is A Work Of Art A Beauty Forever" on Friday evening, April 21st at the United American Artists headquarters, 112 West 48th Street. . . . "Sculpture in Our World Today" is the subject of a forum arranged by the American Artists Congress. It will be held at the New School for Social Research on Sunday evening. Among the speakers listed are Paul Manship, Minna Harkavy, Isamu Noguchi, Louis Slobodkin, and Cornelia Van A. Chapin.

○ ○ ○

Sidelight: Rockwell Kent is the president of the United American Artists, the chairman of the Artists' Conference of the Americas and the best known artist in this country. Considered too radical, he was not permitted to speak before a Pittsburgh American League branch by the Carnegie Institute which awarded him one of the coveted art prizes.—O. M. P.

Daily Worker

Central Organ, Communist Party, U.S.A.
Affiliated with Communist International
FOUNDED 1924
PUBLISHED DAILY BY THE COMPRODAILY PUBLISHING CO., INC.
50 East 13th Street, New York, N. Y.
Cable Address "Dailywork," New York, N. Y.
President—William E. Browder.
Vice-President—John Lowry.
Secretary-Treasurer—Max Kitov.
EDITOR—CLARENCE A. HATHAWAY.
ASSOCIATE EDITOR—SAM DON
Telephone: Algonquin 4-7954.

Washington Bureau, Room 554, National Press Building, 14th and F Sts., Washington, D. C. Telephone: National 7916.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL:
United States (except Manhattan and the Bronx)—1 year, $6.00; 6 months, $3.50; 3 months, $2.00; 1 month, 75 cents. Manhattan and the Bronx—1 year, $8.00; 6 months, $4.25; 3 months, $2.25; 1 month 75 cents.
Foreign and Canada—1 year, $8.00; 6 months, $4.00; 3 months, $2.00

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19, 1939

The Far-Flung Plan Of the Operators

○ So clear is the responsibility of the mine owners for the present coal shortage that even the Tory Herald Tribune dares not exonerate them completely. Instead, the Tribune craftily tries to place the blame on both parties and then graciously invites the miners to break the "deadlock" by yielding on everything.

But the Tribune is mistaken if it thinks it can get away even with this misrepresentation. For everyone knows that if it were not for the mine owners, the mines would be in operation right now during the negotiations. For it was the operators who turned down the proposal of socially-conscious John L. Lewis to keep the mines running under the terms of the old contract while negotiations would go on for a new one. The operators in the Midwest and West agreed to Lewis' proposal, but the Appalachian operators locked out their workers.

Behind this move of the operators lay a far-flung plan: to attack the miners, backbone of the CIO, as a step toward a new wage-cutting drive against all workers; to stir up industrial warfare and to sabotage economic recovery as part of the campaign against the New Deal in 1940.

But this carefully calculated strategy will not prevail over the firm ranks of the miners and the support which is bound to come to them from the entire labor movement.

○

The Strecker Decision

○ The Supreme Court decision on Monday the President's peace proposal. They both stuck their chests out and wailed about "keeping out of war." But how did they propose to keep America out of war? By supporting Roosevelt's plan to get the Hitler bandits to leave national borders alone? On the contrary, they were terribly sore that President Roosevelt had put the war-making powers on the spot in the eyes of the whole world. They called it "meddling," and heaped upon American policy the same abuse and insult which can be found in the Nazi press. It is a fact that it is impossible to tell, for example, whether it was Hitler or Norman Thomas who yesterday said, "No nation wishes to attack America." As a matter of fact it was both who said it each for his own reasons striving to blind America to the brutal advances of fascist conquest.

The peace effects of Roosevelt's proposal have been very great. It remains to put practical power in them by repealing the unneutral Neutrality Act. This will permit America to place its immense moral and economic resources on the side of peace against the aggressors. Progressive America, especially the trade unions, should make their voices heard.

○

Finishing Some Bunk

○ The idea that the farmers of America must suffer in silence unaided by the Government was knocked on the head by the 6-2 decision of the Supreme Court the other day upholding the Government tobacco marketing quotas. This is a reversal of the previous Court opinion handed down by once-powerful Tory bloc in the Court which tried to kill the AAA farmer price protection.

It is a funny thing about the Tory lawyers; they feel that it is perfectly constitutional for Wall Street monopoly to regulate prices for corporation profits, but that it is all wrong for the Government to regulate prices to keep the farmers from losing their farms. The advance of progressive ideas among the people in the fight for the New Deal has put a stop to this bunk.

○

A Faithless Act Against Labor

○ Reports from Washington say that William Green is negotiating to bring Homer Martin and his outfit into the American Federation of Labor. For a better understanding of the entire situation we refer our readers to Roy Hudson's article on Page 4 on the recent Auto Workers convention.

Meanwhile, the first thing that occurs

HOLDING UP THE WORKS

by Ellis

USSR Hails FDR Plea; Warns Against Fascist Reply to Cover-Up War Plans

(Continued from Page 1)

wasn't asked) will at best be evasive and ambiguous. It suffices to see the reaction of the German and Italian press to Roosevelt's message, to appreciate that the fascist rulers are hardly inclined to give a precise, and still less an affirmative, reply.

FASCISTS GIVE REPLY

"Evidently one may fear that any apparently pacific reply of Berlin and Rome will be utilized by those who endeavor systematically to support every maneuver of the aggressors. Another danger is that a warlike reply of the aggressors—and this is not excluded—will intimidate some and provoke new acts of capitulation.

"President Roosevelt's message is which are disturbing all peace-loving peoples.

"The policy of several states is evolving in a direction corresponding to the interests of peace. The powerful and peace-loving Union of Soviet Socialist Republics has always worked to consolidate peace. It has always declared itself in favor of raising the most important international problems in a clear and precise

come under the deportation laws because of previous membership in the Communist Party is undoubtedly a blow to the reactionaries.

This is true even if it is recognized that the Court's opinion is limited to the time element raised by Strecker and his attorneys. The alien-baiters and red-baiters had hoped for something else. They desired a signal for a nation-wide hysteria against militant workers, and they hoped to get through an opinion declaring the Communist Party that kind of organization in which membership made one liable to deportation laws.

But the Court refused to pass on this question.

As far as the Communist Party is concerned it has made its position on "force and violence" wholly clear in its Constitution, its Party decisions and in its brief to the Court. We do not know to what extent this clear position was taken into account by the Court in its decision not to uphold the Solicitor-General's case, and to decide to refrain from passing on the question of current Communist Party membership. But by this time it should be clear to every unbiased person that by no stretch of the imagination can the straightforward position of the Communist Party come within the meaning of deportation laws.

Of course, the alien witch-hunters and red-baiters will not rest here. They understand the indictments which Judges McReynolds and Butler handed down in their minority opinion, and the Tories are already pressing for new repressive legislation. That a leader among those who pressed for a red-baiting decision in the Strecker fight was the notorious Congressman Dies should reveal that the true target of this drive is progressive America. It emphasizes the need for united opposition by the labor and progressive movement.

The Isolationist Tricks Again

For about two days after President Roosevelt's world-stirring message for peace was sent to Hitler and Mussolini, the pro-Hitlerites in this country did not dare to come out in the open against it. Now, they are coming out again to knife America's efforts to keep out of war by helping to halt the Fascist warmakers.

They are using their old tricks all over again. They insinuate that everybody else, especially the American majority which supports President Roosevelt, "want war."

For example, the loud "Ham" Fish and Norman Thomas, his political colleague on the camouflaged "Keep America Out of War Committee" showed up yesterday to attack

with the details, is that Green's action is a deliberate stab at the efforts to establish unity in the labor movement. How much faith can anyone place in the good will of the negotiators representing the A. F. of L., if at the same time that they say they are trying to effect unity, William Green attempts to split the CIO? What would any A. F. of L. carpenter or hotel worker think if the CIO tried to disrupt their unions?

Green's action proves once for all exactly who is against labor unity. (Members of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, please take note.)

When the auto workers were first battling for recognition from General Motors back in 1937, Green and John P. Frey actually urged the company not to recognize the union. Whereupon Homer Martin called Green the "Judas Iscariot of the labor movement." Now Green is repeating the same underhanded maneuvers, the only difference being that this time Martin is openly on his side in an unconcealed conspiracy to help the manufacturers break their contracts with the U.A.W.

In bringing Martin's outfit into the A. F. of L., the Executive Council leaders are sneaking a company union into the ranks of a bona fide labor organization. For Martin's organization is just as bad, if not worse than the notorious Blue Card company union of Oklahoma to which Green gave a charter in his fight against the metal miners.

Certainly the workers of the A. F. of L. will not tolerate the bringing of a scab outfit into their House of Labor. They can be counted on, too, to inform their leaders in no uncertain terms that instead of splitting labor, they should resume unity negotiations —in good faith—with the CIO.

Greetings to a People's Artist

The universal appeal of Charlie Chaplin's art is an eloquent testimony to the film genius who has just celebrated his fiftieth birthday

That he is the most appreciated film artist in the world, there is no question. In the great capitals of the world, in every country where people see motion pictures, this great pantomimist is a favorite.

It is not at all strange that his latest film, "Modern Times," should have been hailed in the Soviet Union as a masterpiece of social satire, while at the same time being banned in Nazi Germany.

Chaplin—with his derby, cane and baggy trousers—for years has done much more than throw motion picture audiences into paroxysms of laughter. For his hilarious antics have carried with them a type of social criticism that has left a definite imprint upon his audiences.

have already given their reply to Roosevelt's message in the comments of their press. And also by their deeds.

"In these circumstances, the official reply which may be given will deceive no one. It is hardly probable that under the influence of a cunning reply, the measures envisaged for the consolidation of peace are being renounced in European capitals.

to clarify the international situation.

SOVIETS WORK FOR PEACE

"This tendency is also observed in several European capitals. The most recent speech of the British Prime Minister (Neville Chamberlain) and the declaration of the French Government likewise constitute a step forward in the direction of clarifying the problems

Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. (Mikhail Kalinin) immediately greeted the message of the President of the United States and emphasized that Franklin D. Roosevelt's initiative meets with a very warm response in the hearts of all the peoples of the U.S.S.R., who are sincerely interested in maintaining world peace."

If an Elevator Strike Starts— Burns' Finks, All Mugged, Are Ready

(Continued from Page 1)

"Does he work here?"

"No."

"Are you a member of the American Legion? Did they send you over?"

"No."

"How did you happen to hear about the job?"

So he told a story about a pal, in a bar, who knows the applicant is hard up and needs to pick up a few dollars; which is as close as a Burns man need be to the Daily Worker's source of information in this case.

SPY AGENCY

"Have you ever been arrested?" he asks. "Don't forget that you have to be fingerprinted for this job and the fingerprints sent to the FBI."

A rough sign on the wall says: "If you have ever been arrested don't ask for a job here." (The Goldberg Law levies heavy penalties for hiring strikebreakers who have previous criminal records.)

He's told, "No," and asked, "how much does it pay?"

"Six dollars for 12 hours. And the job's not sure. Things may not break."

Finally, he says, "Come back in the morning, and maybe we can do something for you." Obviously applicants not from the previously prepared lists are none too welcome.

Confronted with the evidence last night, Burns Agency headquarters admitted operating the joint, and admitted also that the activity was in anticipation of an expected building service strike.

The William J. Burns International Detective Agency, Inc., is one of the biggest in the business. One of its clients is the American Bankers Association, another, the American Hotel Association. Labor Fact Book number 1, prepared by the Labor Research Association, has this to say about the outfit, which it characterizes flatly as "one of the better known labor spy agencies operating on a national scale":

"Its operatives helped to break up I.W.W. unions in the copper mines, threw bombs in a machinists' strike in Illinois, and attempted to provoke violence and disorder in hosiery strikes in Pennsylvania. Burns himself directed the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice in its attacks on militant unions, and used his government office to direct operations of his private agents working for western mining companies."

Letters From Our Rea

A Steel Town Picture—

Duquesne, Penna.

Editor, Daily Worker:

In our steel town the two blast furnaces which were opened up after being down for nearly two years have been banked.

This means that there will be very little activity in operations for an indefinite period. The great Irvin works has laid off several hundred men. Business conditions are dull and every business man is going around in a daze wondering what the next day will bring. Increasing hatred against the dictator nations is in evidence among the public, realizing that the fear of war has something to do with the slackening of work.

G. R. A.

Just 'Once in a Century'—

Forest Hills, New York.

Editor, Daily Worker:

This is a copy of a letter sent to Westbrook Pegler:

A short while ago Secretary of Interior Ickes criticized Westbrook Pegler for the latter's disparaging remark about Marian Anderson. An "obscure singer." Pegler called Miss Anderson.

Last year when I purchased several tickets for a concert by Marian Anderson at Carnegie Hall, all seats for this concert were sold out months in advance. This is quite a tribute to an "obscure singer." This same singer received a further compliment from the great musician, Arturo Toscanini. "A voice like hers," said this musician, "is heard once in a century."

And then did not Miss Anderson sing in most of Europe's capitals? To whom then was this great singer obscure? Be informed, Mr. Pegler, that hundreds of years hence it may well be reported of the Twentieth Century that: in that day of undemocratic intolerance, one of the greatest singers of history was refused permission to sing in the capital of her own country through the outrageous maneuvers of an obscure, reactionary, long since defunct group whose name we have been unable to ascertain.

A Ten-Year-Old Writes On Marian Anderson

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

I am a boy of ten and a half years of age. I wish to express my opinion of the Negro singer, Marian Anderson.

Miss Anderson is a very good singer. She was very poor in money, but is rich in talent to be a singer.

The Daughters of the American Revolution did not want Miss Anderson to sing in the Constitution Hall because of her race. Mrs. Roosevelt, the First Lady of the land, resigned and in protest against the D.A.R., Mrs. Roosevelt, with many other high officials, helped Miss Anderson to give her concert at Lincoln Memorial, Washington, D. C., where 75,000 people cheered this great singer, and countless people listened to her sing over the radio.

J. DINNERMAN.

[redacted]

1600-41933-Inv.
February 3, 1953

District Director, Chicago, Illinois

District Director, Los Angeles, California

Your A5 653 092 T; report of January 21, 1953; CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN.

Report referred to quoted RENA VALE as suggesting JANE WALLACE alias JANE WILSON, Dues Secretary of the Professional Section, Los Angeles County Communist Party, as a prospective witness in this case inasmuch as this person admitted to Miss Vale that she had collected donations from such Hollywood personages as JAMES CAGNEY, JEAN MUIR, FRANCHOT TONE, KENNETH MacGOWAN and CHARLES CHAPLIN. Miss Vale indicated that this prospective witness is now out of the Party and living in Phoenix, Arizona.

Please re-interview RENA VALE to determine if she might actually be referring to ANNE KINNEY VAN TYNE who used the alias of JANE HOWE in the Professional Section, Los Angeles County Communist Party and who, according to your report of June 10, 1952 (your file 0900-45496 re SAMUEL MORRIS WIXMAN), was reportedly out of the Communist Party and residing in Phoenix, Arizona.

To assist you in fixing the identity of the person referred to by Miss Vale there is enclosed a photo offset copy of the publication "Two Decades of Progress", on page 29 and 30 of which will be found photographs of JANE WALLACE and JANE HOWE, respectively. Please return this publication with your report.

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

DECLASSIFIED

(b)(7)(c)

C.O.
cc: Assistant Commissioner
Investigation Division
(C.O.file A5 653 092)

[redacted]

Associate Commissioner, Enforcement

10-21-82
Date

RECEIVED
1953 FEB -9 AM
INVESTIGATION DIVISION

VIA AIRMAIL

[redacted]

Referred to another gov't agency

(1) Agency Sending Correspondence:	(2) Agency Reference:	(3) Agency Subject or Title:	(4) This Fanfold No.:
[illegible]	[redacted]0-127090	CHAPLIN, Charle[redacted]pencer	D-1391

(5) Classification of Correspondence: UNCLASS.	CONFID.	SECRET	TOP SECRET	(6) [illegible]e of Agency Transmittal:	(9) Copies of Transmittal Communication: NO. RECEIVED	NO. MADE BY INS
	Y			1/27/53	2	

1/30/53

(7) Summary:

Reference to Summary Report of Special Agt[redacted] [redacted] at Los Angeles, 10/14/52

(b)(7)(c) (b)(7)(c)

(8) Relating INS File Nos.: A-5653092

(10) Copies of Enclosures to Transmittal Communication:

	NO. RECEIVED	NO. MADE BY INS
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		

(11) To:	(12) To:	(13) To:
Mr. [redacted]	DD, Los Angeles, Calif	
Date: 1/30/53	Date: 1-30-53	Date:
For: A-5653092	For: Your 1600-41933; and information.	For:
From: Conf.Files	From: INV DIV, CO	From:

(14) Disposition (Place or places where filed and date filed) (If space insufficient, show "Continued," and continue on reverse, from bottom up):

COPIES OF TRANSMITTAL COMMUNICATION:

1 cy filed in IDR 5653092 at CO 1-30-53

COPIES OF ENCLOSURES:

[redacted]

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

(See Reverse Side for Instructions)

(1) Agency Sending Correspondence:	(2) Agency Reference:	(3) Agency Subject or Title:	(4) This Fanfold No.:
[illegible]	100-127000	CHAPLIN, Charles Spencer	D-1493

(5) Classification of Correspondence: UNCLASS.	CONFID.	SECRET	TOP SECRET	(6) Date of Agency Transmittal:	
	X			2/2/53	2/5/53

(9) Copies of Transmittal Communication:

NO. RECEIVED	NO. MADE BY INS
2	

(7) Summary:

Reference to the Summary report of Agt [redacted] at Los Angeles, 10/14/52

(b)(7)(c) (b)(7)(c)

(8) Relating INS File Nos.:

A-5653092

(10) Copies of Enclosures to Transmittal Communication:

	NO. RECEIVED	NO. MADE BY INS
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		

(11) To:	(12) To:	(13) To:
Mr. [redacted]	DD, Los Angeles, Calif.	
Date: 2/5/53	Date: 2-6-53	Date:
For: A-5653092	For: Your 1600-41933. For your information and loaned A-5653092 file.	For:
From: Conf.Files	From: INV DIV, CO	From:

(14) Disposition (Place or places where filed and date filed) (If space insufficient, show "Continued," and continue on reverse, from bottom up):

COPIES OF TRANSMITTAL COMMUNICATION:

1 cy filed in IDR A-5653092 at CO 2-6-53

COPIES OF ENCLOSURES:

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

(See Reverse Side for Instructions)

Referred to another gov't agency

Form G-84
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immigration and Naturalization Service
(Rev. 1-5-51)

DOCUMENT RECEIPT

NOTICE TO RECIPIENT
Please sign and return this receipt immediately

TO: District Director, Immig & Natz Service (Name of Agency) — 458 South Spring Street (Address of Agency) — Los Angeles 13, California (City) (State)

DESCRIPTION OF DOCUMENT re: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN

Document Number (if any)	Document Date	File Number	Number of Copies	Attachments	Class
	2/2/53	A-5653092	orig and 1	1 Cy memo 1/23/53 with cy ea exhibit and microfilm for loaned CO file 1 extra cy ea exhibit for LA file	~~SECRET~~

Receipt is acknowledged from the Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, of the Top Secret, Secret, or Confidential, Document bearing the identifying information listed above.

PLEASE RETURN THIS RECEIPT IMMEDIATELY TO:

Immigration and Naturalization Service

19th & East Capitol Streets, NE

Washington 25, D. C.

By _____
(Signature)

_____
(Title)

_____
(Division or Section)

_____
(Date and time of receipt of document)

GPO 83-17052

R-9943

Communism in Hollywood

Note -- The following came from official report.

During the period from Feb. 19 to Aug. 23, 1943, the California Dist. Committee received from people in the motion pix industry a total of $43,000.

They also reported that, for Dec., 1942.-January, 1943, they had received from the same group a total of $33,000.

This makes a total of $76,000. Of this amount, the following gave:

Irvin Pichel -- Director -- $1,340

Frederic March -- Actor -- $350

John Howard Lawson -- Writer -- $1,000

Charles Chaplin paid over in 4 months -- $2,300

Edward G. Robinson paid in 3 mos. -- $5,100

Katherine Hepburn -- Actress -- 2 mos. -- $500

On August 24, 1943, Carlton Alsop, who is believed to be Carlton Moss, writer of script for "One Man's Family," donated $1,500 to the California C. P. State Commission.

NOTE. Carlton E. Morse is the author of "One Man's family and this last paragraph is in error. See R-9988.

B-31, May 6, 1949

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

STATE OF NEW YORK)
) S.S.
COUNTY OF NEW YORK)

I, GUENTHER REINHARDT, being duly sworn, depose and say:

1. That I reside in the State of New York, my address being [redacted] New York 14, New York.

(b)(6)

2. That for the past twenty-seven (27) years I have been engaged in the professions of journalism (originating, developing, investigating, reporting, writing, editing and publishing factual material as an investigator, reporter, writer, foreign correspondent and war correspondent for domestic and foreign newspapers, newspaper syndicates, press associations, magazines and periodicals of general circulation and have authored and co-authored books).

3. That as part of the aforesaid professional activities I was from approximately the first day of September 1936 until approximately the thirtieth day of November 1943 the officially accredited correspondent in the United States of "DER BUND", a daily newspaper published in Berne, Switzerland, and having the second largest circulation in Switzerland.

4. That my activities as American correspondent for "DER BUND" between September 1936 and November 1943 included the gathering, writing and transmission of newsworthy events in the United States. As part of such news gathering I personally covered stories, acted as reporter, observed events at the scene of their occurrence, interviewed individuals and attended special events, including public and private meetings.

5. That specifically during the months of October to and including December 1942 I was actively engaged in the work described in the foregoing paragraph.

6. That as part of such activities I kept detailed records of my journalistic work, including notes on events which I covered.

7. That in my capacity as the American correspondent for a leading European newspaper I received, on October 10, 1942, an invitation from one SAM JAFFE on the stationery of the ARTISTS' FRONT TO WIN THE WAR, which stationery described JAFFE as chairman of that organization, to attend a public meeting of the organization to be held at Carnegie Hall, New York City, on October 16, 1942. The invitation stated that CHARLES CHAPLIN was to be the principal speaker at that meeting.

8. That as a result of the above invitation I communicated with the designated press and public relations contact person for this affair, one BERNARD SIMON, by telephone at his office at Bryant 9-6996

on October 10, 1942, having been referred to this telephone number by a person in the office of the ARTISTS' FRONT TO WIN THE WAR at Wisconsin 7-0293, informed SIMON of my intention to cover the meeting and requested a press ticket. On October 15, 1942 I received through the mails the requested press ticket together with a letter from SIMON.

9. That on the evening of October 16, 1942, at approximately eight o'clock (one-half hour before the scheduled beginning of the meeting), I arrived at Carnegie Hall at the West 56th Street entrance which had been designated as the entrance for persons with press tickets specifying press seats on the stage.

10. That at the time and place indicated in the foregoing paragraph I observed the persons and events described below and recorded these observations after I had taken my seat in the last press row on the stage.

11. That I spent approximately twenty (20) minutes from eight pm until approximately eight twenty pm in the corridor at Carnegie Hall which leads from the 56th Street door to the dressing rooms, the "Green Room" and the stage where all arrivals at the 56th Street entrance of Carnegie Hall were checked personally during the twenty-minute period of my observations by the above named BERNARD SIMON who either admitted them or refused them admission.

12. That during this period I observed the arrival of a photographer for the DAILY WORKER whom I had met previously at about a dozen various political meetings between 1940 and 1942 and who was known to me and others as "PETER". "PETER" on previous occasions had been described to me by Detective [redacted] of the New York Police Department's Criminal Alien Squad as a member of the American Communist Party's security service. Subsequently I identified photographs of "PETER" for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, which agency is cognizant of his true identity. (b)(7)(c)

13. That when arriving at Carnegie Hall "PETER" was in the company of one MAX GRANICH, a writer personally known to me, who had told me openly on earlier occasions that he was a Communist. I further knew him to be a brother of the admitted Communist writer and editor MIKE GOLD and knew GRANICH as a functionary of the AMERICAN FRIENDS OF THE CHINESE PEOPLE, a Communist organization at whose offices on West 23rd Street in New York I had visited him.

14. That upon arriving at the 56th Street entrance of Carnegie Hall GRANICH did not have an admission ticket or a press card. I heard "PETER" say to SIMON: "He is with me, comrade. Let the comrade through." SIMON thereupon admitted GRANICH to the premises where I chatted with GRANICH for a few minutes.

15. That I noticed that in contrast with his action in admitting GRANICH, SIMON's attitude towards others who sought admission at the 56th Street entrance of Carnegie Hall was invariably rigid in refusing them admission unless they presented the special invitation letter referred to in paragraph (8) of this affidavit. SIMON even refused to honor reporters' press and police cards if they did not also have that special letter.

16. That at approximately 8:20 pm I proceeded from the 56th Street corridor of Carnegie Hall to the back of the stage where SIMON had informed me there was a special section of seats for the press placed there for the purpose of "letting you cover the audience as well as the proceedings on the stage". Upon arriving on the stage I found that in addition to a regular stand for the speaker there were four rows of fourteen chairs each. The first two rows of seats on the stage were reserved for certain sponsors of the meeting (for their identities, see below) and the last two rows were designated as "Press". I also noticed a press table on the orchestra floor immediately below the stage with 12 press seats facing the stage. Press relations on the stage were in charge of a woman who introduced herself to reporters as GRACE COPPIN and who claimed to be an associate of ORSON WELLES.

17. That from approximately 8:20 pm until approximately 8:45 pm when the proceedings- scheduled for 8:30 pm - got under way I devoted myself to studying the audience which I faced from my press seat in the fourth row on the stage and to circulating among the audience on the orchestra floor and on the first two balcony tiers. By 8:30 pm the hall was filled somewhat more than about one-half of its capacity but was completely filled shortly before 9:00 pm. At that time I observed a uniformed police lieutenant ordering the doors to be closed to additional arrivals with the statement that the house was full. The police officer in reply to my question as to the maximum number of people he had allowed, including standees, stated that the figure was 3,100.

18. That my observations of the audience in Carnegie Hall as related in the preceding paragraph above and throughout the rest of the meeting, in conjunction with my extensive professional experience in covering political meetings gave me a very definite picture of the audience being composed primarily of Communists and articulate and "professional" Communist sympathizers. This opinion was based on (a) recognizing numerous individuals familiar to me from Communist and Communist-front meetings covered by me over a period of years; (b) disciplined response (also in timing and intensity) to planted "cheer leaders" in manifestations of applause and disapproval; (c) observing audience manifestations which strictly followed the then current Communist party line; (d) overhearing individual, representative audience conversations before and again after the meeting; (e) and listen-

ing to statements made in my presence by experienced political reporters covering the event, particularly the reporter for the NEW YORK TIMES. Roughly one quarter of the audience impressed me as being socially prominent professional fellow travellers.

19. That shortly before 8:30 pm the other reporters and I were given a number of mimeographed, printed or typed releases by the meeting's press liaison person, Miss GRACE COPPIN, described in paragraph (16) above. This material consisted of:

a.- Program for the event. Pages 4, 5 and 11 of this document listed the sponsors of the event and I noted that the great majority of these individuals were known to me as Communists or habitual promoters of known Communist organizations or causes.

b.- A release from the GREATER NEW YORK INDUSTRIAL UNION COUNCIL (CIO). This organization was known to me at that time to be under absolute Communist control and the fact had been confirmed to me in a personal conversation with one SAUL MILLS, an identified Communist Party member and at that time the principal executive officer of this organization. The release contained the text of a speech made by CHARLIE CHAPLIN in Hollywood, California on July 22, 1942 which in its entirety followed the Communist Party line.

c.- A release containing messages of endorsement to the meeting from Vice-President HENRY A. WALLACE, U. S. Senator CLAUDE PEPPER, Writer DALTON TRUMBO (subsequently identified as a Communist Party member at that time), and Congressman JOHN M. COFFEE (subsequently established as having been used at that time by the Communist Party through a Communist planted in his office.)

d.- A release containing a speech by CARL VAN DOREN, delivered later on that evening in verbatim conformity with that release.

e.- Release containing a speech by Congressman ELMER F. HOLLAND, read subsequently that night in HOLLAND's absence by another person (see below for details).

f.- A release of a scheduled speech by the actress MARGO. (This particular speech was not delivered or read subsequently at the meeting.)

20. That in addition to the documentation cited in the foregoing paragraph, the following morning I obtained the newspaper "PM" of October 16, 1942 containing an interview with CHARLIE CHAPLIN and the NEW YORK TIMES of October 17, 1942 containing a report on the meeting which is the subject of this affidavit. (Only the last edition of the NEW YORK TIMES of that date carried the story due to the fact that the meeting did not end until nearly midnight.)

21. That by the time the evening's proceedings began at approximately 8:45 pm the seats in the first two rows on the stage reserved for special sponsors of the meeting, described in paragraph (16) above, were filled. I was able to identify the people in the first row as follows (from right to left as seen from the audience): MAX WEBER, an artist known to me personally as a Communist and subsequently identified as such in testimony of Congressional committees; JORIS IVENS, a motion picture photographer and producer who previously had been identified to me as being under Communist discipline by one JOSE GIBERNAU, then a secretary of the Spanish Loyalist Embassy in Washington and an admitted Communist; CARL VAN DOREN; MARGARET WEBSTER, previously identified to me as a Communist by Detective Lieutenant FRANK SHELBY of the New York Police Department; MAX YERGAN, who recently stated under oath that at the period in question he was an agent and agitator of pro-Communist causes; JAN STRUTHERS, famous British novelist whose book "Mrs. Miniver" at the time of this meeting was a best-seller in the United States (for further details concerning her, see below); SAM JAFFE, an actor known to me as habitually active in various Communist causes and pro-Communist fronts; an empty chair, subsequently occupied by CHARLES CHAPLIN; LILLIAN HELLMAN, known to me then as a Communist and subsequently identified as such in sworn testimony before a Congressional committee; SELENA ROYLE, an actress, subsequently identified in documentation before a Congressional committee as a Communist; ROCKWELL KENT, subsequently identified as a Communist in official proceedings by the State of New York versus the INTERNATIONAL WORKERS ORDER; HESTER SONDERGAARD, subsequently identified as a Communist Party member in sworn testimony before a Congressional committee; I. F. STONE, a journalist known to me personally and also under his true name of ISIDORE FEINSTEIN as being under Communist Party discipline (from statements made to me by one HENRY ZON, an admitted Communist and close friend and colleague of STONE); and JOE JULIAN.

Of the 14 sponsors seated in the second row I could identify only four because my view was obstructed. These four were: ART YOUNG, previously identified to me as a Communist Party member by his intimate personal friend THOMAS R. SMITH, then editor of LIVERIGHT publishers; DAVID SELZNIK; BURGESS MEREDITH, an actor who wore the uniform of the United States Army; and WILL GEER, identified repeatedly as a member of the Communist Party in sworn testimony before a Congressional Committee.

22. That shortly after the beginning of the evening's program I noticed a female stenotypist seated in front of a stenotype machine on a portable stand on the left side (as seen from the audience) of the stage in the wings on a line parallel with the speaker's stand on the stage. Throughout the proceedings, from approximately 8:45 pm until the end at approximately 11:45 pm, I observed this person operating her machine at all times.

23. That I recognized this stenotypist as a woman whom I knew

personally as SYBIL SILLS. She had identified herself to me in Geneva, Switzerland, on or about August 10, 1936 as a Communist who, during the last week of August, 1936, on a westbound trip of the S.S. Ile de France from Le Havre to New York, had given me cause to consider her a member of an international Communist intelligence and propaganda apparatus. At the time of her appearance in Carnegie Hall I knew SYBIL SILLS to be operating a commercial reporting service (known as SILLS REPORTING SERVICE) in New York City and Washington, D.C. I also knew that Miss SILLS and her associates were doing verbatim reporting for various Congressional committees and executive agencies and departments of the Federal government. According to information obtained by me in Washington, many of the proceedings reported by the SILLS REPORTING SERVICE at that time were of a confidential nature affecting national security. I knew Miss SILLS' true name to be SYBIL AUGUSTE, the name "SILLS" having been adopted by her from a man with whom she had been living in 1935 and 1936. (This man, BEN SILLS, real name was either BENJAMIN SILBERSTEIN or BENJAMIN SILVERMAN, and who, she had informed me in August, 1936, was like herself an active Communist.

24. That during the course of the evening when I commented to BERNARD SIMON (in charge of publicity for the event; see paragraph (8), (11), (14), (15), (16)) on SYBIL SILLS recording of the evening's events, he informed me that she was volunteering and doing the work gratis.

25. That in view of my knowledge concerning SYBIL SILLS and her background, activities and associations as stated in paragraphs (23) and (24) above, and the facts established in official proceedings concerning the "doctoring" of transcripts; reports, etc. by Communist reporters, it is my belief that any "official" transcript by the ARTISTS' FRONT TO WIN THE WAR prepared or offered by them or anyone affiliated with them or by CHAPLIN or any of his associates, can not be taken at face value or as a presumably true and accurate transcript or record of verbatim statements of the events described in this affidavit.

26. That when the evening's proceedings opened at approximately 8:45 pm ORSON WELLES did not function as master of ceremonies as announced on the program, but that MARTIN GABLE took WELLES' place. WELLES did not show up on the stage until about two minutes before CHARLIE CHAPLIN's speech at 10:45 pm. (MARTIN GABLE was identified to me during the evening by one of the reporters present as the "Communists' political mentor of ORSON WELLES.")

27. That at 8:45 pm MARTIN GABLE opened the meeting and announced the singing of the Star-Spangled Banner.

28. That from 8:46 pm to 8:48 pm the Star-Spangled Banner was sung by the COLLEGIATE CHORALE directed by ROBERT SHAW.

29. That this performance was followed, from 8:48 to 8:54 pm by what was described by GABLE as the "flag ceremony." With GABLE reading a ceremonial greeting to the various flags, 24 small flags of various allied nations were carried on stage and placed into flag-holders there. This was accompanied by a demonstration of perfunctory applause from the audience. GABLE paused for about 15 seconds after the applause stopped and then read a brief stanza in honor of the British flag. When he finished, a British flag, twice the size of the 24 flags previously brought onto the stage, was carried to the center of the stage. The audience applauded mildly. The same procedure was then followed with a Chinese flag, except that the applause was stronger. GABLE then paused dramatically and held the audience in total silence for almost a full minute. Then he read with every known acting device of dramatic delivery an enthusiastic eulogy to the U.S.S.R. At that moment a huge Soviet flag was slowly carried down the center aisle of the auditorium and taken up to the stage. The instant the Soviet flag became visible to the first members of the audience strong applause started which increased gradually to frenzied proportions accompanied by wild cheering. When the American flag was brought in, the intensity of the audience applause was less than half of what it had been for the Soviet flag.

30. That the first speech was delivered by SAM JAFFE from 8:55 pm to 9:02 pm. It seemed to be the keynote speech for the affair. JAFFE emphasized the theme of the "unity between the common man and of the artists" and key-noted his demands for an immediate opening of a second front. He enunciated the slogans: "Let's give some fighting cooperation to our heroic Russian allies"; "When do we begin to fight?"; and "Open up the second front in Europe now". (I recalled that these same three slogans had been used in a speech by EARL BROWDER, head of the Communist Party, two weeks earlier at a Second Front Rally of the YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE which I covered on October 2, 1942.)

31. That from 9:02 pm to 9:07 pm MARTIN GABLE read a number of messages that had been sent to the meeting:

a.- The first was a telegram from Vice-President HENRY A. WALLACE (see also paragraph (19-C-1 above). Its tenor was along the "common man" theme then being championed by Mr. WALLACE and at that time being promoted by the Communists.

b.- The second message was from JOSEPH CURRAN, head of the NATIONAL MARITIME UNION, who was at that time known to me as a vigorous promoter of the Communist line and of the Communist Party's causes and objectives. At the first mention by MARTIN GABLE of JOSEPH CURRAN's name the audience started yelling and cheering but then the strong applause stopped with the abruptness of a rehearsed college cheer or disciplined Communist meeting. The CURRAN message was built around cateogrical demands for the immediate opening of a second front in Europe. One of

CURRAN's arguments was that he had just talked to merchant marine personnel who had returned to the United States from convoy trips to the U.S.S.R. and that their demands for a second front were adamant and unanimous. CURRAN further insisted on an immediate declaration of war against Finland basing this demand on an alleged finding by the N.M.U. that American seamen had been killed recently on convoy duty due to action by German aircraft who had their bases in Finland. The telegram ended with the statement: "The N.M.U. demands an immediate full-scale offensive in Western Europe".

c.- Next GABLE read a telegram from the COUNCIL FOR PAN-AMERICAN DEMOCRACY, an organization then known to me as a vehicle of the Communist Party, and since then cited as subversive and Communist by the Attorney General. The main part of the message demanded the immediate opening of a second front. It also stated that the organization had been authorized by the Mexican labor leader VICENTE LOMBARDO TOLEDANO to make this demand on his behalf, and that the COUNCIL FOR PAN-AMERICAN DEMOCRACY had been advised by VICENTE LOMBARDO TOLEDANO that his current trip "to arouse the workers of Latin America for this people's war" was producing gratifying results.

d.- Lastly, GABLE read a message from the JAPANESE-AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR DEMOCRACY, an organization then known to me from direct contact with one of its officers to be a Communist front. It was a message of good wishes for the meeting and recorded a strident demand for a second front.

32. That from 9:07 to 9: 17 pm the COLLEGIATE CHORALE rendered a song "This is my country" which GABLE announced was a "proletarian song".

33. That GABLE then spent two full minutes introducing the next speaker MAX YERGAN (see paragraph 21 above for his recent admission of former Communist activities). A good deal of GABLE's remarks consisted of precisely the kind of personal flattery which YERGAN in his testimony before the U. S. Senate Internal Security Sub-Committee on May 13, 1952 stated had deluded him into serving the Communists at the time of the events described in this affidavit.

34. That MAX YERGAN spoke from 9:12 pm to 9:17 pm and his remarks can be characterized by the following verbatim quote of one sentence: "We negroes admire the Soviet Union and its glorious system and achievements".

35. That the time from 9:18 pm to 9:37 pm was taken up by the performance of a sketch "My brother lives in Stalingrad" with actors reading the various parts from a script. The participants were MARGARET WEBSTER (see paragraph 21 above); HESTER SONDERGAARD (see paragraph 21 above); and SELENA ROYLE (see paragraph 21 above), (all three since identified as Communists), a group of colored actors from the COLLEGIATE

CHORALE, and assisted by some members of ORSON WELLES' theatrical troupe of MERCURY PLAYERS. According to GABLE's announcement the sketch had been written by the well-known radio ("soap opera") script writer SANDRA MICHAEL and had been presented on the air on the KATE SMITH program during the week preceding the meeting described in this affidavit. The gist of the sketch was the moral necessity for Americans to shed their blood in the common cause with the Russians to reciprocate for the unsurpassed heroism of the Russians who in reality had suffered and died for the benefit of the Americans.

36. That shortly after the performance of the play began I left the stage at 9:20 pm for a smoke inasmuch as I had previously heard it produced on the radio. I went to the 56th Street corridor of Carnegie Hall in back of the stage (described in paragraph 11 above) and stood directly at the bottom of the short flight of stairs leading to the "Green Room", the dressing and reception rooms for conductors, etc. A male associate or secretary of CHAPLIN came down the stairs and called one of the volunteer girl ushers who had been standing in the corridor. He told her that CHAPLIN was resting up for the strain of his speech and had directed that no visitors be admitted to his room (the Green Room) for the 45 minutes preceding his speech. The man then handed the girl a $5.00 bill and instructed her to go out and get two double martinis - one, as he said, for CHAPLIN's immediate consumption and the second for use just before CHAPLIN would go on stage. About five minutes later (approximately 9:25 pm I observed the girl returning with the beverages on a small tray and hand them to the man. He took them upstairs and went into the "Green Room".

37. That I returned to my press seat on the stage at about 9:30 pm.

38. That upon conclusion of the radio sketch (see paragraph 35 above) JOE JULIAN (see paragraph 21 above) stepped to the rostrum and spent the ten-minute period from 9:37 to 9:47 pm in reading what was announced as the "Roll of Honor" of artists who had been martyred under fascism from 1933 on. The list included those who had died while serving in the International Brigades in the Spanish Civil War and the Soviet intellectuals who had died in the war fighting the Nazis. All the German names read by JULIAN were known to me as those of individuals who had been definitely identified with the German Communist Party. These included the German Communist writers WALTHER HASENCLEVER; RUDOLF LEONHARD; PAUL LUKAS and ERICH MUEHSAM. I am certain that in the entire "Roll of Honor" there wasn't a single non-Communist. JOE JULIAN's closing words were: "In the face of these martyred dead we Americans must be ashamed because of our inaction during ten months on the battle fronts and it is time now for the living to take action. A second front must be opened at once."

39. That the next speaker was CARL VAN DOREN (see paragraph 21 above) whose speech (see paragraph 19-d above) lasted from 9:48 pm to 9:54 pm. He was introduced by MARTIN GABLE and gave a typical "Party

line" speech couched in intelligentsia jargon.

40. That the time between 9:55 pm and 9:59 pm was devoted to the playing of a recorded broadcast (recorded earlier in the day according to an introductory remark by MARTIN GABLE) by NORMAN CORWIN. GABLE stated that CORWIN was at the moment in London "on an important war mission of the United States Government". Approximately one half of CORWIN's four minute talk was garbled due to the static. Those portions of his speech which came over clearly consisted exclusively of fellow-traveller cliches such as "unity of manual and white collar workers", "people's war", "our glorious Russian allies", etc. The closing sentence demanded the immediate opening of a second front.

41. After a somewhat perfunctory introduction by MARTIN GABLE the famous British woman novelist JAN STRUTHERS spoke from 9:59 pm to 10:03 pm (see paragraph 21 above). Her remarks, carefully read from a manuscript, consisted of nothing but the usual generalities about the hardships of war, the fortitude of the British people, the valiant fighting of the European allies, etc., which were usually voiced at that period by British speakers in the United States. Immediately after her delivery some of the other reporters present and I agreed that the speech was in all probability one written by the British Information Service office in New York. Miss STRUTHERS concluded by expressing the "hope" that a way might be found soon to open a second front in Europe. For a person of the popularity enjoyed at the time of the meeting by Miss STRUTHERS as author of the then best-seller "Mrs. Miniver", the applause following her speech was remarkably sparse. It was certainly far more perfunctory than that accorded any of the speakers identified in this affidavit as known Communists or pro-Communists.

42. That when, at 10:02 pm MARTIN GABLE introduced ROCKWELL KENT (see paragraph 21 above) he was greeted with riotous applause and shouting. KENT cut this short with peremptory gestures and immediately launched into an impassioned speech which he delivered without manuscript. He began by expounding on the necessity of the artist participating actively in politics and particularly in political agitation. He explained this by stating that the artists were a "part of the common people" and thus had "a function to fulfill in this present crisis". KENT next told how he himself was fulfilling this function by active and intensive collaboration with Soviet officials connected with U.S.S.R. propaganda with regard to procuring for them the services of American artists who could contribute propaganda ideas and drawings for posters and illustrations, etc. for the Soviets. To illustrate this point KENT then quoted what he said was the text of a message he had received on July 3, 1942 from a Soviet official whom he did not name. KENT then criticized the U. S. Government for what he termed its sluggishness in responding to these Soviet requests and stated that he had for a long time pleaded and pleaded with American Government propaganda and psychological warfare agencies for all-out cooperation with the Russians but had been shocked by the lack of sympathy he found there. But, said KENT, he was happy to be able to report that

"after O.W.I. was established last summer" (June 16, 1942) "another kind of people have come to the fore and O.W.I. has now gotten busy and is functioning properly in cooperating with out fellow artists in the Soviet Union." KENT returned to his theme of attack on U. S. Government agencies (which previously had drawn prolonged applause) and called the United States "smug and hypocritical" for "letting Soviet Russia bear the brunt of the war against fascism". After that he continued: "We can't be proud of our work. We over here in America are not doing a fraction of what we should be doing for Russia." He went on to refer to a message received by him on June 25, 1942 from a Soviet functionary in charge of organized artists in the U.S.S.R. in which the Soviet official requested ROCKWELL KENT to organize agitation among American artists for arousing American public opinion for a Second Front campaign. KENT then stated that his "good friend, that wonderful man", the REVEREND THOMAS L. HARRIS, had told him that German planes had been dropping leaflets, printed in Russian, over Moscow with the inscription: "Where is that Second Front?" "Where are your American friends?" (The REV. THOMAS L. HARRIS was already known to me as a Communist. On Wednesday, February 7, 1940 I had heard him speak at Manhattan Center in New York at a meeting of the AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR FRIENDSHIP WITH THE SOVIET UNION. He delivered a "The-Yanks-are-not-coming" speech and denounced President Roosevelt for giving aid to Great Britain. The other speakers were individuals who since that time have been identified documentarily as Communists and/or Soviet agents; VICTOR A. YAKHONTOFF, ANNA LOUISE STRONG, MILTON WOLFF and HENRY HART. In 1939 I had known HARRIS as national secretary of the AMERICAN LEAGUE FOR PEACE & DEMOCRACY which since then has been documented as a Communist and Soviet front.) KENT then stated that this situation was a disgrace. He raised his voice to shouting intensity and yelled: "That second front must be opened t o d a y!" At that point the audience demonstrated with turbulent applause. KENT went on: "And Washington has the nerve, has the unmitigated gall, Washington dares tell the people that they may not speak up." When the audience booed KENT's mention of the authorities in Washington, he continued by saying that President Lincoln had always listened to the voice of the common people and assured the audience that President Roosevelt too will listen to the voice of the common people if that voice can be made sufficiently loud and persistent. This was followed by a glowing eulogy of the "incomparable valor and unmatched bravery of the glorious Red Army" and he concluded with: "The only r e a l army of the united nations, because it is t h e fighting army of the united nations, is the Red Army. And let the united nations not forget that therefore their armies belong to the Soviet Union and should fight with it over there." At this point the audience went wild with applause. When after about 3/4 of a minute the applause finally died down KENT at 10:16 pm was dragged off the stage by one of ORSON WELLES' girl assistants who had been signalling KENT frantically from the wings because he apparently had exceeded his alloted speaking time. The audience started to "boo" when KENT was taken off the stage and then stamped and shouted but the disturbance was quickly quelled by the "cheer leaders" previously referred to in this affidavit.

43. That GABLE next introduced I. F. STONE (see paragraph 21 above) who spoke from 10:16 pm to 10:25 pm. He referred only occasionally to his manuscript. (Later on in the evening STONE refused a request of the NEW YORK TIMES reporter present to let him see the manuscript although this is a customary request for reporters covering an event.) STONE's opening sentence was: "There is only one adequate greeting which we can send to the Soviet Union and that is to put an American army a t o n c e on the beaches of Western Europe. Failing that, a tremendous public clamor for a second front must be set up here in order to impress people in high places in Washington." Because of the nature of STONE's opening I continued to take verbatim notes. He continued: "Don't be buffaloed by the saying that such things must be left to the experts. Aside from everything else, these so-called experts in Washington aren't really experts at all." This was followed by a bitter and sarcastic attack by STONE on "official Washington" and his assertion that the "big shots" in Washington had been wrong on just about everything so far in this war; war production, aluminum, rubber, etc.; that the Army and Navy too had been "shockingly wrong" on all military matters to date. "That shows clearly that the big brass must also be wrong in their so-called expert opinions that a second front can't be opened this year", he stated. Further: "So far the President has always stood with the people against the experts whenever the people have been vociferous enough. That's why the people must speak up now and I am sure that in that case President Roosevelt will again stand with the people in this question of opening a second front immediately." Then STONE went back over the same subject again. He stated that ever since 1933 the 'experts' of the President had been "wrong" in every single instance when they had been called in. "Now in this war we have seen how his military experts have been wrong at every turn. So there is absolutely no reason for trusting the judgment of the brass hats now", he said. This was followed by more sarcastic disparagement of the President's military and naval advisers, none of whom STONE mentioned by name. STONE then closed his speech with: "Popular demand is a far better standard for the President to determine what action to take than the judgment of the General Staff in Washington". He then shouted: "The top of our armed forces must be democratized. Don't leave it to the experts to decide how, when, where, and why. The mere fact that (Sumner) Welles and (Henry A.) Wallace say so doesn't make this a 'people's war'. It is up to us to make it one, and to take a c t i o n !" This was followed by a very strong demonstration of applause from the audience, intermingled with sporadic shouts "Second front now - second front now."

44. That the next speaker, from 10:25 pm to 10:32 pm, was the motion picture producer and photographer JORIS IVENS (see paragraph 21 above). His remarks consisted of a colorless string of "anti-fascist" cliches of the fellow-traveller line of the day and culminated in a demand for the immediate opening of a second front.

45. That he was followed by LILLIAN HELLMAN (see paragraph 21 above)

who delivered a two-minute speech from 10:32 pm to 10:34 pm. Aside from reiterating in several variations that everything she wanted to say to the gathering had been said by the speakers preceding her and that their utterances represented her own views and message, Miss HELLMAN concluded with a demand for "mass a c t i o n to bring about the opening of a second front now.".

46. That following LILLIAN HELLMAN the colored male chorus HAMPSHIRE GLEE CLUB, directed by RANDALL STEPLIGHT, sang from 10:34 pm to 10:42 pm. The number was entitled "The Age of the Common Man". The text, written by one HARRY GRANICK, was along the lines of the typical revolutionary songs which I had heard at meetings under Communist Party sponsorship which I had covered. The music was by SAMUEL MORGANSTERN. "SAM" MORGANSTERN was subsequently identified as a member of a Communist group in sworn testimony before a Congressional Committee.

47. That at approximately 10:38 pm, while the performance described in paragraph (46) above was being given, I observed CHAPLIN appearing in the wings with an entourage of two women and three men. Among this entourage I identified ORSON WELLES, the male assistant or secretary of CHAPLIN described in paragraph (36) above, and the female assistant to ORSON WELLES described in paragraph (42) above. CHAPLIN paced back and forth rapidly in the wings and manifested extreme agitation and nervousness. He kept wringing his hands. From my seat about ten feet from the wings I could distinctly hear him moaning every few seconds. Every time CHAPLIN in his pacing back and forth approached the ORSON WELLES group, WELLES and some of the others attempted to calm CHAPLIN. He seemed to ignore these attempts.

48. That ORSON WELLES came out on the stage at 10:43 pm and was given a half-minute ovation by the audience. His speech, which led into an introduction of CHAPLIN, lasted approximately a minute and a half. He asserted that every person had "a right to speak up" and intimated that he was speaking up despite the fact that attempts had been made to "intimidate" him. WELLES advocated a "clamor by the people" and continued "After all, the leaders take their orders from the people. As it happens at present we approve of our leaders. If we no longer do, then...." Here the rest of WELLES' sentence was drowned out by applause. WELLES went on to lash out at public criticism which had been voiced against WENDELL WILKIE's suggestions for the establishing of a second front in Europe. He then assumed a dramatic stance and boomed: "We, the American people d e m a n d that the President make this a r e a l people's war and a war on a l l fronts." When the strong applause after this statement had died down, WELLES made a dramatically brief introduction of CHARLES CHAPLIN as "the shining embodiment of this people's demand".

49. That CHAPLIN came on stage exactly at 10:45 pm and was greeted with a tumultuous ovation which was cut short after half a minute by the "cheer leaders" referred to previously in this affidavit. He

spoke for approximately 25 minutes until 11:10 pm. CHAPLIN's speech, according to my notes in which I took down many passages verbatim, ran as follows. He began his speech with:

a.- "Ladies and gentlemen - and, may I say to you up in the galleries: dear comrades.." At this moment CHAPLIN was interrupted by frenetic applause which was quickly stopped by the "cheer leaders" in the audience. He then continued: "Yes, and I mean c o m r a d e s! When one sees the magnificent fight the Russian people are putting up it is a pleasure and a privilege to use the word 'comrade'". Here again the audience interrupted with applause.

b.- CHAPLIN continued by discussing the role of the artist as an active participant in political life and demanded that they be in the forefront of shaping and influencing public opinion. He then attacked "certain columnists" for what he termed their "Fifth Column hysteria attacks on me". From my following the various newspapers I realized that CHAPLIN was referring to ED SULLIVAN and DANTON WALKER whose columns appeared in New York in the NEW YORK DAILY NEWS. CHAPLIN went on: "They" (these columnists) "say that I want to run this war but they are only mad because they want to run the war and they can't. The columnists and the fifth columnists don't want a second front -- but I do and y o u do. Marshal Timoshenko..." At the mention of Timoshenko's name the audience interrupted with a burst of applause, after which CHAPLIN went on: "JOSEPH STALIN..." and again the audience interrupted with even stronger applause and shouting than at the preceding interruption. When the demonstration had stopped, CHAPLIN continued: "and every self-respecting citizen in this country here wants a second front. I come here as a common man and as an artist. I want a second front. This is not m y idea. Stalin.." At the second mention of Stalin's name CHAPLIN was once more interrupted by an audience demonstration. He then continued: "STALIN knows what he is talking about. He wants a second front and if STALIN wants it, the idea must be good. We promised it and we promised it soon. So let us have that second front now, and I mean n o w! Who are the people who don't want a second front now? The appeasers and the fifth columnists! The NEW YORK DAILY NEWS -- and I don't care if they pan my pictures" -- (Here there was laughter from the audience) "the America Lasters who formerly called themselves America Firsters". Here there was more applause from the audience.

c.- CHAPLIN then continued: "We must help the Russians n o w. N O W, I said,- N O W." Here there was a burst of thunderous applause which was stopped abruptly like a rehearsed college cheer. CHAPLIN went on: "This is a free country. And thank God we have here free speech and liberty. I am going to speak up here whether the columnists and the fifth columnists like it or not."

d.- "I am not a citizen and I don't need American citizenship papers. Citizenship papers don't mean a thing." Here there was sneering

laughter from the audience and a strong burst of applause. "I am a patriot of humanity." The audience again interrupted with applause. "I am a citizen of the world". Here there was a thunderous ovation from the audience that lasted about 20 seconds and then was stopped by the "cheer leaders". CHAPLIN then continued: "I am not a Communist, not a Democrat, not a Republican. I am a paying guest here. A paying guest to the tune of ten million dollars in taxes which Uncle Sam has made out of me. Of course it is a pleasure and a privilege to pay Uncle Sam, but Uncle Sam got his money's worth out of me."

e.- CHAPLIN then recited several humorous anecdotes in connection with his participation during the First World War in Liberty Bond drives. These anecdotes concerned his joint efforts with MARY PICKFORD and with DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS in bond rallies. The last anecdote told by CHAPLIN was how at one rally the press of the crowd had shoved him off the platform and how he fell literally into the lap of the then Assistant Secretary of the Navy, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT. At the mention of ROOSEVELT's name there was mild applause from the audience.

f.- CHAPLIN continued: "FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT is a wonderful man - he is one of the greatest Presidents the United States has had. In history he ranks equal with Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln. He has given the little people more direct reforms than any other President." Here the audience interrupted with applause. "And I thank God, and I am deeply grateful that we have FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT as President. I am grateful because he is the man who released EARL BROWDER.." At the mention of EARL BROWDER's name, near-bedlam broke out in the audience with thunderous applause, loud cheering and yelling. It was stopped by the cheer leaders after about 25 seconds. CHAPLIN then continued: "I am profoundly grateful for this wonderful act of understanding and noble mercy. I am grateful to him because he removed the stigma of persona non grata from the Italians among us. And I hope and we all d e m a n d that he lift the stigma of persona non grata from HARRY BRIDGES". The audience interrupted again with loud and sustained applause. "I spoke to HARRY BRIDGES in California the other day. He is for the war effort one hundred percent. It isn't true what they say: BRIDGES does n o t lead his men into strikes. He never has. That's a l i e! He simply tells his men the facts--cold, hard facts--and then lets them decide for themselves. He just tells them the truth. He never had anything to do with that San Francisco strike. The men voted; BRIDGES never persuaded them. He told me: 'You can't do any persuading with my tough babies', and the men in San Francisco voted a hundred percent for the strike. HARRY BRIDGES had no choice. He was their servant and he had to do his duty and be their leader. He is placed in his position by his men and he must do what they tell him to do. And let me tell you again that HARRY BRIDGES is now one hundred percent for the war effort."

g.- After the applause from the audience at this juncture,

CHAPLIN continued: "And then there is all this nonsensical talk about Communism when one talks about the Second Front. But thank God, Communism is no longer the bugaboo it used to be. Who are these Communists? Thank God we are beginning, and the American people are beginning, to understand them. The Communists are ordinary people like ourselves". At this point CHAPLIN was interrupted by a burst of applause. "They are people who love beauty, art and life. The Communists are not wild people who eat their young. Communists are mothers who have sons in the fighting forces and who proudly send their sons to war. They say that Communists are godless. What nonsense! A people who fight and die like the Russians approximate God. And when Judgment Day comes, God will approve of the Communists because God is not technical." At this point the audience interrupted CHAPLIN with cheering.

h.- CHAPLIN then continued: "Some people say that we should not help the Russians too much because after the war Communism may spread all over the world. S o w h a t ?" Here CHAPLIN was interrupted by the strongest outburst of frenzied applause during the evening, shouting and piercing yells of cheering. When it died down he continued: "You cannot stop human progress" and was again stopped by a burst of strong applause. "You cannot destroy the progress of the little people". The audience again interrupted with applause. "Let me quote you ROBERT INGERSOLL: 'To teach the alphabet is to inaugurate a revolution'". This statement brought a demonstration from the audience which lasted approximately 15 seconds.

i.- At this point CHAPLIN spoke for about five minutes in a more formal, and apparently memorized manner on the ARTISTS FRONT TO WIN THE WAR and his role in the movement. I recognized this part of the speech as an approximately verbatim repetition of the words he had used in an interview with the Communist-line New York daily "PM" as it appeared in that paper's October 16, 1942 issue. (See paragraph 20 above). CHAPLIN next spoke about post-war plans for a world of free democracies and ended this part of his remarks with: "While I do not know what will happen, the people will never permit a return to the days of rugged individualism".

j.- CHAPLIN then came to the concluding portion of his address. This part of CHAPLIN's speech was delivered with sustained great evidence of emotion with his voice trembling and almost breaking twice. He thanked the President "for the wonderful wonderful job you are doing. We, the common people, Mr. President, are with you one hundred percent". CHAPLIN then paid a lengthy emotional tribute "to the three million heroic dead of Soviet Russia who died while we were getting ready." Similar thanks, in exalted language, were voiced by CHAPLIN to "the glorious defenders of Stalingrad". Next CHAPLIN stated "We promise and pledge to the Russian people that we will win the peace for you," followed by strong applause.

k.- CHAPLIN ended his address by giving the V-for Victory salute and stating: "This is Vee for Victory and it is also the new sign for "Two" - the s e c o n d front!"

50. At the end of CHAPLIN's speech at 11:10 pm there was prolonged cheering and several ovations lasting about a minute and a half.

51. That from 11:12 to 11:35 pm SHEPARD TRAUBE read the speech which had been prepared for delivery by Congressman ELMER F. HOLLAND (see paragraph (19-e) above). TRAUBE, a theatrical producer who had produced among other plays "Angel Street" had been observed by me on previous occasions as an active participant in affairs of Communist fronts which I had covered.

52. That the meeting was closed with the reading by TRAUBE from 11:36 to 11:44 pm of a so-called "Second Front Credo" after which the audience, which by shouting voiced its approval, solemnly pledged itself to agitate with every means at their command for the immediate opening of a second front.

53. That after the close of the rally and after chatting with several participants and members of the audience for the purpose of obtaining additional background for a story, I visited the night managing editor of the NEW YORK TIMES, Mr. NEIL MACNEIL. The course of the meeting had raised doubts as to whether sending a story about it to my paper in Switzerland would constitute, in effect, the dissemination of Communist propaganda rather than reporting of a news story typical of America and I had previously relied on the judgment of Mr. MACNEIL in such situations as this.

54. That when I saw Mr. MACNEIL at the NEW YORK TIMES office at 1:05 am the morning of October 17, 1942 and had given him a report from my observations and notes he sent for his paper's reporter who had covered the event. Upon talking to the latter and reading the story he had prepared for the NEW YORK TIMES, Mr. MACNEIL directed that the story be placed in the paper's last edition because as a matter of policy the NEW YORK TIMES had to report an event of this type, if for no other reason than to make it a matter of record. He advised me, however, that as far as my Swiss paper was concerned the reporting of the event would be a different matter and would merely serve to give European readers a false picture of the American attitude. Consequently I did not file a story but we agreed that it might be worthwhile for me to follow up further activities of CHAPLIN and then, if the situation warranted it from a news angle, write a story later on.

55. That pursuant to the decision to follow up CHAPLIN's political activities at that time for the purpose of developing a possible story for my Swiss newspaper, I covered the after-dinner speeches of a

dinner given by RUSSIAN WAR RELIEF (since then exposed in documentation of U. S. Senate hearings on the INSTITUTE OF PACIFIC RELATIONS as a Soviet espionage and propaganda and American Communist Party front) on the evening of December 3, 1942. The dinner was held at the Hotel Pennsylvania (now: Hotel Statler) in New York and the invitations and press releases from RUSSIAN WAR RELIEF, dated November 23, 1942, stated that the dinner was in honor of CHARLES CHAPLIN.

56. That I found approximately 950 persons attending the dinner on December 3, 1942 at the Hotel Pennsylvania.

57. That the first three speeches of the evening were given by SAM BARLOW, MARCIA DAVENPORT and MARGARET WEBSTER (see paragraphs 21 and 35 above). All three persons were known to me from numerous political meetings, which I had covered previously, as active propagandists of the pro-Communist and pro-Soviet "line". On this particular occasion the "line" of their speeches was the demand for financial, military and relief aid to Russia and emotional appeals to stir the audience on behalf of the "incomparably brave and stirringly valiant Russian people". SAM BARLOW's address contained ironic references to the American capitalistic system which followed the Communist line and MARGARET WEBSTER included in her speech another "line" point in expounding verbatim on the Communist slogan of the "ill-housed, the ill-clad and the ill-nourished".

58. That the fourth speaker, DEAN DIXON, was a Negro musician whom I knew to have been cited at Congressional Committee hearings as an active participant in pro-Communist activities of a number of documented Communist front groups. In his speech DIXON demanded racial equality for Negroes. This part of his address as well as his demand for "awakening of the Negro masses" were couched in the jargon used on these topics which I had found to be employed regularly in the DAILY WORKER and the NEW MASSES.

59. That these four speeches were followed by an address by CHARLES CHAPLIN which lasted for 13 minutes, from 10:45 pm to 10:58 pm. Because of the nature of CHAPLIN's October 16, 1942, speech I took verbatim notes on many passages of his talk.

60. That in transcribing my notes on the following morning, December 4, 1942, I had before me the NEW YORK TIMES of that date, containing their account of the CHAPLIN speech. Inasmuch as this NEW YORK TIMES account contained detailed and accurate excerpts of the CHAPLIN speech, I decided to save myself extra work in preparing the material for my contemplated article and transcribed only that part of my notes taken during the preceding evening which would not be duplicated by the NEW YORK TIMES excerpts. Thus the following excerpts from CHAPLIN's speech must be read in conjunction with the NEW YORK TIMES story of December 4, 1942 in order to obtain a complete picture of the speech from beginning to end.

61. That in addition to the pro-Communist utterances by CHAPLIN reported in the NEW YORK TIMES, he said:

a.- "We are fighting this war to preserve art and culture. In Hollywood that will be a difficult task. The moment we try to inject life into the motion picture art we have trouble with the Hays office--the moment you try to tell the people the truth about life we run up against censorship..." The topic of alleged censorship of the movies was at this particular time a subject of agitation in the Communist and pro-Communist press and publications.

b.- "We must be more tolerant of the Russian system. Let's stop all this nonsense and evasion and call it what it is, the Communist system. And that Communist system is a very convenient ally. They have been very convenient for us up to now. They did the real fighting for us. Why should anyone object to the Communist system? Two weeks ago the head of the AMERICAN LEGION objected to HARRY BRIDGES speaking at Harvard because, he said, 'BRIDGES was a Communist'. Apparently this AMERICAN LEGION commander still doesn't know that the Communists are our allies. Well, perhaps pretty soon this commander will be fighting side by side with the great Red Army, - and won't his face be red then! "

c.- "I am getting fed up with hearing people say: 'But the Russians are not fighting for us, they are fighting for themselves. Well, what nation isn't? There's nothing wrong with that".

d.- After this particular passage CHAPLIN vehemently postulated a "united front of tolerance and understanding for Russia and aid to the Communist system" and demanded that it extend from "THOMAS LAMONT of Wall Street to HARRY BRIDGES of the C.I.O."

e.- The part of CHAPLIN's speech immediately following the part referred to in the preceding sub-paragraph dealt with alleged prejudices against the U.S.S.R. as quoted in the NEW YORK TIMES account cited in paragraph (60) of this affidavit. However, there was one salient discrepancy between the CHAPLIN statement as reported in the NEW YORK TIMES and what he actually did say.

f.- In this passage CHAPLIN stated that it was high time for Americans "to abandon political and economic prejudices against our best ally, the Soviet Union, since our ally does not object to our own ideals and form of government". The NEW YORK TIMES reported this sentence with the substitution of the word "allies" for the word "ally" which CHAPLIN actually used. It was distinctly audible as he enunciated it very carefully and distinctly. As described further on in this affidavit, this edited version--which of course would make CHAPLIN's attitude less provocative--was engineered subsequent to delivery of the speech by two individuals doing publicity and public relations for the sponsors of the dinner, RUSSIAN WAR RELIEF. One of these individuals, as stated below,

was known to me as an active member of the Communist Party apparatus.

g.- CHAPLIN then continued: "The Communists like their system and Communism is what the Russians are fighting for. And from the way they are fighting for it they must like it pretty well! "At this point of his speech CHAPLIN was interrupted by a stronger burst of applause from the audience than on any preceding or subsequent occasion except that at the conclusion of his speech.

h.- The above passage and CHAPLIN's ensuing words were not fully covered in the NEW YORK TIMES account which gave only an incomplete picture of this part of the speech and omitted significant sentences. Before CHAPLIN made the assertions reported in the NEW YORK TIMES story to the effect that he was not a Communist but pretty pro-Communist, he stated the following which was not printed in the NEW YORK TIMES: "Thank God this war is sweeping away all this hypocrisy and nonsense about Communism. People are no longer shocked by it. They understand that it is a good thing. The American people are beginning to understand the Russian purges and what a wonderful thing they were. Yes, in those purges the Communists did away with their 'Quislings' and 'Lavals' and if other nations had done the same there would not be the original 'Quislings' and 'Lavals' today. The only people who object to Communism and who are using it as a bugaboo are the Nazi agents in this country; the open ones and the secret ones, and the pro-Axis and appeaser press and columnists. I am not a Communist but I am proud to say that I feel pretty pro-Communist. I don't want any radical change--I want an evolutionary change. I don't want to go back to the days of rugged individualism. I don't want to go back to the days of frustration. I don't want to go back to the days of 1929. I don't want to see again thousands of tons of wheat and cotton destroyed. I don't want to see again thousands of tons of good coffee burned. I don't want to see again millions of gallons of perfectly good gasoline poured over mountains and mountains of good, juicy oranges. I don't want to go back to a sick and crazy world like the one we had and which produced HITLER and Hitlerism. We must do better than that".

i.- From here on CHAPLIN expounded for several minutes of emotional language in advocating a "world brotherhood of man".

j.- This led him to the concluding portion of his speech. It consisted of a rhapsodic "salute to the beloved Soviet Union" delivered by CHAPLIN with a great show of emotion.

62. That the newspaper people at the particular press table where I sat were: ANNA GOLDSBOROUGH; GERALD FRANK, a reporter for the NEW YORK JOURNAL-AMERICAN whom I had known both personally and professionally for a number of years and who on previous occasions had freely identified himself to me as a fellow traveller and had stated to me that he was "able

to help the cause by being on the inside of a HEARST paper"; TOM O'CONNOR of the newspaper "PM" who had been identified to me previously as a card-carrying Communist by Lt. FRANK SHELBY of the New York Police Department's Criminal Alien Squad and who subsequently has been identified as a Communist Party member in sworn testimony before the House Committee on Un-American Activities; JOHN MC MANUS, known to me then as a Communist from information furnished me by STEPHEN W. BIRMINGHAM, an investigator for the House Committee on Un-American Activities and subsequently identified as a Communist Party member in sworn testimony before Congressional Committees; and ROSE RUBIN, then employed by RUSSIAN WAR RELIEF and at that time known to me as a Communist from her association in Communist activities in the BOOK AND MAGAZINE GUILD, Local #16 with JANE BENEDICT, a documented Communist Party member.

63. That the ANNA GOLDSBOROUGH referred to in the preceding paragraph was personally known to me for several years as a former editorial employee of TIME magazine and at the time of the CHAPLIN dinner as a full-time employee for publicity and public relations of RUSSIAN WAR RELIEF. She was the wife of MILTON KAUFMAN, executive secretary of the NEW YORK NEWSPAPER GUILD (Local #3 of the AMERICAN NEWSPAPER GUILD). KAUFMAN was known to me then as a Communist Party member from information given me by Liet. FRANK SHELBY of the New York Police Department's Criminal Alien Squad and has been identified subsequently as a Communist in sworn testimony before a Congressional Committee. ANNA GOLDSBOROUGH (KAUFMAN) was also known to me as a Communist because of my having observed as a participant in Communist caucuses of the NEW YORK NEWSPAPER GUILD and because she had been identified to me as a member of the Communist Party cell in TIME magazine by a Guild member familiar with the identity of Communist Party members at TIME, INC.

64. That after the close of the CHAPLIN dinner meeting I spent approximately two hours in the company of the five individuals named in paragraph (63) above; ANNA GOLDSBOROUGH, GERALD FRANK, TOM O'CONNOR, JOHN MC MANUS, ROSE RUBIN and a sixth person, Miss MEHLER. The latter was identified to me by Miss GOLDSBOROUGH as an associate of hers in the publicity and public relations department of RUSSIAN WAR RELIEF. During this gathering I learned of the doctoring of the published version of the CHAPLIN speech described in paragraph (61-e) and (61-f) above. Miss GOLDSBOROUGH referred to CHAPLIN's "slip" and "exposing himself" in making the provocative statement, reported in paragraph (61-f) above, to the effect that after all our ally (Soviet Russia) didn't object to our democratic form of government. She stated that fortunately she and Miss MEHLER had been able to "fix that up" so that CHAPLIN "would not get "bad publicity" and she boasted that she had done some quick thinking when the NEW YORK TIMES reporter had approached her to check and she had told him that CHAPLIN said "allies", and not as he actually did say "ally", and that Miss MEHLER had made her version "stick" by confirming it. MCMANUS praised Miss GOLDSBOROUGH for her action.

65. That ANNA GOLDSBOROUGH then stated that during the CHAPLIN affair she and the other people from RUSSIAN WAR RELIEF had been extremely apprehensive because they had been afraid that CHAPLIN might say something "dangerous" in his speech. Miss GOLDSBOROUGH explained that in the preparations for the meeting CHAPLIN had been "temperamental" and despite entreaties by the RUSSIAN WAR RELIEF people had refused to write his speech down. She added verbatim that this created a ticklish situation because "there were too many people present (at the CHAPLIN dinner) for us to do much editing in case CHAPLIN made a bad break".

66. That later on during the get-together referred to in paragraph (65) above Miss GOLDSBOROUGH informed me that individuals (unidentified, because she did not mention names) connected with RUSSIAN WAR RELIEF were at this moment "pulling strings in Washington to have CHAPLIN sent on a tour of Russia". She stated also that "our friends in the State Department will fix it so that CHAPLIN gets the same kind of official help and the same cooperation that WILKIE got on his trip to Russia". She explained that her current work at RUSSIAN WAR RELIEF included press and public relations liaison with the 147 specific foreign-language, professional, fraternal, etc., sub-committees established by RUSSIAN WAR RELIEF and with some 400-odd community chests throughout the United States who had been prevailed upon to make regular allotments from their budgets to RUSSIAN WAR RELIEF. She also asserted that she and two other individuals (unnamed) connected with the publicity section of RUSSIAN WAR RELIEF were extremely busy "ghosting" magazine and newspaper articles for numerous prominent individuals, including, as she stated, "well-known professional writers of whom no-one would dream that they aren't writing their own stuff" on the subject of Russia. She added with a grin that quite a few of these articles had no connection whatsoever with RUSSIAN WAR RELIEF and did not refer to it. Miss GOLDSBOROUGH informed me that if I could interest any magazine or newspaper in taking an article from me on some interesting aspect of Russia or the Russian war effort she would undertake to have it written for me in toto by someone in RUSSIAN WAR RELIEF; that I would not have to do a lick of work. However, in return for this, she stated, I would be expected to make a contribution to RUSSIAN WAR RELIEF of at least 25% of the fee I would receive for the article from the magazine or newspaper.

67. That as a further follow-up of the CHAPLIN activities on behalf of the second front and the Soviets, I attempted on December 5th and again on December 7th, 1942 to contact the office of ARTISTS' FRONT TO WIN THE WAR by telephone at WI 7-0293 (see paragraph 8 above). When I made inquiries from the N. Y. TELEPHONE CO. because this number failed to answer, I was informed that the phone was still listed and connected. I then called BERNARD SIMON (see paragraph 8 above) at his office BR 9-6996 and he informed me that the ARTISTS' FRONT TO WIN THE WAR was winding up its affairs and that "for the moment" the organization and CHAPLIN were not planning any further "formal activities".

This affidavit, consisting of twenty-two (22) pages, has been made of my own free will and without any solicitation or inducement by any party. It is being submitted voluntarily and at my own initiative to an officer of the U. S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, in fulfillment of what I consider my duties as a citizen. I have read this affidavit and have initialed each of its twenty-two (22) pages, and have initialed all corrections. I assert that the contents of this affidavit are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have this thirtieth day of January 1953 signed this affidavit.

Guenther Reinhardt

GUENTHER REINHARDT

STATE OF NEW YORK)
COUNTY OF NEW YORK) S.S.

On this thirtieth day of January 1953 before me personally appeared GUENTHER REINHARDT to me known and known to me to be the individual described in and who executed the foregoing affidavit and in my presence signed the same.

(b)(7)(c)

[redacted]

January 29, 1953

MEMORANDUM FOR FILE

Re: CHARLES SPENCER CHAPLIN
A-5653092

On December 10, 1952, eleven copies of the memorandum to the Attorney General were prepared for the Commissioner's signature, with distribution as follows:

(1) Two copies - Attorney General
(2) One copy - Commissioner
(3) One copy - Deputy Commissioner
(4) One copy - Assistant Commissioner, Investigations Division
(5) One copy - Chief, Subversive Alien Branch
(6) One copy - LOG, held by undersigned
(7) One copy - Investigations Division Record
(8) One copy - District Director, Los Angeles
(9) One copy - District Director, New York
(10) One copy - Extra

The copies for the Attorney General, Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner, Branch Chief, undersigned's log, and file, were distributed on December 10. It is believed that copies for the Attorney General were personally handed to him on December 11. Colonel Habberton returned his copy to Mr. Farrell on December 11, and that copy is now retained in the Investigations Division Record. One copy each were sent to Los Angeles and New York on December 12.

When the Attorney General requested further memorandum regarding the Chaplin case on January 12, 1953, it was decided that there were no significant developments which had occurred subsequent to the report of December 10 and for that reason the Attorney General was furnished a copy of the memorandum of December 10. For this purpose the copy originally designated for Mr. Farrell was utilized, first page being retyped because of the rubber stamp endorsement to Mr. Farrell.

The Investigations Division Record now contains copy originally designated for the Deputy Commissioner, copy originally designated
(b)(7)(c) for Mr. [redacted] copy originally designated for Mr. [redacted] LOG and spare copy, in addition to the file copy.

(b)(7)(c)

[redacted]
Investigator

CGB:emp

(1) Agency Sending Correspondence:	(2) Agency Reference:	(3) Agency Subject or Title:	(4) This Fanfold No.:
FBI	100-127090	CHAPLIN, Charles Spencer (b)(7)(c)	D-1545

(5) Classification of Correspondence: UNCLASS.	CONFD.	SECRET	TOP SECRET	(6) Date of Agency Transmittal:	(9) Copies of Transmittal Communication: NO. RECEIVED	NO. MADE BY INS
	X			2/4/53	2	

(7) Summary: In ref to the summary report of Special Agent [redacted] at Los Angeles, 10/14/53 (b)(7)(c)

(8) Relating INS File Nos.: IDR A-5653092

(10) Copies of Enclosures to Transmittal Communication:

NO. RECEIVED	NO. MADE BY INS
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	

(11) To:	(12) To:	(13) To:
Mr. [redacted]	DD, Los Angeles, Calif.	
Date: 2/6/53	Date: 2-6-53	Date:
For: A-5653092	For: Your 1600-41933. For your information and loaned CO file	For:
From: Conf.Files	From: INV DIV, CO	From:

(14) Disposition (Place or places where filed and date filed) (If space insufficient, show "Continued." and continue on reverse, from bottom up):

COPIES OF TRANSMITTAL COMMUNICATION:

1 cy filed in IDR A-5653092 at CO 2-6-53

COPIES OF ENCLOSURES:

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

[redacted]

Security Information

(See Reverse Side for Instructions)

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to another gov't agency

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Translation 832

I.V. SOKOLOV, "Charlie Chaplin", Moscow, 1938.
- pages 101-106 about the film "New Times"
... a political comedy - pamphlet.

"Novye Vremena" (New Times) is like a complete encyclopedia of vices of the capitalistic system." Manufacturing plant, with its capitalistic rationalism, is a monstruous tiranical jail, and perfect mechanism of torture and enslavement of human personality." "New Times" is beginning of a new and important period in Chaplin's creation."

Publication "Literary contemporary", 1936, No.10.
Article by T. Sorokin - "Charlie Chaplin":
... pages 212-213:Film "New Times"..... is a brilliant and common symbol of the capitalistic industry and of all and the newest system of the capitalistic economy, where a human being is nothing else but a medium of tiranical exploitation."....."and what is more valuable to us, as we see, that the social views of Chaplin have undergone considerable changes."

Publication "Novy Mir", 1948, No.5
Article by A. Leytes - "talent and viewpoint. / Pertaining to the question of creative direction of Charlie Chaplin/."

NOTATION: Alexander Michailovich Leytes, an author of the article about Chaplin, is one of the most important Soviet propagandists, carrying Anti-American campain. There last year was printed a pamphlet on his lecture about "American Imperalism" /it is in New York Publi Library/. Leytes in 1944 refused to publish my book:.... and I mentioned about it in my book: "I'll Never Go Back." (E.P.Dutton, 1948.)

Excerps from Leytes' article about Chaplin: page 277.

Leytes, quoting Chaplin's words, that a "comedian must be passive and that he is not "pushing" events, but that the events rule him" he writes:
"..... Many times Chaplin had tried to "free himself" from the mask of his character. It seemed to him, that such a mask, demanding comical histrionics, prevents to display something new, something that transpired in historical reality, from which Charlie cannot escape and cannot help of not to feel it with his artistic instinct..... It is interesting to trace back those scenes and films, which Chaplin had planned, in order to divorse himself from the mask. He starts a film, but never finishes it. At times, he had an idea to create a film dealing with the Life of Christ; then he switches - and works on his script about Napoleon, who was represented and changed into a modest teacher of history;

the again he planned to make a play out of a novel "Life of a poor young man." Finally, Chaplin again and again reverts back to his old habitual character - of a hoboe with his walking-stick in hand. Great artist! He was putting in more and more of his pathetic witticism. Already in "City Lights" where the so-called American "prosperity" is subjected to derision, and where he, Chaplin, a homeless beggar, hoboe, isconvincing a millioner, who was trying to commit suiside, - that life is beautiful and the man - is good. However, and not by chance, in "New Times", which is the most powerful and progressing product of Chaplin, where the producer maliciously derides the capitalistic civilization; Artistically it appears that his personality, when he by an accident picked up the dropped red flag and by misunderstanding finds himself at the head of labor demonstration. Charlie Chaplin sees in his heroe a human victim, who accidentally could be mixed up in a struggle, and not the human, who consciously and actively participates in a skirmish.

Such a passive figure, however, does not correspond to the actual social mood of Chaplin himself. NOTATION: Such observation made by Leytes is very important. Term "social mood" has only one interpretation by Leytes. Here arises a contradiction in his work. Chaplin's social feeling makes him quickly to respond to contemporary events, which affect a spectator in the crowd. These events he al always presents as a background, upon which appears his unchangeable personality. His artistic feeling is dragging behind his social feeling.

Leytes continues: that the hour has arrivedm demanding of Chaplin a "militant response to historical events."

Leytes quotes Chaplin's greeting of U.S.S.R. Chaplin wrote:

-" I greet you, Soviet Union, for your magnificent struggle, which you carry in the name of freedom..... In spite of lies, which marred your cause, and for which you struggle, you have grown manly and free... I greet you, Russia, because nothing can stop your progress."

"Literature Gazette" 1936, Sept. 10. an article about the "City Lights"..../end of the article/: "Charlie Chaplin, as an artist, is close to us, not only as an actor, but by his touching and exciting play and his social views, such as shown in his last film "New Times". In 1945, there was published a collection about Chaplin, but I could not find it in New York Public Library. Evident ly was not received from Moscow.

The above translation from the Russian Language was made by the undersigned.

Date 3/3/53

C. Shanowsky

C. Shanowsky Interpreter

Immigration and Naturalization Service
70 Columbus Avenue, New York 23, N. Y.
3-1370 - 7/11/52

Translation 832

COPY

I. V. SOKOLOV, "Charlie Chaplin", Moscow, 1938
- pager 101-106 about the film "New Times"
... a political comedy - pamphlet.

"Novye Vremena" (New Times) is like a complete encyclopedia of vices of the capitalistic system.". Manufacturing plant, with its capitalistic rationalism, is a monstrous tiranical jail, and perfect mechanism of totture and enslavement of human personality." "New Times" is beginning of a new and important period in Chaplin's creation."

Publication "Literary contemporary", 1936, No. 10
Article by T. Sorokin - "Charlie Chaplin":
... pages 212-213: Film "New Times"..... is a brilliant and common symbol of the capitalistic industry and of all and the newest system of the capitalistic ecomomy, where a human being is nothing else but a medium of tiranical exploitation."....."and what is more valuable to us, as we see, that the social views of Chaplin have undergone considerable changes."

Publication "Novy Mir", 1948, No. 5
Article by A. Leytes - "talent and viewpoint. / Pertaining to the question of creative direction of Charlie Chaplin/."

NOTATION: Alexander Michailovich Leytes, an author of the article about Chaplin, is one of the most important Soviet propagandists, carrying Anti-American campain. There last year was printed a pampllet on his lecture about "American Imperalism" /it is in New York Public Library/. Leytes in 1944 refused to publish my book:.....and I mentioned about it in my book: "I'll Never Go Back". (E. P. Dutton, 1948)

Excerpts from Leytes' article about Chaplin: page 277.

Leytes, quoting Chaplin's words, that a "comedian must be passive and that he is not "pushing" events, but that the events rule him" he writes:

".....Many times Chaplin had tried to "free Himself" from the mask of his character. It seemed to him, that such a mask, demanding comical histrionics, prevents to display something new, something that transpired in historical reality, from which Charlie cannot escape and cannot help of not to feel it with his artistic instinct..... It is interesting to trace back those scenes and films, which Chaplin had planned, in order to divorse himself from the mask. He starts a film, but never finishes it. At times, he had an idea to create a film dealing with the Life of Christ; then he switches - and works on his script about Napoleon, who was represented and changed into a modest teacher of history;

COPY

COPY

the again he planned to make a play out of a novel "Life of a Poor Young Man". Finally, Chaplin again and again reverts back to his old habitual character - of a hoboe with his walking-stick in hand. Great artist! He was putting in more and more of his pathetic witticism. Already in "City Lights" where the so-called American "prosperity" is subjected to derision, and where he, Chaplin, a homeless beggar, hoboe, is convincing a millionair, who was trying to commit suicide, - that life is beautiful and the man - is good. However, and not by chance, in "New Times", which is the most powerful and progressing product of Chaplin, where the producer maliciously derides the capitalistic civilization; Artistically it appears that his personality, when he by an accident picked up the dropped red flag and by misunderstanding finds himself at the head of labor demanstration. Charlie Chaplin sees in his heroes a human victim, who accidentally could be mixed up in a struggle, and not the human, who consciously and actively participates in a skirmish.

Such a passive figure, however, does not correspond to the actual social mood of Chaplin himself. NOTATION: Such observation made by Leytes is very important. Term "social mood" has only one interpretation by Leytes. Here arises a contradiction in his work. Chaplin's social feeling makes him quickly to respond to contemporary events, which affect a spectator in the crowd. These events he always presents as a background, upon which appears his unchangeable personality. His artistic feeling is dragging behind his social feeling.

Leytes continues: that the hour has arrived demanding of Chaplin a "militant response to historical events."

Leytes continues and quotes Chaplin's greeting of USSR. Chaplin wrote:

-"I greet you, Soviet Union, for your magnificent struggle, which you carried in the name of freedom.....In spite of lies, which marred your cause, and for which you struggle, you have grown manly and free.....I greet you, Russia, because nothing can stop your progress."

"Literature Gazette" 1936, Sept. 10. and article about the "City Lights...../end of the article/: "Charlie Chaplin, as an artist, is close to us, not only as an actor, but by his touching and exciting play and his social views, such as shown in his last film "New Times". In 1946, there was published a collection about Chaplin, but I could not find it in New York Public Library. Evidently it was not received from Moscow.

The above translation from the Russian Language was made by the undersigned

Date 3/3/53

/s/ C. Shanowsky, Interpreter

Immigration and Naturalization Service
70 Columbus Avenue, New York 23, N. Y.
3-1370 - 7/11/52

COPY

U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON 25

OFFICE OF
COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE

ADDRESS REPLY TO
COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE
AND REFER TO
O:A:AR-LCW

DEC 29 1952

The Honorable

The Attorney General

Charles Spencer Chaplin

My dear Mr. Attorney General:

Reference is made to your letter dated December 5, 1952, addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, which has been referred to this office for reply. You request, in connection with an investigation being conducted by the Immigration and Naturalization Service of your Department that the income tax returns and all related records and documents of Charles Spencer Chaplin, Hollywood, California, be made available for inspection by [redacted] Operations Advisor and Acting Investigator of the Investigations Division, Immigration and Naturalization Service. You request further that the authorization be extended to the issuance of such permissible copies of the returns, documents and records as may be specified.

(b)(7)(c)

Permission is given Mr. [redacted] upon presentation of proper credentials, to inspect such of the income tax returns and certain related documents of Charles Spencer Chaplin as are available in the Bureau and to obtain photostatic copies of such documents as may be required.

(b)(7)(c)

This letter should be presented by Mr. [redacted] in Room 7300, Internal Revenue Building, Twelfth Street and Constitution Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D. C., as his authority to make the inspection.

Very truly yours,

John S. Graham
Acting Commissioner

"NEW MASSES" - Nov 10, 1942

"TOGETHER IN WAR AND IN PEACE"

Answers to six questions on Soviet-American relations.

We are happy to publish, on this special occasion, the answers to a series of six questions concerning American-Soviet relations, which we asked three typical leaders in various fields whose names are known to millions in this country. Although we do not agree with all they say, we believe their desire to strengthen American-Soviet relations is representative of the overwhelming will of our people.

What measures would you suggest to assure maximum collaboration between the United States and the Soviet Union?

MR. CHAPLIN: To assure maximum collaboration between America and Russia, I would make one suggestion, among others which might help, and that is that those British and American politicians and journalists who are anti-Communists refrain from anti-Communistic propaganda, for at least the duration of the war; that they cease calling American liberals who wish to benefit the working classes American Communists for at least the duration of the war. As there is no difference between the principles of American and Russian Communism, an attack on American Communism confuses the mind of the American public and is a reflection on the Russian people, who are Communists and who are fighting and dying more than any other people for the American way of life.

SEN. PEPPER: That is essentially a technical problem, which has to be decided by the technical heads of the two governments. I favor everything possible being done to add strength to the heroic resistance of the Russians, because I believe the issue of the war depends upon the campaign in Russia. Surely there should be the most intimate collaboration between the civil and military heads of the two governments and there should be no possible doubt of our determination to give until it hurts to Russia. They deserve it. It is our own best defense.

MR. POPE: Continued effort to enlighten public opinion; specific identification of those forces and personalities in the government that are hostile or indifferent to Russia's interests and Russia's contribution.

Sen. Claude Pepper, member of Senate Foreign Relations Committee

What in your opinion is the best immediate aid we can give Russia and what is the best immediate aid Russia can give us?

MR. CHAPLIN: The best aid we can give Russia and at the same time give ourselves is to open a second front, now, while Russia is so desperately in need of it—and that we fulfill our obligations to her at all costs. To help her now would create in the minds of every Russian confidence in the integrity of her allies and would lay a moral foundation for the peace to come.

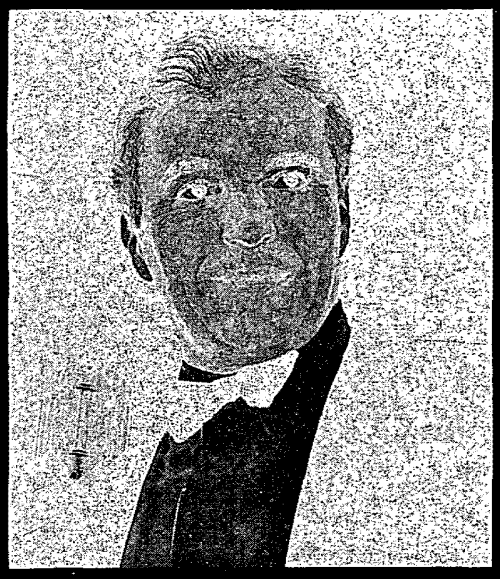
The best aid Russia can give us is to continue her fighting against the Nazis and continue to hold Stalingrad.

SEN. PEPPER: This, too, is a technical question which must be answered by the technical authorities. Air assistance, I would say, is the most effective immediate aid we can give Russia. The best aid they can give us is their continued gallant resistance.

MR. POPE: Increase allotment of supplies; more contribution to war relief; the opening of the kind of diversion on the Western Front that will distract German forces and put a new strain on the Germans' transportation system. . . . The best immediate aid Russia can give us is to continue to hold out and to be ready to cooperate in an offensive against Japan as soon as the Germans are thoroughly repelled.

What do you think we can learn from Russia in our war against the Axis?

SEN. PEPPER: A great deal. Russia's unity and the fervor of her fight and the clear-headed view which is always indicated about the vital issues



Charles Chaplin

Arthur Upham Pope, chairman, Committee for National Morale

involved in this contest, the way she has thrown her whole heart and strength into the fight, are examples by which we can immeasurably profit.

MR. POPE: The wholehearted, enthusiastic, and knowing coöperation of the entire population; the necessity of absolute realism and the inestimable value of a common ideal that promises to all a more adequate life.

What is your estimate of Soviet leadership?

MR. CHAPLIN: The quality of Soviet leadership is demonstrated by their actions on the firing line, by the honesty and directness of Russia's great leader, Stalin.

SEN. PEPPER: Magnificent!

MR. POPE: Despite certain confusions and ineptness in the past, Soviet leadership is first class all the way down the line, revealing everywhere the qualities of realism and decisiveness of purpose which are the indispensables of leadership.

What steps would you suggest to promote greater understanding between the American and Soviet peoples of each other's history, achievements and culture?

MR. CHAPLIN: The promotion of greater understanding between the American and Soviet people is a difficult problem to solve, although it has been an easier problem since the war. Actions speak louder than words. But in my estimation, it should come from the heart because its tempo is universal. In making propaganda we should reach the mind through the heart. Love and compassion unites us all.

SEN. PEPPER: By breaking down the walls of suspicion and distrust which divide us, and forming an earnest and honest desire to know and to respect each other and to be real friends.

MR. POPE: More study of the history, accomplishments, and character of both, utilizing all the instruments available for public adult education.

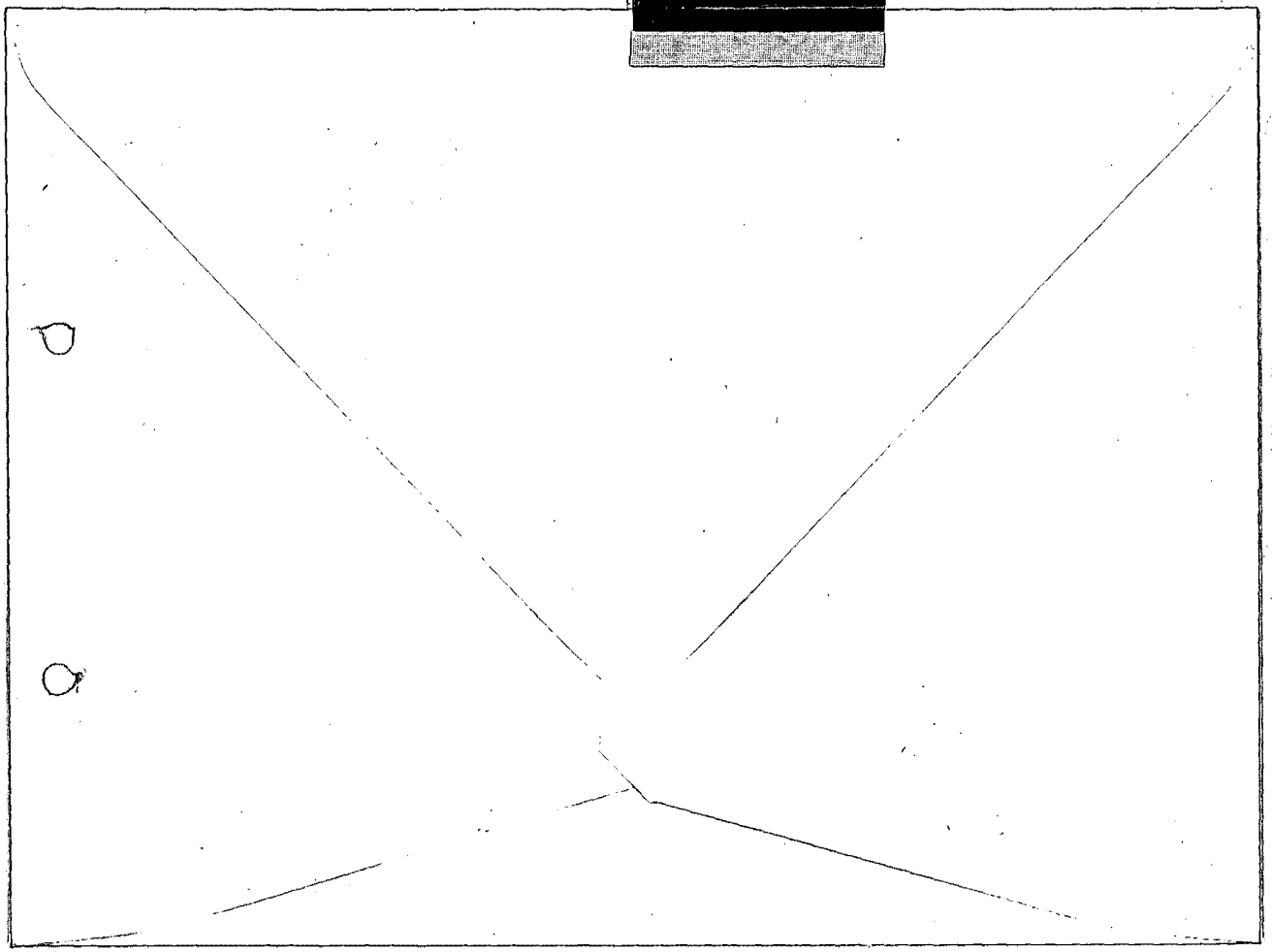
How do you view the question of postwar collaboration between the United States and Russia?

MR. CHAPLIN: Postwar collaboration will be as great a task as winning the war. But if we prepare along the lines of the Four Freedoms, with an honesty and a determination to make them a fact for all the peoples of the earth, then we will have won the peace as well as the war.

SEN. PEPPER: No two nations will have a larger opportunity and a greater responsibility to determine the character of the postwar world than Russia and the United States. The two great nations must stand together in peace as they have in war, if the fruits of the costly victory we shall eventually gain are not to be squandered. I hope that we shall establish during the war such intimacy of contact, such confidence, respect, and affection among our peoples, that we will already, by the time the peace comes, be partners so closely yoked that our pulling together in the period of reconstruction will be a matter of course.

MR. POPE: They are mutually complementary; there is no essential conflict between them; but America must make comparable effort and sacrifice to carry equal weight in the councils of the nations after the war. Neither cash, potential resources, nor self-esteem are sufficient qualifications for leadership in the postwar world. It is a role that has to be earned.

"NEW THEATER" - Nov 1935



Charlie Cha
in "Modern Ti

BY JOHN R.

With Charlie Chaplin's new picture, *Modern Times*, virtually completed, the question of what it is actually going to be assumes vital interest, not only for the commercial movie-press, but also for the thinking public the world over. Chaplin has shrouded his work in secrecy, on the pretext of trying to keep the gags from being told before the film is shown. However, a number of Hollywood correspondents and newspapermen have published stories on what the film was to be.

The late Karl K. Kitchen printed the fact that the film was to be called *The Masses*, and that it was a satire on modern industry. Chaplin countered by a denial that he had told anything about his film to Kitchen, and added that he was not a reformer, but that his film was intented "for entertainment only."

Stories printed in the London Daily Herald, and in the French magazines Cine-Monde and Pour Vous, further described the gags that Chaplin had built: the main ones are a huge factory, caricaturing the modern industrial plant, and a tremendous prison. In both of these, as the stills of the picture already indicate, Chaplin is equally crushed, equally lost. The very nature of the stills which he had made disproves Chaplin's own earlier statement that his film is to have no social meaning.

The work of Chaplin always has had social significance, though perhaps never quite clearly expressed.

During the recent stay in Hollywood of the Soviet Film Commission, its members were invited by Chaplin to visit his studio, and view his work.

In a story in Pravda, Boris Shumiatsky told of the Soviet film men's interview with Chaplin. Some portions of Shumiatsky's article (particularly dealing with the plot of the Chaplin picture) have been reprinted in this country. But it seems to us that only the article taken as a whole can give a full idea, not only of what the film will be, but also of Chaplin's attitude toward and *understanding* of social problems in general.

Here is Shumiatsky's article:

Is it necessary to tell how happy we Soviet film-men were, when, during our stay in Hollywood, we received an invitation to visit Charlie Chaplin?

The great actor received us cordially.

"What do you think of the Hollywood climate?" he asked us with a *mischievous* smile, alluding directly to the Hays Organization which had done all it could to hamper the work of the Soviet Commission.

"In some spots it's pretty hot, and in some spots it's been icy," we answered in the same vein.

"Have you seen any new pictures, or have you seen all you want?"

"Let's be frank, Charlie," one of us said. "We're very simple people, just plain movie people all the way through, and we'd like to see your new film."

"Good, that's just what I was expecting," said Charlie, delighted.

He took us to a comfortably appointed projection-room. The lights went out, and Chaplin made a very funny speech, explaining to us that what we were going to see was fragments of his new film, which he had not quite finished, and was now in the process of cutting.

"I've been finding this job pretty tough," he said. "If you don't object, we'll discuss it after you've seen a few reels."

As you can well *imagine*, neither Charlie nor we were satisfied with just a few reels; we saw a great many, and were very deeply impressed with that emanates from the gre this true master of the cinema.

Chaplin's film is called *Mo*

It is the boom-period, whic gists of dying *capitalism* call golden age. We see the di great factory in his office. L god, he rules the kingdom chines, where thousands of wo pinned to their jobs like convic

Chaplin mocks capitalist rat excellently. The director doe to wear himself out by super tures, or breathe the poisonous factory-buildings, those immens which the slaves of capital los strength. The director contr thing without having to leave A screen allows him to see every goes on in the factory, and a b brings him everything he wants

Among the workers in the Charlie Chaplin. He stands a day after day, year after year, d one things tightening screws alw same mechanical parts.

Completely worn out, Chapl quits his job for a second, dulled that, with his wrench the foreman's nose, which he mi a screw. The buttons on the g girl employee who stoops ove her stockings, also look like Charlie, and he tries to turn the girl runs away, and Charlie a through the whole factory. As he loosens screws here and the the machines he passes, and finall a short-circuit.

But suddenly Charlie hears a peated by *innumerable* loud on screens on every side the picture of the di

commanding him to return to his job.

The director is then seen examining a new machine, to be used for the automatic feeding of the workers, thus doing away with time out for lunch. It is decided to try the machine on Charlie. The machine grabs him by the throat and pours a portion of bouillon into his mouth. Try as he may, Charlie can't get away from it. Then, the second course. But this time, the machine turns too soon and pours the food into Charlie's collar instead of his mouth. Charlie twists and jumps, for the food is scorching hot. It is decided to correct the defect of the machine. In doing the repairs, however, the mechanic leaves two screws on the plate. The machine pushes them, along with the food, right into Charlie's mouth. He shouts, and wriggles, and tries to get away. There is talk of again repairing the machine, but the director decides that its upkeep would be too expensive. This is how Charlie lampoons rationalization, and his laughter sounds out like a satire and an accusation.

Once again, we see the machines: speed-up, speed-up, speed-up. Chaplin can't see anything but screws any more; through the window, he sees a broken-down car with some boards on it; he jumps through the window and runs out to tighten the screws on it. He falls, pulling off the red warning flag on the truck.

As he runs to return it, a group of strikers happen by, running in the same direction, the police at their heels. Chaplin is arrested as the ring-leader, the red flag being taken for a signal for insurrection.

Charlie goes to jail. The world of criminals is kinder to him than the regime of capitalist rationalization. . .

Paulette Goddard is a poor little street-waif. She has stolen a bunch of bananas, which she distributes to a group of children, as hungry as she. She is chased by the police.

In prison, Charlie is seated at mess-table next to a dope-fiend who is being watched by the guards. The cokey hides his dope in the saltshaker. Charlie takes what he believes to be salt.

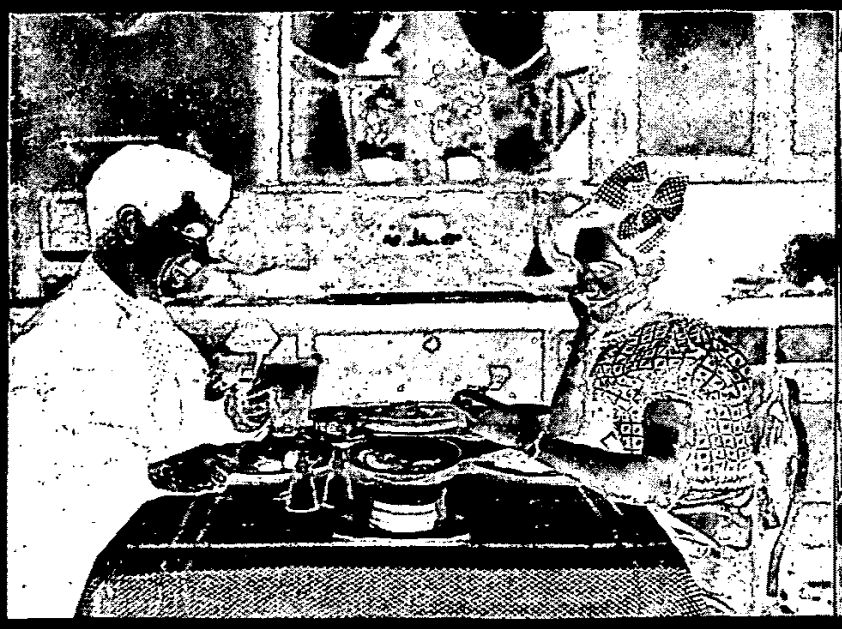
A mutiny breaks out in the prison. Charlie, crazed by the drug, runs over to the mutineers and attacks them violently. For his valor, he is freed.

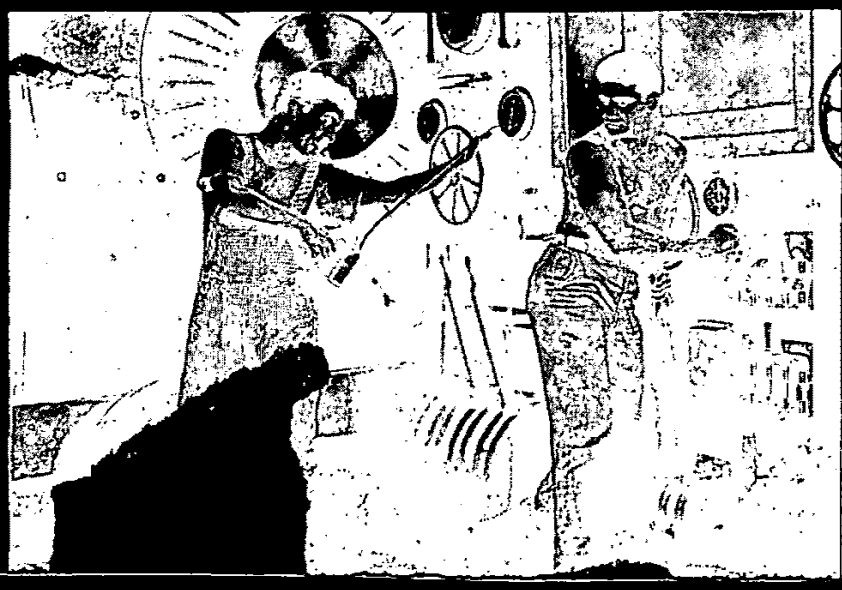
But outside there is only depression and poverty. Charlie tries to go back to jail. Petty larceny is no longer enough for a conviction, because it is too frequent an offense. But Charlie meets Paulette, while the police chase her. He tries to help her, and they are both arrested.

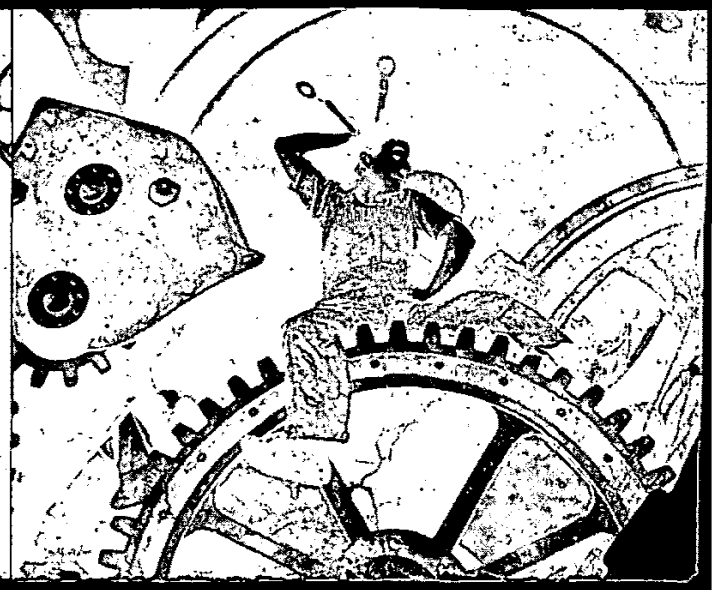
The heroine escapes from the patrol-wagon, Charlie after her. The police are on their trail. Paulette gets away, but Charlie is caught. He is delighted. However, the police recognize his innocence, and release him. At long last, Charlie gets a job as an elevator-boy.

We could not see the end of the picture, which at that time had not yet been shot.

(*Continued on page* 31)







Charlie Chaplin in "Modern Times"

(Continued from page 13)

Chaplin told us the rest of the plot. After further adventures, the two heroes see a group of men putting up a building.

"Let's open up a cocktail bar," Paulette says, "because that's all that makes money nowadays."

Charlie, in the bar, becomes head-dancer and entertainer, and Paulette is the cashier. Their romance is idyllic.

This is where we believe we see the weak point of Chaplin's work. His laughter is bitter and strong, but in the positive, constructive part of the film, Chaplin becomes weak: his story doesn't ring true.

A new war breaks out. Once again, the propaganda machine goes into action. The two principals go off to war. Then, they meet again. She has become a nurse and has renounced her poverty-stricken past. Charlie leaves her, goes off alone—the eternal failure, just like in his other films.

"I can't do a thing that's not in my nature," Chaplin tells us. "I am an individualist, and I can't advocate the primal importance of Society and of the State."

He said this with passion, and we felt this was the sore spot of this great creative genius.

We spoke to him at length, trying to prove to him that the intensity of his work, instead of building to a powerful finish, diminished into nothing at the end. He argued with us, refuting our contentions. But when we tried to get away from the film, and talk about more general subjects, he himself came back to it.

"Friends," he told us, "this little conversation that we had today is going to cost me several weeks of thought and of work."

And he confessed: "I can see now how the end of the film, as I outlined it to you, would detract from the rest of it."

We tried to show him that his ideas did not follow out their own logics and that his pessimistic philosophy, which condemns his heroes in advance, had no foundation in fact.

When we left, Chaplin promised us that he would think the thing over seriously, and in the light of our discussion try to find an ending worthy of the rest of his picture.

Thus ends Shumiatsky's account of his interview with Chaplin. It is the most complete first-hand account of Chaplin's new film available at this time.

As for Chaplin himself, he refuses to make any statements whatever concerning *Modern Times*. He does not even intend to preview the film before its premiere in New York. He had hoped to bring it to the public without having given any outsider the slightest inkling of what it was about.

Word in Hollywood has it that Chaplin was quite upset when Shumiatsky's article came over here, as he had expected that no one in this country would hear about his film from that source.

Since Shumiatsky saw Chaplin, there have been a great number of added scenes to the picture, and some have been cut out. Has Chaplin changed his ending, as he promised the Soviet film-men that he would? Or has he, as the reactionary Los Angeles Times suggests, cut out the scenes satirizing war, and the ones satirizing religion, which showed Paulette Goddard in a convent?

That Chaplin is one of the greatest creators the cinema has ever known, no one, I think, would deny. Nor would any of his friends or associates deny that Chaplin has, and always has had, vaguely liberal, progressive ideas.

It remains to be seen, now, whether Chaplin has been so conditioned by capitalist society that he is incapable of doing any truly constructive work of a sound organized nature. Or whether he will be able to rise above Hollywood, above the Hays Organization, and all the restraining influences (which he, certainly, is the only one strong enough to buck), and turn his *Modern Times* into a truly forward-looking piece of work, with an ending based on the comprehension of the role of the working class, and the inevitable disappearance of bourgeois society.

Modern Times, when it brings us the answer to this, will tell us once and for all the true stature of Charlie Chaplin. A highly versatile clown? Or a truly great artist? For, certainly, if Shumiatsky and the Soviet Commission could not succeed in crystallizing Chaplin's vague working-class sympathies into something more concrete, more effective, into something real—then nothing ever will.

Charlie Chaplin, the film-public of the world waits breathlessly, for this chance at last, to know you as you really are. . . .

REGISTER NOW! CLASSES IN
CREATIVE DANCE
Afternoons — Evenings Dues $1.00 per month
DANCERS with a basic technique wanted for
PERFORMING GROUP
DANCERS THEATRE • Brane Chorn - Dir.
3 East 11 Street, N. Y. C. STuy-9-1077

SCENERY
CURTAINS
LIGHTING
RIGGING
HARDWARE
PAINTS
COSTUMES

A comprehensive selection of materials, professionally designed and developed. Completely described and illustrated in our 64 page catalog, sent free to identified technicians, directors and instructors.

CLEON THROCKMORTON, INC.
102 WEST THIRD STREET • NEW YORK CITY

BRUGGI 152-54 West 44th St., New York City
SANDALS 75c
CATERING TO MEMBERS OF THE NEW DANCE LEAGUE
On Six or More Pairs ..... 10% Discount

ELSA FINDLEY
MODERN DANCE
EURYTHMICS
61 East 81th Street
New York—ASh. 4-2090

TAMARA DAYKARHANOVA'S
SCHOOL FOR THE STAGE

THE MOSCOW ART THEATRE method of acting, adapted to the needs of the American stage, available to young men and women seeking thorough training for the theatre.

TECHNIQUE OF ACTING, stage make-up, voice, body development, diction, dialects. Rehearsal Group for actors. Private and class lessons. Coaching for parts.

SPECIAL EVENING SESSION

ENROLL NOW

For further information
Frances Deitz, Managing Director,
29 West 56th Street, New York, N.Y.
Telephone COlumbus 5-5834

585