FBI File: Errol Flynn

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SUBJECT: ERROL FLYNN

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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DESCRIPTION OF FOLLOWING FILE MATERIAL

Main File Documents
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Los Angeles, California
November 16, 1942

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Attention: TECHNICAL LABORATORY

Re: UNKNOWN SUBJECT; ERROL FLYNN,
VICTIM - EXTORTION

Dear Sirs:

There are enclosed herewith one white envelope and
one yellow sheet of paper; the envelope is addressed to Mr.
ERROL FLYNN and contained the sheet of paper which is an
extortion letter.

It is desired that this envelope and sheet of paper
be processed for latent fingerprints.

It is also requested that the handwriting on this
letter be compared with the handwriting on the extortion
letters now in the Bureau's files if this is feasible.

The Bureau is also requested to conduct such other
examinations and comparisons as may be deemed appropriate.

It is not necessary that this letter or the envelope
be returned to the Los Angeles Field Division.

Yours truly,

[Signature]

R. B. Hood
Special Agent in Charge.
Dear Mr. J. Lynn,

If you make your life easier and send the thousand dollars in each wrapped in a small package addressed to Jack Selworski, 801 West Thirty-Third Street, your plan will be top secret and you will be followed as you make your attempt to call police.

About this corner not being known by anyone, have it done by 10 a.m. in 20 minutes will be done.
December 21, 1942

AIR MAIL

39870 J

AC, Los Angeles

RE: GEORGE FERES

ERIAL No.

SUBJECT: EXTENSION

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter of November 25, 1942, in which the following described specimens for examination in connection with the above-mentioned case, your file:

6. One envelope containing two bacteriolas, Nellie, Nov. 25, 1942, Classic, addressed to the firm, The firm.

6. Accompanying record and bacteraea, only specimen of the type for which you requested information.

You are advised that the bacteriological specimens were examined and seven different bacteria, as well as the fungus from which, were developed. The specimen of the fungus was

You are being separately advised as to the results of the laboratory examination, as follows:

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

[Name]

[Position]
Laboratory Work Sheet

Recorded 11-20-42 6:00 P.M. 89-1

Re: Unknown Subject; Envel Flynn, Victim - Extortion

File #: 9-9870-8
Lab. #: 5256
9-9870-3

Examination requested by: Los Angeles, Calif.

Date of reference communication: 11/16/42 - Lab.

Date received: 11/18/42

Examination requested: Doc. - Ftgt.

Result of Examination:

Examination by

Specimens submitted for examination

S-1 One 8x10 in. photo, envel with bottom card 

"Now Bernardine, Calif., Nov. 10, 1942, 6-yr. old to "Mrs. 

Envel Flynn .... ."

S-2 One actual handwritten letter box "If you value your life .... ."

LATENT EXAMINATION

To sheet 1/25

Filed and returned

9-9870-1
The specimen listed as Q1 is a white bond envelope containing no watermark, measuring approximately 4.64 in length, 3.64 in width, 0.004 in thickness and having an opacity value of 0.77. The end of the envelope was torn off before it reached the Laboratory. The address is written in black ink.

The additional specimen Q2 is an ordinary sheet of yellow bond paper containing no watermark, measuring 11 in length, 8.5 in width, 0.002 to 0.003 in thickness, weighing 1.975 g/m² and having an opacity value of 0.71. The message is written in cursive with black ink and with black crayon.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TO: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
FROM: LOS ANGELES

SUBJECT: 4870

REPORT THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE:

7 - 4870 - 2

WE WILL BEGIN INVESTIGATION IMMEDIATELY.
TAKE PRECAUTIONS TO AVOID PREMATURE PUBLICATION AND KEEP
BUREAU ADVISED OF DEVELOPMENTS.

MOON

59 NOV 30 1942
FBI LOS ANGELES 11-16-42  9-17 PH NY

DIRECTOR

NAME:  ONSUB:

ERROL FLYNN's letter threatening his life unless

HE SENT TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS CASH TO A SAN BERNARDINO, CALIFORNIA,

ADDRESS BY NOVEMBER THIRTEENTH. The letter postmarked San Bernardino

November Tenth. Appropriate investigation being conducted.

A ANT P PLS

9-17 PH OK FBI WASH D C J NC

EXCEID

WANT
FBI WASH DC 11-17-42 3-25 PM HH
SAC LOS ANGELES

WINE
UNKNOWN SUBJECT, ERROL FLYNN, VICTIM, EXTORTION. BE WIRE SIXTEENTH INSTANT PRESS INVESTIGATION VIGOROUSLY. TAKE PRECAUTIONS TO AVOID PREMATURE PUBLICITY AND KEEP BUREAU ADVISED OF DEVELOPMENTS.

N. Hoover

END

Cl. FBI LA 58

Dec. 5 1942

Ex. 33

9-9874-5

20 Nov 30 1942
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Los Angeles, California
November 25, 1942

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

ATTENTION: TECHNICAL LABORATORY

RE: BILLY BEAMSTER;
ERROL FLNN - VICTIM.
EXTORTION

Dear Sirs:

Reference is made to a letter dated November 16, 1942, in this case, in which this office furnished the original extortion letter and envelope for examination. In that letter it was stated that it was not necessary to return the letter or envelope to this office.

It is now requested that the original extortion letter and envelope be returned to the Los Angeles Field Division after the appropriate examinations have been made.

Very truly yours,

R. D. MOOD
Special Agent in Charge

TUC: AIM
9-2669
cc Technical Laboratory

[Handwritten notes and stamps on the page]
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

MEMORANDUM FOR: D. E. J. T.

From: [Redacted]

Assistant Special Agent of the Los Angeles office of the

Federal Bureau of Investigation in San Bernardino, California,

has received a letter from an individual who he addressed the

letter to, requesting the immediate delivery of a parcel containing

money. The letter was received on November 20th. The letter

had been delivered to the attention of the Los Angeles office on

November 10, 1942.

The letter explained that the subject had demanded

the payment of $10,000 and had instructed the sender to deliver

the parcel to an address in San Bernardino, California,

by November 10th. The subject instructed in his

letter that the parcel should be delivered at an address in San Bernardino,

California, by November 10th. Arrangements were made for the

delivery of the parcel, but the subject failed to appear until

the arrival of the deadline. Arrangements were then made

with the San Bernardino Police Department to notify the Los Angeles

office of the subject's attempts to collect the package.

The package was delivered to the adress of the sender,

at the address. Subsequently, the package was returned to the

sender and the parcel was opened.

The facts of the case were presented to the

attorney, and he declined prosecution in view of the difficulty of

the subject and the apparent lack of evidence. He requested that a full report be

made, and since then he has been kept informed of the

progress of the case.
this letter was received by him at his home on the afternoon of November 12, 1942. Mr. FLINT had no idea as to the identity of the writer of the letter. It is to be noted that this letter was the only communication of any kind received by FLINT in this manner.

On November 16, 1942, the original extortion letter and envelope were sent to the Technical Laboratory for examination.

The Bureau was advised by telegraph regarding the receipt of the first letter.

The extortion letter, a copy of which is being retained in the files of the Los Angeles Field Division, is as follows:

"Dear Mr. FLINT

"If you value your life and career, hand ten thousand dollars in cash wrapped in a small package addressed to Jack Mathias - Oates Hall, Shop 25384, N.Y. Your phone will be tapped and you will be followed as soon as attempt to call police is made."

"A hint - this concerns Betty Henson and Perry Butterfield. - Money is there by Nov. 16, or something will happen."

A copy of the letter is also being retained in the files of the Los Angeles Field Division. The envelope bears a postmark which reflects that this letter was mailed in San Bernardino, California, and was stamped November 15, 1942, at 6:00 P.M. It was addressed to Mr. R. C. FLINT, Beverly Hills, California. Due to the incorrect address, this letter was not received by Mr. FLINT until the afternoon of November 15, 1942.

It is noted that the extortion letter mentions Mr. H. W. HAYS and H. M. HARGREAVES. It is noted that these individuals are witnesses for the prosecution in a murder case presently pending in the Superior Court of Los Angeles, California. These original charges are pending against the victim in this case, J. E. DRAKE.

In San Bernardino, California,

On November 24, 1942, Special Agent G. F. GEOFFREY conducted an extensive investigation in an effort to ascertain if the identity of the writer to this letter is known. The San Bernardino Police Department and the San Bernardino Sheriff's Office, the Post Office, and the Board of Education were unable to furnish any logical suspects in this case.
Billy also wrote out the extortion letter from a photostatic copy of the letter and also made one copy from dictation by Agent [redacted]. As it is apparent that the handwriting on the specimen is the same as the handwriting on the extortion letter and envelope, the specimen are not being forwarded to the Identification Division for comparison, but are being held in the files of this office. The informal confessions written by the subject are also being retained in the files of this office.

Billy advised that he was 13 years of age and that he was in the 6th Grade in public school in San Bernardino. He stated that he got the idea one day at school of writing the letter to Errol Flynn and wrote it out at school, bringing it home with him and rewriting it there. He stated that the idea was his alone, and that his parents did not know about it and that he had told no one else about it except his older brother, [redacted] years of age, who had told him that he was crazy if he mailed it. Billy further stated that he had not expected the letter to reach Errol Flynn and that he had not expected Flynn to do anything about it even if the letter reached him. He stated that Jack Olsen was a fictitious person and that he had used that name because he did not want a common name. Billy advised that he had been a customer of Otto's Shirt Shop and selected that place for that reason. He stated that on November 29, he decided to go into Otto's just to see if there might possibly have been an answer from Errol Flynn. He stated that he thought perhaps Flynn would go to San Bernardino and he would get a chance to see him.

Billy advised that he had not been in any trouble before except one time when he was young and had been questioned by the police at Mojave, California, for taking milk bottles off a downtown store. The records of the San Bernardino Police Department were checked with negative results as to Billy, and other members of his family residing in San Bernardino. Various officers on the force were questioned and they all advised that subject had not come to their attention during the time he had lived in San Bernardino.

The facts concerning subject's confessions were telephoned to the Assistant Special Agent in Charge, John H. Vincent, who advised the Bureau and he also telephonically consulted Assistant United States Attorney George L. Laskin, Los Angeles. Mr. Laskin advised that in view of Billy's youth and the fact that he had not previously been known to the San Bernardino Police Department, he would decline any criminal prosecution and would withhold his decision as to any juvenile delinquency proceedings until he had received a copy of this report. Mr. Laskin further stated that Billy should be returned to the custody of his parents.

Subject's fingerprints and photographs were taken at the San Bernardino Police Department, and ten fingerprint cards and one photograph were being forwarded with this report. Subject was not booked either by the Police Department of the San Bernardino Police Department.
BILLY Evanoff

Name
Born
Height
Height
Complexion
Hair
Eye
Build
Scar & marks
Father
Mother
Brothers and sisters

1405蘯
Arlington, Texas
4'11 3/4
97
Bald
Brown
Blue
Medium
3 scar on inside left palm to middle finger

Billy stated that he was the youngest in the family and that he did not know the ages or addresses of any of his brothers and sisters except that he had lived at home. He stated that he had been raised in Arlington, Texas, and had come to Los Angeles, California, about five years ago, and had lived there until his family moved to San Bernadino. It was apparent that Billy possesses a keen mind and is not of the feebleminded type.

In accordance with the instructions from Assistant United States Attorney LAMBEAU, hereinabove took subject to the home of his parents and returned Mr. and Mrs. John Evanoff, the father of the offense and obtained their promise that Billy would be available at any time that the United States attorney might require his presence.

Mr. Evanoff's statement confirmed Billy's story, saying that Billy had brought the letters to the family one day and had shown it to him. Further, he said he had talked over the story with his family, and he gave the following statement:

He further stated that he had not mentioned it to his parents because he did not think Billy would be so foolish enough to do a thing like that.

UNCONSCIOUS TO THE NATURE of the letter, only important words and understand as subject.
UNDEVELOPED LEADS

LOS ANGELES FIELD DIVISION

At Los Angeles, California, will discuss instant case with Assistant United States Attorney RUSSELL K. LAMOND to determine what proceedings, if any, will be taken against BILLY BAKHENDER, as a delinquent juvenile.
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS

Bureau letter not out which reflects results of
intact fingerprint examination on the specimens
submitted by this office. Assistant USA RICHARD
W. CALVILLET, Los Angeles, declines prosecution
of subject, age 12, due to his extreme youth;
it recommends facts of instant case be furnished
the State Juvenile Authorities.

REPORT

Bureau file: 9-2870.

Report of Special Agent

Acted November

1942, at Los Angeles, California.

Bureau Letter dated December 3, 1942.

DETAILS

At Los Angeles, California

In the letter dated December 3, 1942, the report reads as

Follows:

Reference is made to your letter of November 25, 1942, trans-
mitting the following described specimen for examination in becom-

ing with the above-mentioned baby, post (file 9-2870).

The above described specimen was marked San Fernando, Calif.

W. CALVILLET, addressed to the State Jurer.

The accompanying letter is a handwritten letter beginning:

W. CALVILLET
"You are advised that the above-mentioned specimens were compared and seven latent fingerprints, as well as one latent palm print, were developed on specimen 6-2.

"You are being separately advised as to the result of the laboratory examination conducted.

A separate report will be made of the laboratory examination conducted in this case.

In accordance with the undeveloped lead in reference report, instant case was discussed with Assistant United States Attorney HOWARD V. CALVILEY, Los Angeles, to determine what proceedings if any should be taken against the subject, BILL GLENT, as a delinquent juvenile. Mr. CALVILEY declined to prosecute subject in Federal Court, because he subject is but 15 years of age. Mr. CALVILEY stated, however, that due to the nature of this case, some action should be taken in an effort to impress upon subject and his parents the seriousness of subject's acts. Mr. CALVILEY suggested that the State Juvenile Authority in San Bernardino be apprised of the facts in instant case and that the matter be placed in their hands for whatever action they deemed appropriate.

Accordingly, an undeveloped lead is being set out to carry out Mr. CALVILEY's recommendations in this case.

NOTE.
UNDEVELOPED LEADS

LOIS ANGELES FIELD DIVISION

At San Bernardino, California, will present the facts of instant case.
the State Juvenile Authorities research as they are in a position to demand
appropriate supervision of HILLY SANDERS, age 19, who is the subject of this
case.

At Los Angeles, California, will report the results of the Technical
Laboratory's examination of the samples which have been submitted by this
office for examination.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS

Subject's criminal record set out. Laboratory report set out. Facts of instant case presented to State Juvenile authorities, San Bernardino for appropriate attention.

REFERENCES:

Bureau File No. 9937011.
Bureau letter dated 12/20/43.
Report of Special Agent, Los Angeles, 2/18/43.

DETAILS:

At Los Angeles, California:

F: Bureau furnished the following criminal record of subject under F.B.I. No. 3165637:


In a laboratory report dated December 9, 1943, the Bureau advised that on results of the examination were as follows:

"The handwriting appearing on specimen of the letter was compared with material contained in the appropriate portions of the anonymous letter files without affecting the identification. An appropriate photographic copy will be added to this file for future reference."
The specimen listed as O2 is a white bond envelope containing no watermark, measuring approximately 6.6 in length, 3.66 in width, 0.0093 in thickness and having an opacity value of 0.77. The seal of the envelope was torn off before it reached the laboratory. The address is written in script with blue-black ink.

The questioned specimen O2 is an undulated sheet of yellow bond paper containing no watermark, measuring 11 in length, 6.56 in width, 0.0023 to 0.0035 in thickness, weighing 3.0708 grams and having an opacity value of 0.7%. The message is written in script with blue-black ink and with black crayon.

AT SAN BERNARDINO, CALIFORNIA:

In accordance with the undevloped lead in reference report to present the facts of this case to the State Parole authorities, the following investigation was conducted by Special Agent.

The facts of the above case were discussed with WILLIAM LARKER, detective officer, San Bernardino, California. He advised Special Agent that his office had jurisdiction of juvenile matters in San Bernardino County. He further advised that his office might not take any special action until the facts were better established. He also stated that if possible, the matter would be discussed with the parents of the boys and that he might receive proper parental guidance.

Research as all logical leads are exhausted, this case is being cleared with the authority of the Special Agent, In Charge.
Extortion note to Ezzof Flynn brings arrest

Writer of a $10,000 extortion note threatening death to Ezzof Flynn was captured last night and then turned loose a few minutes later.

Flynn had received the note postmarked in 1st Bernardine, November 10, and had turned it over to the FBI.

The note stated that if Flynn did not pay $19,000 in cash or $16,000 in securities by noon on December 14, the man who wrote the note would be killed. The message was signed Bernardine, turned over to the royal police. The note was being followed up by the city's police

FBI agents studied the note and made up a dummy package—over a half of candy—and brought it to the house of Ezzof Flynn at 7522 Gray St. The package was set against the ground. The house was searched.

Bernardine police shot out the house and had a search

IN THE WILLOUGHBY LIBRARY

11-26-42

9-9870-A

58 FEB 1943 1 3

LOUISIANA DAILY HERALD
Boy Threatens Errol Flynn
Note Demands $10,000 or 'You'll Die'

Los Angeles, Nov. 20 (AP)—A $10,000 extortion plot against Errol Flynn, engineered by a schoolboy, 13, was disclosed last night by the FBI.

Billy Bamberger of San Bernardino, sent a note to the actor, now awaiting trial on charges by two girls, demanding the money on pain of death. The lad was arrested, said Agent Hood, at a San Bernardino mail shop where he had showed the money to be.

Hood said the note read:
"If you value your life and career."

"9-980-0-A"

CLIPPED FROM: NY POST
D.N. 10 FEB 59
FORWARDED FROM NY DIVISION
BOY TRIES EXTORTION

Los Angeles, Nov. 20 (A.P.)—The confession of a 15-year-old schoolboy to sending an extortion note to Pat Flynn, actor, was disclosed today by the F.B.I. The boy, B. A. R. Jackson, was arrested when he asked for a package at a San Bernardino mail shop. The note Flynn received read:

"If you value your life and career send a small package containing $18,000 in currency to the F.B.I. Mail Shop. Your phone has been tapped. Don't call the police. You will be killed if you don't comply."

The boy was released to the custody of his parents pending a study of the case. He told the police he wanted some spending money and selected Flynn because his name had appeared in connection with rape charges involving two young girls."
Boy Held in Errol Flynn
$10,000 Extortion Plot

LOS ANGELES (AP) — A $10,000 extortion note threat-
ening the life of film star Errol
Flynn has led to the arrest of a
23-year-old man. He was
Arrested in San Doctoro,
where he is being held in
connection with the case.

The note, written on a
piece of paper found in
the victim's home, read:

"I want my money now or
I will kill you."

The victim, a wealthy
businessman, was
informed of the situation
and immediately called the
police.

It is believed that the
arrest is the result of an
attempted extortion.

Further details will be
released as the investiga-
tion continues.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Fe. Unknown Subject; Oral Fluids, Fistula - Antrum

Examination requested by: Los Angeles, Calif.

Date of reference examination: 11/14/62 - Lab.

Examination requested: Doc. - Pt. 2

Result of Examination:

Specimens submitted for examination:

1) L/f fluid, a "can formation, Calif., Nov. 10, 11:30, 8-12" add to "5th At. Fluids".

2) L/pixed homodinous let has "If you value you life..."

LAPIDEX EXAMINATION: 9-9-570-16
LETTER POSTMARKED APRIL TWENTY THIRD LAST.

Mr. Flynn, Exclamation point. If you know what is good for you, you will pay attention to the girls you raised. I know you did it. You cannot fool me so you better fork over some dough. Put your answer in.

The Boston Daily Record put it near Mitchell column and just say.

The letter will be forwarded to Bureau Laboratory and photographic copies will be furnished Boston office, and the letter received this office April Twenty ninth. But suggest article be placed in papers as requested.

Boston will be notified.

2-26 by 27 by 3-31-43

[Signature]

[Notes and signatures on the right side of the page]
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Los Angeles, California
April 30, 1943

Director, FBI

Attention - Technical Laboratory

cc: UNKN STREETS
ENROL FLIN - VICTIM
EXTORTION

Dear Sirs,

There are enclosed herewith original extortion note and envelope postmarked at Quincy, Massachusetts on April 23, 1943 at 5:40 p.m. These documents are being designated as Exhibit 1 to 4 inclusive. This letter was received by ENROL FLIN at his home, 7766 Mulholland Highway, North Hollywood, California, the receiver of which is unknown at the time.

It is desired that an appropriate examination be made to develop any latent fingerprints in order to identify same and that a check be made against the specimens in the anonymous letter file for possible identification. These documents have been handled by numerous people and their elimination fingerprints will be submitted to the Bureau in the immediate future.

Upon completion of the examination the letter and envelope, together with a report of the examination, should be forwarded to the Boston Field Division, which is being designated as Office of Origin.

In view of the fact that these documents were not photographed at the Los Angeles Field Division, it is desired that a photographic copy be made for the Los Angeles Field Division files for future reference purposes.

Very truly yours,

R. D. MOODY
SAC

Enclosures

OFFICE

cc: Boston

COPY AND SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Report

May 15, 1963

File 6

Lab 6

Identification

Examination requested by: Los Angeles (9-451)

Reference: Letter 6-50-43

Examination requested: Request - Fingerprint

Specimen:

1. An envelope addressed to Mr. Errol Flynn postmarked London, England, April 25, 1965; 6 F.D.

2. First sheet of accompanying letter handwritten in pencil beginning, "Mr. ULRIK... if you wish this is 500 for Roy...."

3. Second sheet of accompanying letter beginning, "RECEIVED THIS... ALL IN A WEEK IF YOU DON'T..."

4. Third sheet of accompanying letter beginning, "THAT WIL BE APRIL 28 AND THEN..."

RESULTS OF EXAMINATION:

Specimen No. 1, 2, 4 through 6 were treated chemically for the development of latent fingerprints, but no prints of value were developed.

The handwriting and handwriting appearing on specimens 1 through 6 was searched through the anonymous letter file of the Bureau without affecting an identification. Photographic copies of this material will be added to this file for future reference and comparison.

Specimen No. 3 consists of an envelope of white bond paper.

Examination completed by 9.45 located to 9.50 letter by 9.45 from 9.45 to 9.50 for 9.50 time and hours under examination.

May 15, 1963

[Signature]
Specimens C1 consists of a sheet of white bond, unlined paper
measuring 8.53 inches by 10.46 inches by 0.0035 inches. It weighs 64.15 gms
and bears no watermark.

Specimens C1 and C1 are apparently similar in all respects to
specimen C1.

According to your request, the original evidence designated above
as C1 through C6 is being forwarded to the Boston Field Division along with a
copy of this report. Photographic copies of specimens C1 through C6 are
also being transmitted herewith.
Laboratory Work Sheet

Date: 9-10-59
Lab: 0 01909
7-10-59-1

Examination requested by: Los Angeles

Date of reference communication: Lot 4-30-49

Examination requested by: Los Angeles

Result of Examination:

Examination by: [Redacted]

Specimen submitted for examination:

C1. An edit card to Mr. Arvel Frye at Galaxy, Mass., Apr. 29, 1943, G PL.
C2. Lot sheet of copy lot box in pencil box, lot 482.071.1117 in box
   ...1st is G2.0 for T.N. 149650.7
C3. Lot sheet of copy lot box, "received this and in a week if we don't....."
C4. Lot sheet of copy lot box, "that will be April 9 and then....."

The details in the box were:

[Handwritten notes]

Note: Send photos to Los Angeles.

Date: May 20, 1943

File: 9-10-59
Lab: 0 01909
7-10-59-1

33 - NOT RECORDED
JUNE 4, 1943

TRANSMIT THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE TO: SAC BOSTON AND LOS ANGELES

UNKNOW SUBJECT; BURLS FLYER, VICTIM, EXTORTION. BOSTON OBTAIN
SPECIMENS HANDPRINTING OF__AND__IMMEDIATELY AND FORWARD AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY.
EXPEDITE REMAINING INVESTIGATION. LOS ANGELES CONTACT VICTIM
TO DETERMINE IF ANY FOLLOW UP LETTER RECEIVED AND ADVISE BUREAU
BY TELETYPE.

HOOVER
His possession a threatening letter which had been received by FBI at FLIX, and that he, FORD, was FLIX's attorney.

The writer subsequently contacted FORD and obtained instant letter in order that the instructions contained therein might be followed as quickly as possible. FORD advised the writer that he had received the above referred to letter a day or two before he called this office inasmuch as he had inspected the letter and then decided to call this Bureau on the matter. FORD stated that at first the letter seemed, in his opinion, to be written by a crank and that he decided to disregard the note entirely. However, upon subsequently contacting FLIX, he decided to advise this Bureau in order that the note might be appropriately handled and the instructions contained therein complied with.

FORD stated that his full name was ROBERT MERRITT FORD; that he had handled instant letter and that his fingerprints were on file with this Bureau. FORD also advised that his partner had also handled this note. FORD was contacted by the writer and was advised that his fingerprints were likewise on file at the Bureau.

It was also ascertained that the Secretary to Mr. FORD, had also handled the above referred to note. FORD advised the writer that her fingerprints were likewise on file as she had been fingerprinted at the time that she registered as a Canadian alien.

The Bureau and the Boston Field Division were advised by teletype on April 29, 1943 that the above letter had been received by FLIX, giving the contents of the note and further advising that the letter had been forwarded to the Technical Laboratory for appropriate consideration. It was also suggested that the article be placed in the BOSTON DAILY RECORD as requested in the note.

The letter and envelope were forwarded to the Technical Laboratory in order that it might be photographed and also in order that an appropriate questionnaire might be sent to develop any latent fingerprints and possibly identity note. It was also requested that the handwriting on the note be compared with letters contained in the suspect's letters.

The enclosed (red) postmarked outline, Philadelphia, April 29, 1943, with letter and carbon attachment to Dr. H. E. Hill, FBI Field Office Boston, Paterson, New Jersey.
written on the face of the envelope. On the flap of the envelope itself was written the word, "Secret".

It is also to be noted that this letter was subsequently sent to the Beverly Hills Post Office where it was postmarked April 20, 1949, 1:30 P.M., and given the new address of 7740 Bel Air Road, North Hollywood, California.

The letter itself read as follows:

"Mr. FLYNN!"

If you know what is good for you you will pay attention to these girls you raped. I know you did it. You cannot fool me so you better start over some dough."

On the reverse side of this sheet was contained the following message:

"Put your answer in the BOSTON DAILY RECORD. Put it near FRANCIS POLER and just say anything but do not give a hint you know who it is."

The following message, which was a continuation of Page 2, was written on a second sheet of paper as follows:

"received this and in a week if you don’t want trouble. Get what I mean?"

Then the following message was a continuation on the reverse side of the second page, as follows:

"I mean soon. Don’t forget to call them when you don’t want a week from today,"

On a third piece of paper the following message was as follows:

"That will be April 20 (deadline) and then I will send you your instructions on where and what"

The following message was written on the reverse side of Page 3 as a continuation of the aforementioned message as follows:
when to leave the money and how much. Demand worry it will not be over 1500 for that's all I need to slip town.

This message was not signed and was printed in very large letters, which gave the appearance that the writer tried to disguise his handwriting.

FLOYD FLYNN was interviewed by the writer and Special Agent at the WARNER BROTHERS STUDIO, Studio City, California, and he stated that he did not remember the exact date that he received this letter, but that after reading same, he took it to his attorney, ROBERT E. FORD. FLYNN stated that the only person he knows to have handled the note with the exception of his attorney was his aunt, VERA H. FLYNN, and himself. FLYNN advised that his prints are on record with this Bureau, and ROBERT E. FORD advised the writer that

The Los Angeles Field Division was in receipt of a teletype from the Bureau dated April 30, 1963 advising that the case should be afforded vigorous attention, that precautions should be taken to avoid premature publicity, and the Bureau should be advised of the pertinent developments by telephone.

On May 1, 1963 the Los Angeles Field Division was in receipt of a teletype from the Boston Field Division which advised that a personal advertisement had been placed in the BOSTON DAILY RECORD near MIDNIGHT column. This ad appeared on the May 1st issue as follows:

"Received your letter, Mr. Flynn."

- The End -
DISTRIBUTED LEAD:

THE LOS ANGELES FIELD DIVISION -

At Los Angeles, California, will keep in contact with WDRL Field in order that in the event he should receive further instructions from the unknown individual, they may be complied with and appropriate arrangements made.
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
Los Angeles, California  
May 7, 1943

Director, FBI  
ATTENTION: TECHNICAL LABORATORY

Dear Sir:  
Ref: UNKNOWN SUBJECTS  
ERNEST PLEK - VICTIM  
EXTORTION

Reference is made to the letter from this Field Division dated April 30, 1943 in which it was stated that numerous people had handled the note involved in instant case and that the elimination prints would be submitted.

It was ascertained that the following individuals had handled the note, namely:

[Handwritten names redacted]

It has been ascertained that these individuals all have their prints on record at the Bureau.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

R. D. McC.
SAC

528 JUNE 9-691

52 MAY 21 1943
FILE: UNKNOWN SUBJECT. ERROL FLYNN, VICTIM. EXTORTION. NEWSPAPER ARTICLE PLACED IN MAY FIRST, NINETEEN FORTY-THREE ISSUE OF BOSTON DAILY RECORD, AS DIRECTED IN EXTORTION LETTER. POLICE DEPARTMENTS IN VICINITY OF QUINCY, MASS. CONTACTED TO OBTAIN NAMES OF PERSONS KNOWN TO HAVE WRITTEN SIMILAR LETTERS.
will contact the next of kin of the accused persons, and will, where possible, obtain the handwriting specimens of those persons.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Data Recorded: 5-18-43 10 a.m. No.

Single Fingerprint Report

Case: No: UNKNOWN SUBJECTS
      MURGEL FINAY VICTIM
      EXTORTION

Specimens:

It is requested that the fingerprints of the following named individuals be compared with the latents in connection with the above-entitled case:

[Handwritten text]

Examination requested by: Los Angeles

Date received: 5-18-43 ah

Examination requested: Fingerprint

Result of examination:

[Handwritten text]

Examination by:

[Handwritten text]

[Handwritten note: Date of request: 6/1/43]
AIR MAIL - SPECIAL DELIVERY

ATTENTION: TECHNICAL LABORATORY (Lab. No.-1909)

June 9, 1943

Director, FBI

MR. FREDERICK HUNGER, FRED. HUN, VICTIM - ABERRATION

Dear Sirs:

On June 7, 1943, was interrogated by the technical division of the FBI.

He is presently on parole from the Bedford State Hospital, a Massachusetts State Mental Institution and is employed as a laborer at

He was questioned at length and for four hours steadfastly refused to give samples of his handwriting and handwriting. During this interview he was very excitable and indicated a hostile attitude. It is believed that he is an underdog and that people are always trying to "pin things on him" or to "tag him." He finally agreed to submit samples of his handwriting and handwriting if his brother were present.

At about 10:00 A.M. in the presence of his brother, agreed to submit samples of his handwriting and handwriting. Three pages of specimens were obtained at this time - during which there were frequent interruptions while he should start to argue and complain.
Director

6-3-43

He stated that he was a very poor speller and it was obvious that he deliberately mis-spelled even the simplest of words. For example, he wrote "some" for sum; "head" for end; and "bus" for the word but.

The page identified "1RFP HEX" contains words dictated to him using his own spelling. At the time this sample was obtained, it appeared to be under severe emotional stress.

The same condition existed at the time he gave the samples appearing on the second sheet marked "2 RFP HEX". In this instance the letters were dictated to him at which time he was asked to increase the size of the letters in the first five lines. At the sixth line he was told to write in any size that he wished.

On the third page he printed his own name and then letters which were dictated to him. At the time this page was written, there was much calmer. This page is identified by the mark "3 RFP HEX".

Throughout the entire procedure the patient printed the letters dictated to him slowly and carefully. After the letter was dictated he would pause and then print it. Several times he mentioned the fact that these letters might vary in form.

The three pages of handprinting and handwriting specimens obtained from the patient, along with the "PERSONAL RECORD" of the patient, partly filled out in his handwriting, are herewith being transmitted for your information.

It is requested that these several specimens be compared with the subject letter in instant case and results reported to the Boston Field Division at the earliest possible time, and also the Los Angeles Field Division.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

C. E. Harris

[Stamp]

[Address]
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. ROSEN

John Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

June 6, 1943

You will recall that a new case has been opened on the basis of a threatening letter received by Flynn postmarked Quincy, Massachusetts. The letter instructed that a notice be placed in a Boston newspaper next to the column of Walter Winchell, which article was to reflect a willingness to meet the extortion demand.

NEW DEVELOPMENTS

Assistant SAC West of the Boston Division called at the above indicated time and talked to [redacted] which time he stated that a new suspect has been uncovered, namely, [redacted] who was questioned for several hours yesterday by agents at which time he admitted being an avid reader of movie magazines and in addition expressed an antagonistic attitude towards Flynn. He stated that he felt that Flynn had bought himself out of his difficulties in connection with the recent rape charges brought against him. West also pointed out that he believed Walter Winchell to be the only objective newspaper writer in America today. West stated that these facts make out a 90-99% strong circumstantial case against him.

(Incident Report)

who is 25 years old, is married but residing apart from his wife and is presently on parole from a mental institution in Massachusetts.

ACTION TO BE TAKEN

West advised that handwriting samples of the suspect are being forwarded air mail special delivery today. The examination of these samples will be closely followed.

[Signatures]

[Redacted]

06/06/1943
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

LOM LACAL, CALIF. 6/21/43
6/24/43

FEDERAL INVESTIGATION

EXHIBIT No. 62

EXHIBIT No. 62

LABORATORY REPORT received advising that examination had been made with negative results. Victim recontacted stating that he had not received any follow-up letter. Bureau advised of results by telegraph 6/24/43.

DETAILS:

Under date of May 20, 1943, laboratory report was received by Los Angeles Field Division advising that the appropriate examination had been made of the specimens submitted and that these examinations had been conducted with negative results.

Under date of June 6, 1943, the Los Angeles Field Division was in receipt of a teletype from the Bureau advising that the victim should be contacted in order to determine if any follow-up letter had been received and that the Bureau should be appropriately advised by return teletype.

The victim in instant case had been contacted on several previous occasions by the writer with respect to a letter which the victim was expected to receive, but on those occasions the victim advised that he had not received a follow-up letter, and that he would advise the Los Angeles Field Office immediately upon receipt of
any such letter. However, on June 8, 1943, victim #23 was again contacted by the writer but advised that he had not received a follow up letter, and that he realized the necessity for advising this office immediately upon receipt of any such letter.

Therefore, on June 8, 1943, the Bureau was advised by teletype that the victim had been contacted with negative results.

The Los Angeles Field Division was also in receipt of a letter from the Bureau dated June 8, 1943, advising that no latent fingerprints had been developed on the original documents, the requested comparisons could not be conducted.
DEVELOPED LEADS

PVT. BOSTON FIELD DIVISION

At Milton, Massachusetts, will obtain handwriting specimen of

At Los Angeles Field Division, will obtain handwriting specimen of

which was also requested in several telegrams dated June 9, 1943.

At Los Angeles, California, will keep in contact with victim and

order that all B RADIO be appropriately adjusted should the victim receive any

further instructions from the unknown subject who wrote the first letter.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Report

File 9-10578-13

June 26, 1943

Lab. 6 py 222

Re: Unknown Subject

Reference: Letter 6-26-43

Examination requested by: Boston (9-491)

Examination requested: Document

Specimens:

K2 6 sheets of paper and notepaper bearing letters and notes with the purported known handwriting and handprinting of same.

K3 Photostatic copies (2) of occupational questionnaire and letters bearing the purported known handwriting and handprinting of same.

K4 Handprinted letter on letterhead of Westwood Lodge, dated Sept. 5, 1942 bearing purported known handprinting and handwriting of same.

K5 3 letters and 2 envelopes, bearing the purported known handwriting and handprinting of same, postmarked envelopes June 7, 1943 addressed to Local 224, Galway, Mass. Two letters dated May 1, 6 May 4, 1943 - 1 without date. (2 letters are obscene).

RESULT OF EXAMINATION:

It was concluded that none of the individuals whose known handwriting and handprinting specimens equaled an specimen K1 through K5 prepared by the handwriting and handprinting appearing on specimens K1 through K4 which comprised the original. A letter note of which was previously examined in connection with other case.

In accordance with your request, specimens K1 through K4 are being returned herewith. No photostatic copies of specimens K5 through K4 is retained in the laboratory's files.
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
100 Milk Street
Boston, Massachusetts
June 16, 1943

AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY

Director, FBI

Attention: Technical Laboratory
Laboratory File No. 100

SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECT;
REVIEWED; VICTIM;
IDENTIFICATION

Dear Sirs:

There are enclosed herewith specimens of handwriting and handwriting of four suspects in the instant case as follows:

1. Letter dated February 27, 1943 written and signed by

2. Yellow sheet of paper bearing written words and figures and signed

3. Plain lined notepaper bearing handwritten words and figures, dated January 27, 1943 and bearing name

4. Plain white paper bearing stamp date May 20, 1943, written

5. Printed list of grocery items and prices on letterhead and purported to have been printed by

6. Letter with handwritten words and figures on letterhead and purported to have been written and signed by

7. Photostatic copy of page one of occupational questionnaire

8. Photostatic copy of page two of occupational questionnaire purported to have been handprinted by

9. Handprinted letter on letterhead of Westwood Lodge, dated September 9, 1942, bearing name and purported to have been printed by

[Handwritten numbers and dates]
10. Handprinted envelope postmarked June 7, 1943 addressed to Local Board #126, Quincy, Mass., believed to have been printed by an unknown source.

11. Handprinted envelope postmarked May 23, 1943 addressed to Local Board #126, Quincy, Mass., believed to have been printed by an unknown source.

12. Handwritten letter dated May 2, 1943 addressed to the unknown person bearing signature. Believed to have been written by an unknown source.

13. Obscure handprinted letter dated May 14, 1943 enclosed in separate sealed envelope believed to have been written by an unknown source.

14. Obscure handprinted letter without date, also in separate sealed envelope, believed to have been written by an unknown source.

It is desired that the enclosed specimen be examined and compared with the extortion letter in the instant case to determine if the handprinting and the handwriting on any such document is identical with the handprinting and the handwriting words in the extortion letter.

If an identification is affected, or if identification appears feasible, it is desired that the Boston Office be notified of the advisability of obtaining further handprinting specimens.

It is requested that the results of such examination be reported to the Boston and Los Angeles Field Divisions at the earliest possible date.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

CARL F. KAHN
Chief Special Agent in Charge

cc: Los Angeles (F-20)
9-15-43
117,174
Dear Sir:

Reference is made to letter of Special Agent in Charge CARL H. NEVINCE, dated at Boston, Mass., June 9, 1943, transmitting handwriting specimens in the instant case. There are enclosed hereewith additional specimens as follows:

1. Two photostatic copies of Selective Service questionnaire of suspect believed to have been written in whole or in part by

2. An original letter contained in Selective Service file signed by possibly written by

3. Two photostatic copies of Selective Service questionnaire written in part and signed by

4. An original information form reported to be in the handwriting of and filed with his employer.

No identification has been made in regard to specimens previously submitted. It is desired that the enclosed specimens be examined and compared with the extortion letter in the instant case to determine if the handwriting and handwriting on any such document is identical with the handwriting and the two handwritten words in the extortion letter.

If an identification is effected, or if identification appears possible, it is desired that it be determined what parts of these documents were written by and that the Boston Office be notified of
Director

- 2 -

6-10-43

[Redacted]

The possibility of obtaining handprinting specimens of...

It is requested that the results of such examination be reported to the Boston and Los Angeles Field Divisions at the earliest possible date.

Specimens 2 and 4 should be returned to the Boston Field Division so that they may be returned to the owners thereof.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

[Name]

Cam. B. HAVERICH
Special Agent in Charge

cc: Los Angeles (3-691)
D-26
RT: Red
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Report

Do: Unknown Subject(s)
Erral Flynn, Visiting Detention.

Examination requested by: Boston (9-31-6)
Reference: Letter 6/21/63
Examination requested: Document

Specimens:
8. Photostatic copies of Selective Service questionnaire and original questionnaire bearing the purported known handwriting and handwriting of

Result of examination:

The handwriting and handwriting appearing on the Selective Service questionnaire as

Unfortunately, no comparison was made between the handwriting appearing on the Selective Service questionnaire and handwriting on the questionnaires...
that the original letter previously submitted to not be his handwriting or in the handwriting of
Definite conclusions could be reached however in this case because of the signature of
The handwriting appearing on page 2 of the Selective Service questionnaire and on the Labor Survey questionnaire
of the person together was compared with specimen 31 through 34, but no positive could be reached because of the lack of comparable
material. It is noted that this known handwriting is in lower case
letters while the questioned material is in upper case letters. It
is believed that if upper case handwriting could be obtained and submitted for comparison purposes a definite
conclusion could be reached.

The original evidence in specimen 32 is being returned herewith,
appropriate photographic copies having been made for the completion
of the Laboratory's files. The photographic copies of the Selective Service
questionnaires are being retained in the Laboratory's files.
Referred to: Bureau File 5-4289

Bureau teletype to the Boston Field Office dated June 6, 1948.

Report of Special Agent

Boston, Mass., Dated
May 22, 1948.

Details:

No 930

The information was obtained by the writer to ascertain if any person in Braintree was known to have written letters directly to the one in the instant case. He was also advised that no one has been committed to the Norfolk State Hospital, an institution for mental cases in Norfolk, Mass., in 1948 after having been arrested for beating his wife. He stated that he had been home on parole and had been working at the Braintree, Mass., factory for some time. He added that he had heard recently of several pictures of movie stars had been found in his room and that his wife had made some remarks to the effect that he had written letters to movie star George Raft.

The information was verified by a record involving several relations with at least two women prior to his marriage and declared that he would be the type of person who might write a letter such as the one involved in this case.

The above information was verified by a record showing that the instant case was arrested and committed to the Norfolk State Hospital, Norfolk, Mass., in 1948. He was also advised that a letter mailed in Braintree, Mass., after 6 PM could be picked up by a truck from the Quincy Post Office and could bear a Quincy postmark. It is noted that the letter in the instant case was postmarked Quincy, Mass., 6 PM and, therefore, could have been mailed in Braintree.

On the other hand, a record of employment in Braintree, Prodex the application for employment for the purpose of which protests to be in his handwriting. It was ascertained that he was previously employed by that company as a laborer.

The information was verified by a record showing that he was discharged as mentally incompetent and had been out on parole from the Norfolk State Hospital since prior to April 22, 1948. Printing and writing on his questionnaire and on other documents in the file bearing his name were compared with the letter in the instant case and some similarity in writing was noted. It was not certain, however, whether his questionnaire and other documents were written by the suspect or by some other person.
Resident Physician, Medfield State Hospital, stated that
the patient was admitted to the Institution in 1940 after his arrest on an
assault charge. The record of the patient showed that he was born June 9, 1928
at Braintree, Mass, that he had had no difficulties and that he had been
married with two years before his marriage and had been convicted in 1937 in
Quincy, Mass, on a charge of fornication. His diagnosis was psychosis with
mental deficiency—senior, with a professional diagnosis of dementia present.

The records of the Institution revealed that the patient had been released from the
hospital April 5, 1943 on a three months trial visit and that he was at
Braintree during the period when the instant letter was mailed.

She was a nurse in charge of the ward during part of his
stay at the hospital, described her well about his appearance and "person", and
did not remember any unusual interest on his part in movie stars and did.
not recall that he was a reader of movie magazines. She said that he did have
access to daily papers during his commitment and could have followed the recent
case against the victim. She was described as an avid reader of True Detective,
Love Stories and similar magazines of the sexy type. She said that he listened
everyone but himself for his troubles and considered himself greatly wronged by
his commitment to the hospital.

He was not as he required for work at his place of employment by
the driver and Special Agent, who voluntarily accompanied the
agents to the Braintree Police Department and were interviewed at length.
During this interview the patient was very excited and during a great portion of the
time was emotionally upset and desolate. For four hours he steadfastly refused to
give samples of his handwriting or handwriting although he repeatedly denied
that he had ever written anyone since his release from the hospital.

During the course of the interview, and before the nature of the instant letter
and the address thereof was ever told him, the subjects of newspapers and
movies were casually advanced by the interviewing agent.
without any previous mention of Whitall's name, volunteered that he liked to read Whitall's columns and expressed ardent admiration for Walter Whitall, stating that he was the only columnist he was "not afraid of anyone" and declared that he read Whitall's columns regularly, and often listened to him on the radio.

Later, when the victim's name was brought up in general conversation about murder, he burst into a long tirade against Whitall, declaring that he was guilty of libel charges against him, and that he had been able to "buy his way out.

He declared that fellows like Whitall with lots of money could "get away with anything," but that in his opinion Whitall should have been punished and be made to pay for his acts. He said that he, himself, would have been railroaded in such a case.

He then went into a discussion on how everybody was against him and how he was blamed for everything because of his record, as much as that 'several weeks ago' he had 'almost decided to leave town and get into the Merchant Marine' or 'go to California.' He then pointed out that when he went to work for which Whitall appeared months in the audience would make remarks among themselves about Whitall's name and that he would get as disgusted that he would leave. He also remarked several times that Whitall had more money than he needed and that money meant nothing to him (meaning Whitall).

On one occasion he stated that "I made up my mind before we got to the station I would not give you any sample of my handwriting." It is to be noted that he was not told the purpose of this interview until after he had arrived at the station.

On another occasion he said, "there was no signature on that letter and I was not mentioned in it so why do you accuse me?" It is to be noted that at the time of this interview the letter had not been described to him and, in fact, the protest was made that samples of his printing were desired because letters signed in his name had been sent to several people in the vicinity. After all the above incidents and statements, he was specifically asked if he had written the instant letter to Whitall and the contents were referred to specifically. He then exhibited violent reactions and became very excited and loquaciously denied writing such letter. He appeared much more disturbed and excited than in the early part of the interview when the letter was referred to without description of its contents and without anything of the address thereon.
The Technical Laboratory, on May 15, 1945, reported that the unopened letter in the instant case had been treated chemically for the development of latent fingerprints but that no prints of value had been detected. The Laboratory also reported that the handwriting and handwriting appearing in the letter was scanned through the Anonymous Letter File of the Bureau without affecting an identification. The report further described the envelope of the letter on white bond paper measuring 4.12 x 2.63 inches to 4.5 inches (0.0440 to 0.0540 inches) weighing 0.050 grams and having an unstamped. The report further described the three sheets of the letter as being of white bond bond paper measuring 4.0 inches by 10.04 inches by 0.0035 inches. It weighs 0.106 grams and bears no watermark.

At Milton, Mass., B7D,C

After a search of his file, that it had no record of his writing or suspected individual. The residents of Milton, when he described as the type of person who might write letters in the instant case.

From described by his as being approximately 60 to 65 years of age, and residing at the Milton, he described as having a recollection of his handwriting might be obtained at the Milton School Office.

The description by the chief of the, that he was thought by the chief to be

Agent, Milton Board of Public Welfare, Town Hall, 

process four specimens of writing on file, which were in the files of the Welfare Department and which were sent to the Laboratory for examination.

Manager, Milton Board of Public Welfare, Town Hall.

The specifications of handwriting and printing of these specimens, together with the specimens from the Welfare Office, have been submitted to the Laboratory for examination and comparison with the instant letter.

Supt., Local Board 400, Burlington Senior High School, furnished an occupational questionnaire and some of questionnaire, which bears handwriting were made and are being submitted to the Technical Laboratory for comparison and examination.
The occupational questionnaire of [redacted] also located in the files of said local board, contained an adequate specimen of writing or printing of

At Ripton, Vt.

[Redacted] Clark, town of Ripton, advised that suspect had never made application for any license in the office of the town clerk. He also stated that [redacted] was not listed as a registered voter in the town of Ripton but remarked that [redacted] had written him a letter some time ago asking information concerning registering as a legal voter.

[Redacted] then produced a handprinted letter from [redacted] dated September 9, 1943 with two copies of the letter and a letterительно to the laboratory for examination. An adequate specimen of the letter was sent to the laboratory for examination of the records of local board No. 160, East Vergennes, Vt., but information in the files of the subject board reflects an address on New York St. No. 5 by

At West, N.H.

While engaged in another investigation the writer was informed by [redacted], local board No. 160, 11 Maple Street, that he had recently received three obscure letters of association signed "C. C. P. L. E. K. P. and G. W. W. M."

[Redacted] was informed that it had been written by one [redacted] in the three letters in question, one being handprinted and one handwriten, together with handprinted envelopes in which one of the letters were mailed, were sent by the writer and are being submitted to the technical laboratory for examination.

The superintendent, Quincy Post Office, verified the fact that the letter in the instant case could have been mailed from either Quincy, Braintree or Medway, Mass. The records of the Post Office indicated that the mail pickup in Braintree or Medway on April 22, 1943 was brought into the Quincy Post Office at 8:30 P. M., and in the course of events would have probably been postmarked 8:33 P. M., which in the post mark of the extension letter in the instant case. Inquiry by [redacted] among handlers and stampers of all disclosed no one who knew of the source of instant letter or the pick-up time.

At Keene, N.H.

[Redacted] inferred concerning the residence of the instant case, but said that it was possible no suspect in the town of Keene.
DETACHABLE LABEL

AL FORD, NAA.

As per our request, we will report the results of the laboratory examination of handwriting and handprinting specimens heretofore submitted to the Technical Laboratory.

...
The Technical Laboratory on June 16, 1943 reported that additional specimens of the purported handwriting of [redacted] and [redacted] on his Selective Service questionnaire were not believed to have been written by [redacted] and consequently no comparison was made.

The report further stated that it was not possible to determine if the Selective Service questionnaire of [redacted] was written by such person and that a comparison of the signature of [redacted] with the original letter in the file of [redacted] indicated that such letter was not in the handwriting of [redacted].

The report further stated that the purported known specimens of the handwriting of [redacted] were compared with the letter in the instant case, but that no conclusion could be reached because of the lack of comparable material and it was suggested that additional specimens of [redacted] be submitted.

The Technical Laboratory on June 26, 1943 reported that an examination had been made of the purported [redacted] and handwriting specimens of [redacted] and from such examination it was concluded that none of such individuals prepared any of the handwriting or handwriting of the letter in the instant case.

At a later date, [redacted] was interviewed by the writer and Special Agent [redacted] and prepared specimens of handwriting and handwriting which were taken by the writer and have been submitted to the Technical Laboratory for examination.

It was stated that after looking at the original letter in the Selective Service file of [redacted] he believed that each letter had been written by [redacted] and [redacted]. He said that he was presently residing in [redacted], Mass., and his address being unknown to him.

No evidence of a noted similarity in the appearance of the handwriting was found either in the examination letter or the same word purportedly written by [redacted] was not demonstrable in any of the handwriting specimens of [redacted].
Inquiry at the former home of the deceased revealed that she had never been married, and no interview with the writer was conducted there. The deceased had always lived with her husband, and the latter was known to be a regular reader of newspapers and to have a good knowledge of the news. She said that she had no knowledge whether or not her husband had written the letter in question, and that she knew of no one who was close to him who might have written such a letter. She declared that her husband could play cards and that he could write both good and bad. She noted that in his ordinary conversation he used large words and that he was able to write such words without any unusual difficulty. She produced the samples of the writing and noted that words such as "arrangement" were spelled correctly.

Mrs. Garza gave the impression that this was her belief that her husband could write and spell with a great deal more proficiency than she saw exhibited by him at the time he gave handwriting and printing specimens.
UNDEVELOPED LEAD

THE BOSTON FIELD DIVISION

AT BOSTON, MASS.,

will report the results of the laboratory examination of
the handwriting and handwriting samples of suspects
heretofore submitted to the Technical Laboratory.
AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY

Director, F. B. I.
Attentions: Technical Laboratory

Res: [HIDDEN SUBJECTS]
Erril Flynn, Victim
Extortion
 Evidence File 9-10599

Dear Sirs:

There is enclosed herewith specimens of handwriting and handprinting of two suspects in the instant case as follows:

1. 3 sheets of paper identified by the Nos. 1 to 3 respectively and bearing the wording: "EP" and "MAI". These specimens are the same handwriting and handprinting of suspect [HIDDEN].

2. 10 sheets of white paper identified on the back thereof by the Nos. 1 to 10 respectively, EP, 7-7-39. These specimens are the known handwriting and handprinting of [HIDDEN] and the estranged wife of suspect [HIDDEN].

It is desired that the enclosed specimens be examined and compared with the extortion letter in instant case to determine if the handprinting and the handwriting on any such documents is identical with the handprinting and two handwritten words in the extortion letter.

It is requested that the results of such examination be reported to the Boston and Los Angeles Field Divisions at the earliest possible date. It is not necessary that any such specimen be returned to the Boston Field Division.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

2-20-43

[Handwritten note: 9-10599-17]

Los Angeles (9-10599) 9-16-3-98

[Handwritten note: 9-16-3-98]
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Report

Ref. Unnumbered

Examination requested by: Bureau

Reference: Letter 7-30-69

Examination requested: Bureau

Specimens:

5 sheets of paper identified by 20 and containing known handwriting and handwriting of suspect.

Two sheets of writing paper bearing the known handwriting and handwriting of suspect.

Results of Examination:

It was established that the unknown handwriting and handwriting appearing on specimens 1 through 5 were identical to handwriting appearing on specimen 6 through 10. The examination could be reached on to the conclusion that the handwriting and handwriting appearing on specimen 1 through 5 because of the possibility of the presence of suspect material it is requested that additional specimens be obtained from the suspect.

For further examination, it is also necessary that all other envelopes of the approximate size of specimen 1 through 5 be opened and the address of the victim.

[Signature]
WASHINGTON: FROM BOSTON, 18

DIRECTOR

CHECK SUBSEREOLYTH VICTIM, EXTORTION. BUREAU FILE NUMBER
ONE FIVE MIKE EIGHT. SIGNED STATEMENT SECURES THIS DATE FROM

[Redacted], estranged wife or [Redacted] SUSPECT,

ADMITTING THAT SHE HAND-PRINTED EXTORTION LETTER IN INSTANT CASE UNDER

CONVULSION OF [Redacted] WHO THREATENED HER WITH SEVERE BODILY

PUNISHMENT IF SHE REFUSED TO WRITE IT OR IF SHE SUBSEQUENTLY DISCLOSED FACT

SHE HAD WRITTEN LETTER. SHE DID NOT MAIL LETTER BUT SUSPECT TOOK IT

FROM HER ROOM AND PRESUMABLY MAILED IT HIMSELF. REFER REPORT

DATED JUNE TWENTY FOUR LAST AT BOSTON SETTLE OUTF Case that SUSPECT

WAS PLACED IN MENTAL INSTITUTION AUGUST Forty ONE AND IS

PATIENT BUT PRESENTLY OUT OF INSTITUTION ON TENTATIVE VISIT. IS BELIEVER

PRESENTLY IN BRAINTEEN, MASS. CASE TO BE DISCUSSED WITH USA, BOSTON

AUGUST FIVE AFTER WHICH BUREAU WILL BE IMMEDIATELY ADVISED. LOS

ANGELES ORIGIN.
The Boston Field Division has advised by teletype that an admission has been secured from Massachusetts of a possibility that the 23rd of April, 1944, under the direction of the Department of Justice, the letter was sent to the husband of the deceased, who presumably later mailed the letter himself. It has been an inmate of various institutions for several years and is now on temporary release from the federal prison in the vicinity of Reutme, Massachusetts.

The facts of the case will be discussed with the United States Attorney today and the bureau will be immediately advised of any decision relative to prosecution.

The background of this case in addition to the most recent developments in the investigation has been furnished to the office of the press relations Office for his consideration. Respectfully,

[Signature]

DECLINED

[Signature]

TORONTO

[Signature]
Technical Laboratory reports an identification effected on the writing and handwriting specimens of targets and no conclusion reached regarding other specimens or targets. Additional specimens of target's signature and are being retained in file.

Subject, who signed statement 0-6-43, admits that Extortion Letter in instant case was handled and forwarded by her under compulsion of subject, who threatened her with severe bodily harm if she refused to write the letter or if she subsequently disclosed the fact that she had written letter. Subject took letter and envelope and presumably mailed same herself. Subject still a patient of Westfield State Hospital and is presently out of that institution on trial visit of three months. United States Attorney, Boston, declines prosecution on grounds instant letter does not constitute violation of Title 18, United States Code. Description of subject and mail further.

FBI/HQ 8-14-43
DETAILED: The title of this case is being changed to reflect the true name of the subject herein. Title had previously been designated as "UNKNOWN SUBJECT.

AT BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

The Technical Laboratory on July 27, 1948, reported that from an examination of the known handwriting and handwriting of suspect [redacted], it was concluded that such compact did not prepare the letter in instant case. The Laboratory further reported that no conclusion could be reached in regard to the handwriting and handwriting specimen on [redacted] because of possibility of presence of disguise. Additional specimen were requested of the handwriting and handwriting of

AT QUINCY, MASSACHUSETTS

In accordance with Laboratory report, [redacted] was interviewed by the writer and [redacted] at the Quincy Police Station and additional samples of her handwriting and handwriting taken. In view of subsequent events, these samples are being submitted to the Technical Laboratory but are being retained in the files of the Boston Field Division. These specimens consist of 10 sheets of paper labelled A to J, respectively and on the back thereof bear the initials R.P. and J.R.P. [redacted] labelled 1 to 6 respectively and on the back thereof bear the initials M. and J.M.

After preparing the portions specimen of handwriting and handwriting, [redacted] was interviewed at length as to whether she in collaboration with the other defendant or [redacted] printed and written the extortion letter and envelope in instant case. The extreme similarity between her writing and printing and that of the latter was pointed out to her and the latter questioned if she admitted that the extortion letter in instant case had been, in fact, handwritten and handwritten by her. She stated that she had been forced to write the letter under threat of physical harm by her estranged husband.
She then made the following voluntary statement concerning the circumstances surrounding the preparation of the letter in question.

(At her request, her name is shown therein as

AUGUST 4, 1943,
Quincy, Mass.

...in this voluntary statement to Special Agent... of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, who have informed me that I do not have to make any statement and that any I do make may be used against me. No threats or promises have been made to me to induce me to make this statement.

...in 1941 I lived with him until the first part of August 1941 when he gave me a beating and was arrested by the Braintree Police. He was then sent to Medfield, Mass. State Hospital where he has been a patient since. On several occasions he has been home on parole or trial visits. He was home on a trial visit in April of 1942.

...on several occasions while we lived together he beat me, choked me and threatened to kill me. On the occasion in August 1941, for which he was arrested and sent to Medfield he took me to bed and beat me, and stopped on my stomach.

...in Medfield Hospital, I got a job at... where I am now working, and want to live at... Quincy, Mass. where I am now living. Part of the time my 17 month old baby is with me at that address and part of the time the baby is with my mother in Cohasset.

...During the week before Easter 1943 he came to the house where I live. This was on either April 11, 12 or 13, 1943. He came there in the afternoon and I was alone in the house. He came up to my room on the second floor and we talked. My baby was then at my mother's in Cohasset Mass., and he was mad because she wasn't there. He argued with me about that and threatened to take the baby away from me. He also called that I had forged his name on his paycheck and cashed the money he most his last pay check for the period just before he was sent to Medfield in 1941. He threatened to have me arrested for forgery...
While in the room he picked up some movie magazines I had in my room. He has long been an admirer of GRIMES, and thinks he looks like GRIMES. He saw a writing pad on my bed (I had been writing to my mother) and said he would like to write to GRIMES to tell him how much he thought of him. He asked me if I would write the letter for him and I refused. He then started to talk about GRIMES PLINES, and declared that PLINES was guilty of the charges that had been recently brought against him by two girls. I argued with him and said I thought PLINES was innocent. He got very heated and angry over this argument.

He then said he needed money and he knew a way to get it. He asked me if I'd write for him. I said, "No way." He said, "To GRIMES. I'm going to give him my viewpoint of what happened." He then said that if I didn't write for him he'd take the key away from me, and would tell the police and said that it would be too bad for me if I didn't write for him. He then handed me the writing paper pad and told me to "write or print" what he said. I refused, and we argued again. I was sitting on the bed and he was standing over me with his fists clenched and with a terrible look on his face. I was scared, so I started to write. He said, "No, you'd better print." So I started again, this time printing. As he told me the words to print. Everyday I would stop he'd tell me to go ahead. All the time I printed he stood right over me with his fists doubled up. When the letter was done he asked if I had any envelopes and I said, "No." He then said, "you'd better get one" and he followed me into the next room where I found one. He then made me address the letter to "PLINES PLO WO" and told me the address. He also directed me to write "DO NOT IGNORE" and "SECRETS" on the envelopes.

When all this was finished he said not to tell anybody about this or it would be too bad for me, that even if they sent him back to Meadfield he would get away and come and "get me."

When I last saw the letters, it and the envelopes were still in the writing pad. I was turned my head and was crying, and didn't see him take the letter, but when I left a few minutes later, the letter and envelope were gone. I haven't seen him since, except at a distance on the streets.

I have been shown a letter addressed to MR. PLINES together with an envelope also addressed to PLINES postmarked Quincy, Mass., April 25, 1943. This letter consists of three printed pages, printed on both sides.
It starts: "By MNH!!! If you know what is good for you you will pay attention to these girls----" It ends: "Do not worry it will not be over $1,000 for that's all I need to stay home.

The second page starts: "Received this and I will tell you what happened next."

This is the letter I showed you which I write as described above, and it is all in my own sad printing and handwriting. The envelope, addressed to Mr. REED PLINN, 601 North Lomita Drive, Beverly Hills, California, also contains the words "Do not lose" and "Everyone is alive" in my own hand printing and was written by me. I directed it in the same direction as above described.

I printed this letter and envelope just as described above, at my own demand, because I was afraid for my life if I didn't do it.

I have read the above statement, consenting to this and these other pages, each signed by me, and it is true.

Special Agent, F.B.I.

Special Agent, F.B.I.

This report statement is being retained in the files of this Division.

It was ascertained from the hospital records that the subject, who had been a resident of the hospital since July 16, 1943, had been again released July 1/48 for another brief visit of three months duration. He advised that subject still resided at 123 Rose Street, Braintree, Mass., but that the hospital records did not show when the subject was employed. He remembered a telephone call about two weeks ago from a doctor in Braintree on a case recently requiring medication.
TO UNITED STATES ATTORNEY, BOSTON, MASS.

1 copy of report of [redacted], Los Angeles, Calif.,
dated 5-10-53;
1 copy of report of [redacted], Boston, Mass.,
dated 5-20-53;
1 copy of report of [redacted], Boston, Mass.,
dated 6-10-53;
1 copy of report of [redacted], Boston, Mass.,
dated 7-13-53.

bn

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO OFFICE OF OCEMEN
**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

**Filing Date:** 2/29/40

**MONITOR**

**Inquiry:**

**Subject:**

**Attorney:**

**Claim:**

**Case:**

**Summary:**

**Details:**

The title of this case is being changed in order to reflect the addition of [redacted] as an additional name to the case.

On August 8, 1949, the Los Angeles Field Division received a [redacted] by telegraph from the Boston Field Division that [redacted] had given a [redacted] to [redacted] on August 8, 1949. The [redacted] had written the [redacted] letter in [redacted] and [redacted] alleged that he had sent the letter. [Redacted] alleged that she did not mail the letter but that the suspect had [redacted] it himself.

**Reference:**

**File:**

**Date:**

**Signature:**

**Notes:**

**Other Notes:**

**Additional Notes:**
It is to be noted that in the report of Special Agent

[Name Redacted] dated June 25th, 1967, Boston, Massachusetts, it was noted

that the suspect [Name Redacted] had been placed in a mental hospital

on August 19th, 1966, and was in present hospital care at the time of the mailing of the instant letter. [Name Redacted] was out of this hospital at a trial visible. The above facts were presented to the U. S. Attorney of Boston, who declined prosecution on the ground that the latter did not constitute a violation of Title 18, Section 584.

Accordingly upon receipt of this telegram, the facts were presented to Assistant U. S. Attorney CHARLES H. Field, who

alerted Federal Rogation of the suspect in Los Angeles due to the

fact that [Name Redacted] was on a parole of mental health, and that he was an

expert was crossed this letter to be written. [Name Redacted] indicated that [Name Redacted] had

merely written this letter at the request of a person via the use of mental health

and who had threatened him with bodily harm.

A report dated July 27, 1967 was received from the Laboratory, indicating that they had examined the specimen known handwriting and considered it to be identical to the specimen submitted in connection with the above matter. A conclusion was reached as to whether or not the above specimen known handwriting and handwriting appeared on this specimen, and the letter, because of the possibility of the presence of dioxin.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

File:  
Lab. 6

Examination requested by:  
Date received:  

Examination requested:  
Result of Examination:  

1) 6 sheets of paper and specimen submitted for fingerprinting with the property
    known hereafter referred to as "Life House."  
2) Photograph of of 2 hands and 2 feet of a man described as follows:  
    Height 5'8"  Weight 144  Slim  Native  
    Age 28  
    Hair:  
    Eye:  


Evidence
Retumed 6-23-45

(3 Letterschecked)
Unknown Subject: zwłoki od tygodnia
Requested by: Los Angeles (FBI)
Date ref num: Int. 4/30

9-105-98-1

EXHIBIT
2-10-50
2-14-50
9-105-98-1

LAB 210598
Fleming, Nelson 210598 Bradbill
Date of reference communication: Int. 4/30-50
Examination requested: 2001-202
Examination by: [Redacted]

Result of Examination:

Letter
Specimens submitted for examination

01
An x-ray of the victim’s femur is enclosed. wurde April 23, 1963, 8 PM.

02
Lab sheet of x-ray negative up to present time.歌FLM33412 27 pag exxSI.

03
No sheet of x-ray negative list exx.131.12 exx PSI 3412...

07
No sheet of x-ray positive list exx.131.12 exx PSI 3412...

Evidence
Returned to Boston
5-15-63

[Signature]

Notes: Item shipped to Los Angeles.
   [Redacted]
Laboratory Work Sheet

To: Unknown Subject

Examination requested by: Boston (R-264)

Date of reference communication: Letter 6-09-62

Examination requested on:

Result of Examination:

Specimen submitted for examination

22-33548

32. Photostatic copies of Selective Service questionnaires and original

April 30, 1969

De-Lee Logan

Stated 5-27-73

Continued 8-11-73

File 2-3475B
Lab. # 2-25159

27-9

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

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

__________________________________________________________________________

☐ For your information:

__________________________________________________________________________

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

9-10598-22
April 29. Deadline
April 29. Deadline
April 29. Deadline
PUT
CHUM

BOSTON

Dogue

Don't

Put

CHUM
Mr. Flem
then girls
do not worry
shall skip
town
Winche
column
bnu

boston record
get girl
worry
dough
yet but you will
WHEN
COLUMN
PAY GIRLS
FOR KUMKUM

...
April 28
April 29
April 30
Apprentice
Apprentice
Apprentice

29
29
15,000
5,000
15,000

I know you did
IT
Mr. Plem

Mr. Plem
You will pay attention to them girls.

Your answer

In the Boston record get why what I mean. Chum, do not weary. Don't for get.
MR. FLENNER

DO NOT WORRY.

YOU CANNOT

WINCHEL

COLUMN

DON'T FORGET

THEM GIRLS.
MR. FLEM: IF YOU KNOW WHAT I MEAN FOR YOU YOU WILL PAY ATTENTION TO THEM GIRLS YOU RAPED I KNOW YOU DID IT. YOU COULDN'T
NOT FOOL ME. SO YOU BETTER FORK OVER SOME DOE. PUT YOUR ANSWER IN THE BOSTON DAILY RECORD. PUT IT NEAR WINCHELL COLUMN AND JUST SAY ANYTHING. BUT GIVE A HINT. YOUR REPLY MIGHT
This and in a week
if you don't want
trouble, get what
I mean chum, be
hearing from you
don't forget a week
from today that
will be April 29
deadline. And then,
I will send your
instructions on.
WHERE AND WHEN TO LEAVE THE MONEY AND HOW MUCH. DO NOT WORRY IT WILL NOT BE OVER 15,000 FOR THATS ALL I NEED TO SKIP TOWN.

Lead Line 4/1 29
Lead Line 4/2 29
Lead Line 4/3 29
Lead Line 4/4 29
Lead Line 4/5 29
An examination of the current file disclosed that proper attention has not been given to the indexing of cases at present, and the file should be carefully reviewed in order to assure that these cases may be indexed for future references as well as to ascertain that, if any, information concerning these cases is already contained in other files of the Los Angeles Office.

Explanation:
The file has been reviewed and all pertinent cases indexed and cross-referenced through the Los Angeles office, and general and specific references of approved cases have been provided. The necessity for proper indexing has been pointed to the attention of the Agent handling the cases.
Office Memorandum - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: R. P. COFFIT
FROM: H. B. LONG
SUBJECT: Errol Flynn - Victim

The file maintained in the Laboratory in this case has been disposed of and there is attached an envelope containing the material which was in the Laboratory File and which is not duplicated in the Investigative File. It is desired that the Records Section file this as an enclosure behind the file.

50 OCT 18 1945
Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

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

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

☐ For your information:

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

9-10598-23
A list of names follows - ostensibly those who have continued the claim.

Within nine days from the time you receive the claim, send nine copies to nine different persons and you will receive an agreeable surprise. If you do not do so, you will inevitably be victim of a miscarriage.

Five rows of letters of the alphabet, irregularly arranged, are appended. Each enclosure in each cover.

E.H.
1675
-2042
Five chain letters without sender's address from Mr. J. H. O. Picture Store, containing a 'chain' invitation withrows of unexplained letters appended.

Part I. (translated): This goo' back chain originated in Costa Rica, whence it was sent to the Senior Clarke in Portico. He sent it to [illegible] and so it continued. Breaking this chain will bring the back invitatory to discover proofs it. Do not desists the counsels — unless, if you are not removed. Remember there are forces that try — the extremes of the chain.

Part II: (illegible)

Lieutenant Colonel Clarke of the General who received a price of 10,000 pesos from the lottery, Doctor Jones — held, 1,000 pesos and lost a gun, bitten by a sand dog. The President of the Assembly, who did not carry on the chain, was victor of which burst in his house yet a shot, which he received. Inspector General — Colonel Seabright before an evident reason, the same day in an aviation accident. President Jones continued the chain and good fortunes always abundance of justice who usual minister to President of Paraguay — Colonel Seabright, who received the chain and the question to send a preposterous form to the President of Paraguay by ascertainment of his existence by means of and was greatly by his power.
Errol Flynn, movie actor, was held for trial on two charges of
rape, after hearings in Hollywood. One of the accusers said she was
16 when Flynn raped her on his yacht; the California law protects chil-
dren by making the age of consent 18.

Behind the news: In 1937 Errol Flynn came to Madrid, saying
he was bringing a large sum of money and the good will of the movie
 colony to the Loyalists in their fight against Hitler, Mussolini and
Franco, the Axis. This was a falsehood.

One night Flynn disappeared. Next morning he left for Valencia.
The same day the entire American press front-paged a thrilling story
of how Flynn was wounded in the frontline trenches of Madrid.

This story was a lie. Madrid censor, Constancia de la Mora,
stated officially that Flynn had filed an innocent-look

to Paris, that this telegram was the tipoff to release
that the hoax was one of the most foul and callous actions ever com-
mittet by a Hollywood actor to gain publicity—at the expense of the
Fight against world Fascism. Associated Press, United Press and other
news agencies phoned their men in Valencia whether or not Flynn
was there without a scratch.
Specimens submitted for examination:

100-138103-1

Q1 One envelope addressed to Errol Flinn, Hollywood, United States of America, postmark illegible.
Q2 Accompanying sheet of paper bearing typewriting beginning "Esta cadena de la.....".
Q3 One envelope addressed to Miss [redacted], Hollywood, United States of America, postmark illegible.
Q4 Accompanying sheet of paper bearing typewriting beginning "Esta cadena de la.....", and bearing the name [redacted] at the bottom.
Q5 One envelope addressed to Miss [redacted], Hollywood, United States of America, postmark illegible.
Q6 Accompanying sheet of paper identical as Q2 and bearing the name [redacted] at the bottom.
Q7 One envelope addressed to Miss [redacted], Hollywood, United States of America, postmark illegible.
Q8 Accompanying sheet of paper identical as Q2 but bearing the name [redacted] at the bottom.
Q9 One envelope addressed to [redacted], Hollywood, United States of America, postmark illegible.
Q10 Accompanying sheet of paper identical as Q2 but bearing the name [redacted] at the bottom.
Reference is made to Censorship Record No. 649 for Laboratory examination.

It was concluded that specimens Q3, Q6, Q8 and Q9 were all prepared on the same typewriter which is equipped with Bouncy 650 style type.

June 20, 1942, covering the evidence submitted for Laboratory examination.

It was concluded that the handwriting on the envelope Q1 was that of the person from whom the envelope was sent.

This typewriter and handwriting was samples through the Bureau's file for future comparisons.

A study is being made of the various chain letters received in the laboratory for a supplementary report will be made if anything of interest is developed.

The instant specimens were examined for the purpose of handwriting analysis.

The instant specimens appear to be typical chain letters depending upon the recipient's experience at bringing good or bad luck to the recipient. Further study is necessary at the bottom of Q3, Q5, Q6, and Q9.

The instant specimens appear to be typical chain letters depending upon the recipient's experience at bringing good or bad luck to the recipient. Further study is necessary at the bottom of Q3, Q5, Q6, and Q9.
Flynn wished her a very Happy New Year and told her the papers were sent already.

said she received the money but was still waiting for the papers, so that she could get the visa.

Flynn said the lawyers were fixing the contract so that it would not look too bad and that he contracted her.

said she was afraid she could not fix her mother's visa in time to take her and Flynn told her not to worry about going alone because it was OK, and she said "look who is giving that advice."

Flynn said he got drunk last night and she said she had been going to bed very early because she needed to rest after all the fun she had when he was there.

Flynn asked if she had been faithful and she said "and how" but to notice who was asking and she asked him if his girl enjoyed the presents he took her. Flynn replied that he had been sad because he missed and she said that was "bull."

She said she sent him a telegram which he was due to receive soon.

2-SD
4-FBI
1-T
2-IC
1-14-43

Mr. Mol
Mr. Corio
Mr. Cunliffe
Mr. Fitch
Mr. Kimball
Mr. Kramer
La. agency
Mr. Minsfield
Mr. Pawlson
Mr. Strickler
Mr. Truth

Classified by Sp b/c 1944
12-1-44

O\nMARS letter 11-14-73
Mr. McEvoy asked Mr. Flynn if he was going to Mexico definitely. Mr. Flynn said he would go via Pan American Lines. Mr. McEvoy asked about the case. Mr. Flynn said that a warrant had been issued for Mr. McEvoy's arrest but he, Mr. Flynn, had succeeded to have it withdrawn and a 500 dollar bond was necessary.

Mr. McEvoy said he had received a telegram from Mr. Lane dated March 5th on March 11th in which Mr. Lane asked him to be in Los Angeles by March 12th. Mr. McEvoy added he would wait to hear what the repercussions of the case would be and then decide whether to use the hotel or not for the late delivery of the telegram. Mr. Flynn asked Mr. McEvoy not to worry about it as it would be fixed one way or another.

Mr. McEvoy said he would reserve four seats for the flight on Sunday as he asked Mr. Flynn how long he would stay. Mr. Flynn said he had plenty of time and the only thing which would prevent his going would be the draft board, but he believed he had the matter under control.

Mr. McEvoy asked Mr. Flynn to bring 2 guns and his painting. Mr. Flynn asked Mr. McEvoy if he knew where his (Mr. Flynn's) naturalization papers were. Mr. McEvoy said he had them. Mr. Flynn asked him to send them by air mail at once because he could not leave the country without them. Mr. McEvoy said he would send them tonight. Mr. McEvoy said he was anxious to hear what the repercussions of his case would be and added he could not leave for another month.

Mr. McEvoy asked Mr. Flynn to wire advising him of his arrival in Mexico so he could meet him at the airport.
Examination requested by: Office of Co-Operation

Date of reference communication: 16-2-78

Examination requested: 06-2-78

Result of Examination:

Specimen submitted for examination

1. One envelope, add. to Terryl Filkins, Pollard, United States of America, pa illegible.
2. A copy sheet of paper bearing typewriting hereinaunder on it illegible.
3. A copy sheet of paper bearing typewriting hereinaunder on it illegible.
4. A copy sheet of paper bearing typewriting hereinaunder on it illegible.
5. A copy sheet of paper bearing typewriting hereinaunder on it illegible.
6. A copy sheet of paper bearing typewriting hereinaunder on it illegible.
7. A copy sheet of paper bearing typewriting hereinaunder on it illegible.
8. A copy sheet of paper bearing typewriting hereinaunder on it illegible.
9. A copy sheet of paper bearing typewriting hereinaunder on it illegible.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HERIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 12-1-80 BY SP/5 JG HJ H
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Director</th>
<th>Files Section</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Tolson</td>
<td>Personnel Files</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr. Ladd</td>
<td>Field File</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr. Coffey</td>
<td>Bring file up-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Rosan</td>
<td>to-date</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr. Clegg</td>
<td>Search, serial-</td>
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<td>Mr. Glavin</td>
<td>ice, and route</td>
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<td>Mr. Nichols</td>
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<td>Mr. Tracy</td>
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<td>Mr. Hendon</td>
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<td>Mr. Pennington</td>
<td>Mechanical Section</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr. Quinn Tamm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Nease</td>
<td>Call me re this</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Wacks</td>
<td>Note and return</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miss Gandy</td>
<td>See me</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SECTION CHIEFS**

- Mr. Alden
- Mr. Mummford
- Mr. Carson
- Mr. Strickland
- Mr. Cunningham
- Mr. Timm
- Mr. Fitch
- Mr. Traynor
- Mr. Little
- Mr. Welch
- Mr.

- Miss Stalcup
- Stamp and mail
- Mr. Potter
- War and Navy File
- Mr. Biordan
- State Dept. File
- Mr. Keefe
- Type
- Miss Conlon
- Register & forward
- Miss James
- Prepare tickler for
- Call these files
- See me

**EDWARD A. TAMM - 5734**
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________________________________________________________________________

☐ For your information:

________________________________________________________________________

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

100-138103-7
With regard to novel Flynn, there is no pertinent information available.

On the basis of the information furnished, it has not been possible to identify the other individuals mentioned in reference to travel action.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS DECLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES FIELD OFFICES
ADVISORY BY ROUTING 90

CLASS: C IV 

DATE OF REVIEW: 12-12-74

CONFIDENTIAL
CHANGED TO
6.2-117098-76

JUL 12 1976

C
ERROL'S HAPPILY UNHAPPY: Actor Errol Flynn, reportedly ddicted, protests in Havana that Cuban secret police staged an "inlberiority" search of his apartment. Mr. Flynn was accused of failing to submit the script of the film, "Red Rebel Girl," to the government. At left, Beverly R. Alonso, Mr. Flynn's new

RE: JULY 26 CLUB OF NEW YORK FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS

FILE 109—

62 MAY 1959

CLIPPING FROM THE
NY TIMES TELEGRAM & SUN

RECEIVED

NIGHT
8 MAY 1959
3
ST. LOUIS COMM DIVISION

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-1-59 BY STRIPED IN

FILE 109—
June 22, 1942

Special Agent in Charge
Los Angeles, California

Dear Sir:

The following excerpt appeared in the column, "THESE CHARMING PEOPLE," by Igor Cassini, and was published in the Washington Times Herald on June 19, 1942.

"Errol Flynn, who was deferred by his H'wood draft board because of a heart condition. Funny that this should happen to the hero of the greatest screen battles, to the tennis champion of the movie colony, to an ex-boxer and to the greatest athlete of all Hollywood. Flynn's friends, however, say that he's built up about criticism and that he wants to get into the army at all costs. He'll see. Errol looks healthier to us than many men they take every day. If it's his heart that is weak, Flynn should have been buried a long time ago."

It is desired that you immediately check the records of the Local Selective Service Board covering the residence of Errol Flynn and review Flynn's Selective Service file. You should furnish the Bureau with the complete facts concerning Flynn's deferment within seven days.

This inquiry should be conducted in a very discreet manner so that the fact it is being made will not be publicized.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director
Charming People

By IGOR CASSINI

IF THE reports coming from Buenos Aires are true, Senor Don Felipe Espil, the impeccable Argentine ambassador to the U.S., will soon be on his way to Spain. Rumors to the effect that Espil would be transferred to another post have been circulating among diplomatic circles in the capital for some time.

The general belief, however, is that Ambassador Espil would be sent to London. He himself desired it, and that was especially the wish of his elegant U.S.-born wife in case they had to leave Washington.

The departure of the Espils from Washington will certainly be felt in the upper strata of capital society. After Peruvian Ambassador Don Manuel de Fuentes y Santander, Espil had held his post in Washington longer than any other envoy. He was already one of the most popular unsought-after diplomats when he was only a dashing secretary at the Argentine embassy here. In those times he was often seen with the Duchess of Windsor, but Espil’s bachelor days ended when he met the exquisite Chicago divorcée, Courtney Lets although Borden.

Under Ambassador and Senora de Espil’s guidance the Argentine Embassy became one of the favorite rendezvous for the diplomatic elite. The embassies rose almost to a part with the embassies of the greatest European powers. When war broke in Europe it was one of the few places left where you could meet and exchange each other, the envoy of Great Britain, Germany, France and Italy. It was also one of the few embassies which could freely entertain. After the conference of Rio de Janeiro, when Argentina, Brazil, and Chile refused to join all the other American Republics in a clear stand against the Axis, a cloud of momentous sentiment and distrust surrounded the Argentine Embassy. But the Espils could not be blamed for that, even though in certain quarters malicious stories were being spread that Espil had played an important part in advising his government to let itself be charmed by the bland words of Sumner Welles of the U.S. There is no reason whatsoever to believe this, when Espil has been so long in the United States, has always shown his friendship for this country, and is married to a U.S. girl.

According to the Buenos Aires reports Dr. Carlos Alberto Azevedo, Minister of Finance, is to be put in Espil’s place in Washington. Handsome Felipe and Courtney Espil ranked as the fifth best dressed woman in the world, would then abandon their charmed Washington to embellish Madrid, the once glittering capital of Spain.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Newspaper article appearing in Washington Times-Herald, June 19, 1942, inferred that the subject, a movie star known as ERROL FLYNN, was deferred improperly by his local board because of a heart ailment. Subject's Selective Service file reflects he was disqualified for military service by a U.S. Army examining physician on Feb. 2, 1942, because of "tuberculosis, pulmonary, chronic reinfection (adult), type in the right apex." Photographic copies of subject's Selective Service file forwarded to the Bureau.

REFERENCE:

Bureau letter dated June 22, 1942.

DETAILS:

Referenced Bureau letter advised that the following excerpt appeared in the column, "These Charming People," by IGOR CASSINI, and was published by the Washington Times-Herald on June 19, 1942:

"Errol Flynn, who was deferred by his H'wood draft board because of a heart condition. Funny that this should happen to the hero of the greatest screen battles, to the tennis champion of the movie colony, to an ex-boxer and to the greatest athlete of all Hollywood. Flynn's friends, however, say that he's burned up about criticism and that he wants to get into the..."
This letter requested that a discreet investigation be made immediately and that the Bureau be advised of the complete facts concerning the subject's deferment.

Clerk of Local Draft Board No. 246, City Hall, Beverly Hills, California, advised that the subject had been disqualified for military service by the United States Army Examining Board because of tuberculosis, and therefore had been placed in a IV-F classification by the local board. Mr. advised that Mr. A. E. PEIX, 632 North Altadena, Beverly Hills, telephone Crestview 61454, was chairman of the local board, and that J. L. PASTTY, 347 North Watzer, Beverly Hills, telephone York 0493, and Mr. RUSSELL CRAMPTON, 732 North Camden Drive, West Los Angeles, telephone Crestview 6-4445, were the members of Local Board No. 246 and had been the members in their respective positions since the inception of this board.

The subject's Selective Service file was obtained from Mr. and it reflected that on February 2, 1942, the subject was disqualified for military service by reason of "tuberculosis, pulmonary, chronic reinfection (adult), type in the right apex." His physical examination was signed by JOSEPH P. SZUKALSKI, Major M.C., examining physician.

Photographic copies were made of the subject's Selective Service file, and two copies are being forwarded to the Bureau. One photographic copy of this file and the negatives are being retained in the instant file in the Los Angeles Field Office. Subject's file was returned to Local Board No. 246 on July 1, 1942.

In view of the fact that there appears to be no violation of the Selective Training and Service Act in the subject's deferment, no further investigation will be conducted unless requested by the Bureau.

ENCLOSURES FOR THE BUREAU: Two photographic copies of subject's Selective Service file.

- CLOSED -
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: ERROL THOISON FLYNN
SELECTIVE SERVICE

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent [redacted], dated July 3, 1942, at Los Angeles, California, and to Bureau letter dated June 22, 1942, in the above-captioned matter.

On September 19, 1942, the following information was received from the Branch Intelligence Office, Eleventh Naval District, Los Angeles, California:

"CONFIDENTIAL
September 18, 1942.

Dear Sir:

Re: FLYNN, Errol

"On September 10, 1942, [redacted] until recently employed by the Collector of Internal Revenue, U. S. Post Office and Court House Bldg., Los Angeles, California (Reliability "B") stated that while he was recently sitting in a restaurant he overheard two people talking about Errol FLYNN and [redacted] that the conversation of one of these persons indicated that he was personally acquainted with Errol FLYNN and he had intimate knowledge of his personal affairs; that he stated that both FLYNN and [redacted] were given a 4-F classification under the Selective Service for the reason that they were physically unfit; that both of these men were examined and were reported to have had a spot on their lungs; that the medical report showing this condition cost each of these persons $5,000.

Copies destroyed
August 29, 1960

Our knowledge Errol FLYNN is not in the armed forces. We are unable to advise the number of the Selective Service Board under which Errol FLYNN was rejected.

6 Oct 19 1942
Re: ERIC THOMSON FLYNN
SELECTIVE SERVICE

"The above information regarding FLYNN is forwarded for such action as you may desire.

Yours very truly,

MURRAY WALD,
Lieut. USNR."

In view of the previous investigation conducted in this matter and reported in the above-referenced report, and inasmuch as the above information is non-specific in nature, no further investigation in this matter is being conducted by this office unless the Bureau advises to the contrary.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

R. B. Hood
25-3187
Special Agent in Charge
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

COMMUNICATIONS DEPARTMENT

AUGUST 25, 1944

RCA, LOS ANGELES

TRANSMIT THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE TO:

SPECIAL FOCUS FOR INVESTIGATION, VICTIMS OF SLAVE TRADE ACT.
SPECIAL INVESTIGATION TO DATE. EXPEDITE INVESTIGATION.

EJM

43 AUG 31 1443 GY
9:31 PM

25 AUG 1944
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.
August 26, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. ROSEN

RE: KEROL-FLYNN;
HOBART ADDINGTON, Victim
MISS SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT

Mr. Rees has phoned from Los Angeles and inquired as to the Bureau's attitude toward the above case. Mr. Rees advised that both Flynn and the girl have returned from Mexico; that it is pretty much of a personal escapade and that the girl went to Mexico in company with Flynn with the consent of her parents.

I again instructed Mr. Rees to submit a report to the Bureau setting out the complete facts in this case and that upon the receipt of same, the matter would be discussed with you.

Respectfully,

[Signature]

L. E. Pennington
DISTRIBUTION

WASHINGTON D.C.

WASH FROM LOSA 8-26-43 9:47 PM ECT

DIRECTORS

PUBLICATION

RECEIVED 8-26-43 9:47 PM ECT

WOOD

Director Lee Peabody

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated.

Outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be orally paraphrased to

In regard to protect the Bureau's sensitive systems.
F.G.I. TELETYPE

DIRECT

F.8.E. DARGE FLYNN, BOA EDDINGTON VICTIM. VICTIM LEFT LOS ANGELES JULY 20TH VIA AMERICAN AIRLINES FLIGHT SM-65 ON CONVOY WITH MEXICO CITY. VICTIM DEPARTED LOS ANGELES AUGUST DECEMBER FOR MEXICO CITY VIA AMERICAN AIRLINES. FLYNN AND EDDINGTON RETURNED LOS ANGELES WEEKEND OF TREATY FIRST INSTANT, EXACT DATE NOT AVAILABLE LOOK AIRLINES BUT CAN BE SECURED MEXICO CITY. LOCAL NEWSPAPER STORIES REFLECT EDDINGTON ARRIVED TREATY FIRST INSTANT AND FLYNN ABOUT TWENTY TWO INSTANT. EDDINGTON DAVE VEER FOR AN INSTANT. EDDINGTON DEPARTED TO FEBRUARY TREATY FIRST INSTANT. VICTIM SIGNED DECISIONS WHEN SECURING WRIT OF PERMIT FOR PARENTS TO GO INTO MEXICO. ABOVE IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECURITY IN TELEPHONE THIS DATE.

HOLD

DATE 8-23-43 12.300 00 DST -0800

131-67602-5
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. E. J. YAFFEE

MEMORANDUM

This is to inform you that I have made a trip to Mexico with Nora Edington and we are staying at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ely. The newspapers have previously given some attention to this trip of Nora Edington and her family, but we have not been able to find any information that would indicate any wrongdoing on her part.

The Bureau files contain derogatory information in connection with Ely's case which attributed to him a rather deplorable character. Information in these files reflect that he is generally regarded in Hollywood circles as a "sawdust" who delights in achieving intimacies with young actresses.

You will recall that the press throughout the country gave considerable attention several months back to the statutory rape trial in which Nora Edington was the subject which involved twojealousy cases in which she had been involved.

The facts in this case, Nora Edington, is employed by a pack craft factory at Los Angeles, and it is reported to be a minor case.

MR. YAFFEE

The information in this case would involve the trips of Nora Edington and Mr. Ely to Mexico. To date, we have no information that there is any criminal aspect to this case, but only if would it appear that such an aspect would be developed. Mr. Yaffee, by telephone today, informed that while no contact had been had with the United States Attorney's Office in this matter, he was unable to provide any additional information.
Reservations for Mr. J. A. Dunn

As to whether pretection of Flynn would be considered on the
basis of the present aspect of the case.

Mr. Hood stated that there were no immediate aggravating
circumstances apparent and that the only conceivable ones would be those
reflected from Flynn's general reputation and way of life.

Mr. Hood is submitting a teletype summary today setting out the
full facts as available at this time. It has been ascertained that we can
probably, through confidential informants, learn more of Flynn's and
Huddleston's activities during their stay in Mexico.

Upon receipt of full information from Mr. Hood today, we will
be in a position to refer adequate information to Mr. Carson's Section
for coverage in Mexico.

Respectfully,

A. Dunn

August 25, 1943

NOTICE FOR MR. DUNN

Los Angeles has advised by teletype today that Flynn left Los
Angeles on July 23, 1943, on the American Airlines, Flight 25, with its
first stop at Mexico City. Mr. Huddleston left Los
Angeles on August 7, 1943, for Mexico City as the American Airlines. They
returned to Los Angeles during the weekend of August 21. The exact dates
of this return are not available but can be obtained from the airlines
office at Mexico City.

Los Angeles press reports Huddleston's arrival there on August 21,
and Flynn's return on August 22.

Mr. Huddleston arrived at Los Angeles on February 25, 1943, at
Chicago, Illinois, in expectant air travel from her parents for trip
to Europe.

It is recommended that this memorandum be referred to Mr. Carson,
and that appropriate discreet inquiry be made at Mexico City and Los
Angeles in order to obtain details of Flynn's and Huddleston's activities there.

Respectfully,
September 8, 1943

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

VIAS DIPLOMATIC AIR ROUTE

Dear Mr. Wilson,

The Bureau presently is considering the possibility of
subject's having violated the White Slave Traffic Act in his recent
and newly-publicized visit to Mexico in the company of Miss Wilson.

It has been ascertained that Flynn left Los Angeles July
21, 1943, on Pan American Airlines, Flight 34, with

Miss Wilson, a known Latin American transplant.

Upon arriving in Mexico City via the American Airlines,
they returned to Los Angeles during the weekend of August 15,
1943. Although the exact date of their arrival to the United
States was not available to the Los Angeles Office, newspapers reported
Flynn's arrival there on August 15, and Flynn's return on August
23, 1943.

It is desired that you be asked to determine the

1. Verification of Wilson's statement of arrival in both subjects
   and Miss Wilson in Mexico City via American Airlines.

2. Verification of subject's and subject's departure from
   Mexico City on August 15, and August 23, respectively, the Airlines
   upon which they traveled, and the time at which they arrived
   to Los Angeles via United Airlines.

3. Statement from Los Angeles regarding subject's
   activities.

4. Statement from Los Angeles in regard to whether their relations were
   friendly, or whether they were less close together on any other basis.

5. Whether they should have remained in Mexico.

\[ Signature \]

September 8, 1943

\[ Signature \]
I cannot impress upon you too strongly the necessity that the inquiries in this matter be made in the most discreet manner possible, as much as the case presently is in a preliminary stage, the investigation which you are to conduct being for the purpose of developing information which may later be used as a basis for action involving victim Shilington.

This matter is to be given preferred and immediate attention and a report submitted to the Bureau in the very near future.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

[Title]

[Name]
### Victim: Nora Eddington

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<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Reported By</th>
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<tr>
<td>Mexico, D.F.</td>
<td>9/23/43</td>
<td>178</td>
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</table>

**Character:**

**White Slave Traffic Act**

**Mexico Latin American Matters**

**STORY:**

American Airlines records reflect Nora Eddington arrived in Mexico City, Aug. 6/43, via American Airlines. Subject, Nora Eddington, arrived in Mexico City, July 24, via American Airlines. Records reflect subject arrived in Acapulco, Mexico, via Mexico City, plans on July 26, and returned to Mexico City by plane on August 20. On August 9, victim arrived Acapulco, and took room in Hotel La Hípica. Where subject resided. States that they did not occupy home room and subject resided at La Hípica. Subject and victim reported together constantly in Acapulco, having swimming and fishing. Very little money was spent but occasionally were entertained by friends residing in Acapulco, the state subject was attentive and affectionate with victim. Victim departed Acapulco on August 17 and on August 19 left Mexico City, via American Airlines. Subject left Acapulco, Mexico City, on August 30, 1943, and departed from Mexico City, via Los Angeles, via American Airlines on August 27, 1943.

**Note:**

Bureau letter cited September 5/43, re above.
and a girl known to him as "HECTOR."

He told investigators that during the time that REX H. HECTOR was in Acapulco he and Pete were together almost constantly. He said that there were many occasions when the two of them would cruise the neighboring coast, fishing and swimming. They traveled in REX's motor boat "SIOCO." On most occasions they took with them a Mexican boy, who handled the anchor and other nautical tasks aboard the boat, and on a few occasions they were accompanied by some of HECTOR's acquaintances, sometimes, according to the informant, PETE and PETE'S mother were also present and sometimes REX had gone cruising in the boat with PETE and PETE. She stated that she had been with them in the waters of Acapulco Bay and also to Puerto Marquez, which is several hours distant from Acapulco. She said that subjects and victims were intimate but the lack of witnesses makes discrediting.

Exclaiming of his own surprise, the investigator said that PETE spent part of the time when he was in Acapulco cruising in the motor boat, swimming and fishing. He said that the motor boat, "SIOCO," had capacity for eight passengers and that it was anchored in the Acapulco Yacht Club on those occasions when REX was there. As Acapulco Bay was the scene of his visit, he said that PETE enjoyed fishing very much with a small harpoon propelled by air which could be used under water, and that he owned a makeshift diving helmet which he used in fishing. On one occasion, according to this informant, PETE was reported to the police for using water aids from his motor boat off Los Ranchos beach, but the charges were not pressed.

Answering investigators' questions, the girl stated that PETE and a girl answered HECTOR's description, visited the bay at the time that they were in Acapulco. She said that PETE always signed for his drinks, that one day of his departure it was necessary to take the boat to motel La Riviera and he gave an address to his rented room. She never saw him after he left Acapulco to a city in the United States. He mentioned that neither had been observed by the police at the beach and that he had the party been...
and

gathered at a bar of Celestilla. One said thatחלקת ויסקי
visited the bar of the Hotel La Marina, on quite a number
of occasions, during his August visit, and that sometimes he
was accompanied by a girl answering the description of the
victim. In contrast to Flinn's visit during the past winter,
on which occasion he was reported to have become drunk
several times, informant had heard no rumors of excessive
drinking by Flinn during his August visit.

NORA EDGINGTON checked out of the Hotel La
Riviera, Acapulco, on August 17, 1943, and returned to Mexico,
D. F., according to

NOROL FLINN checked out of the same hotel,
and left for Mexico, D. F., on August 20, 1943, at 1230 P.M.
via a plane of Aerolavas to Mexico, D. F., according to

Records at reflect
that NORA V. EDGINGTON, whose age was listed as 19, arrived
at the Mexico City Airport from El Paso, Texas, on August 6,
1943, and departed from Mexico City Airport en route to Los
Angeles with her final destination listed as Los Angeles at
11:30 A.M. on August 10, 1943. These records also reflect
that NOROL FLINN arrived at Mexico City Airport via American
Airlines on July 24, 1943. FLINN arrived on the plane from
Los Angeles with his general destination listed as Los Angeles.
will endeavor to obtain in a most discreet manner information concerning the activities and relationship between subject and victim during their brief stay in Mexico City during pertinent period.
A letter is being forwarded to Los Angeles containing the attached copies of information obtained from our investigation at Kansas City and Indianapolis, and Los Angeles is being requested to obtain, if possible, information as may be available from bank accounts or otherwise concerning transfers of funds to possible payment at Hills' home.

Respectfully,

[Signature]

L. F. [Last Name]

[Attachment]
October 8, 1949

Director, T.S.I.

Reference is made to this office's report entitled as above dated September 27, 1949, which reported all available information relative to the activities of and relationship between subject and victim at Acapulco during their recent stay there.

We have further information concerning his activities while in Mexico City that has come to the attention of this office and is such as subject and victim were not actually in Mexico City together, having spent all their time while together in Acapulco, Mexico, this case is being considered closed by this office pending further information and/or a request from the Bureau.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Criminal Attaché

[Date]
Director, FBI

Deer Sirs,

Mr. BRUCE BLOOM,
CHICAGO - VICTIM,
WITH ILLEGITIMATE ACT

Reference is made to your letter of October 5, 1943,
in the above-mentioned matter, your file No. 31-6500.

Unless advised to the contrary, prior to making any
investigation to substantiate the information that FIELD
paid for EISENHOWER'S trip to and from Paris, this affair will first inter-

viewed, interview with the victim will be conducted. This
ession is supported immediately by any inquiry made of

travel agencies concerning the payment for EISENHOWER'S trip.

It is anticipated that this matter will be immediately

Because of the rather non-specific information obtained
in Mexico relative to FIELD's and EISENHOWER'S association, it is
believed that the attitude of Field as well as any
clearly be determined.

Very truly yours,

C. S. Reed

[Signature]
In connection with this case we have ascertained that during July and August of 1943, Flynn and Nora Edington were together at Acapulco, Mexico, residing in separate rooms at the Hotel Laborante. Flynn arrived at Acapulco on July 26, 1943. Edington arrived on August 9, 1943, leaving on August 17, 1943. Flynn left August 20, 1943. As will be seen, they did not travel together to or from Acapulco from California. It has been ascertained, however, that they spent considerable time in each other's company at Acapulco enjoying mutual pleasure in the various facilities afforded. No specific information has been developed to date indicating immoral relationship. This aspect of the case is being pursued presently at Acapulco and is being given preferred attention there. We shall also attempt to find out whether Flynn paid Edington's hotel bill.

Special Agent in Charge Field informed by telephone on October 20, 1943, that the Los Angeles Field Division had ascertained that approximately $1,000 was paid to the American Airlines to send from Mexico to the United States in the amount of $75.00 for the American's travel service on August 21, 1943, by check. This check was signed, according to Field agent, either by Flynn, Flynn's married agent, or by Flynn himself. Mr. Field informed that all details concerning this check were being worked out and full information shall be available in the immediate future.

Los Angeles had previously planned to interview

Informed in the telephone conversation above referred to that this action should not be taken but that upon receipt of full information concerning the activities of the subject and victim in Mexico and after substantiating the payment by Flynn for Edington's travel we would be in a position to complete direct interview with the victim or with her family if so indicated.

I shall follow the development of information in this case. We have a transportation angle in this case. As soon as both of these aspects are covered, I believe that the victim should be directly interviewed in the event our investigation gives basis for the violation.
October 30, 1943

To reply, please refer to file No. 81-4006.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
VIA DIPLOMATIC AIR FORCE

Re: Oral Flynn,
Born Ridlington - Victing
White Slave Traffic Act
Mexico Latin American Matters

Dear Sirs:

Refer to

Date September 23
1943, and your letter of October 3, 1943, both in the captioned matter.

It is desired that this case be reopened with the view of developing more specific information concerning possible intimacies between the subject and Miss Ridlington at Amapala. In this connection your attention is directed to information set out in the aforementioned report to the effect that a Mexican boy accompanied subject and victim in their vehicle in Flynn's motorboat "Sirane." It is desired that this Mexican boy be identified and thoroughly interviewed to determine his knowledge of any possible illicit relations between Flynn and Miss Ridlington or the victim. It is desired also that you endeavor to ascertain whether Flynn paid the victim's rental bill at Amapala.

I want to impress upon you again the necessity that investigation in this case be conducted most discreetly, but that the matter be given preferred, expeditions, and thorough attention and a report submitted to the Bureau in the immediate future.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

2 Nov 1943
MEXICAN arriving at Acapulco via aeroplane as Mexico on August 9, 1947. Upon Arrival FLYNN took her to Hotel Riviera where he was residing. Subject occupied Room 47 and victim occupied Room 74. Boy employed on FLYNN's launch, friends, acquaintances, and employees of Hotel Riviera, questioned as to intimacies of subject and victim with negative results, with exception that Flight Officer states that one night they did not return to hotel. One of Flight Officer received letter from Philadelphia in November, addressed to his father, but signed N.D., inquiring as to FLYNN's present address. Subject last Acapulco by bus, because of unfavorable newspaper publicity. FLYNN did not see her off and it is inferred that hotel bill and bus fare were paid by victim although source of funds is unknown. Victim arrived at Mexico City airport before departure as to date subject would leave Mexico.

Confidential Informants mentioned herein are...

B70

B70

Bureau letter dated 12/31/41

<table>
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<th>Mexico City</th>
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<td>5 - Bureau</td>
<td>2 - M.A.</td>
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The records of the consular offices indicate that MORA EDDINGTON left the United States by ship on ticket No. 16621, and that she arrived at Acapulco, from Mexico City, D. F., by plane on August 9, 1943, according to Informant A.

Informant A also advised that the native sailor who accompanied EDDINGTON in the launch "SIBUCA" on various occasions was an employee of the Yacht Club of Acapulco. The employee was contacted and thoroughly questioned by the informant. In substance this was his story:

During the period of approximately three weeks that EDDINGTON was in Acapulco, he went sailing in the motor launch "SIBUCA", almost daily. At times he went alone. On other occasions he was accompanied by EDDINGTON, and other friends. During the time that EDDINGTON was in Acapulco, which was about a week, she went with him in the boat. The subject and the victim were usually accompanied by other friends but on a few occasions they were alone. EDDINGTON accompanied EDDINGTON in the launch some ten times. On two of three occasions, he went with EDDINGTON on short excursions in the surrounding waters. On these occasions the subject was attentive to the victim, but no improper act ever took present within the sight of others.

According to the statements, however, that there had been times when FLYTE and EDDINGTON would leave the launch and go to nearby beaches. At such times FLYTE remained on board to watch the boat and he had no knowledge of what took place on shore. Short excursions were made to the beaches of Caletilla, Bormos, and Puerto del Marques. EDDINGTON stated that on one occasion some person in the party on the launch had questioned EDDINGTON as to whether or not she was the same person who had sold cigarettes in the courthouse during FLYTE's trial and that the reply was that it was her. On another occasion subject and victim were drinking in the bar at Caletilla Beach and EDDINGTON was唆 latest drunk he dispatched EDDINGTON to the RIVIERA HOTEL for money. Shortly thereafter subject and victim returned to the RIVIERA HOTEL.
was questioned again by this informant with negative results.

The records of the police in Acapulco do not indicate that the victim had departed from Acapulco by plane. An effort was then made to ascertain if the victim had left by bus. However, the records of the police are incomplete in Acapulco, and this information was not forthcoming. It will be noted from evidence appearing thereafter in this report that victim is believed to have departed by bus.

She is the mother of two. She has lived in Mexico, and is presently maintaining a house in Acapulco, Mexico City, and Veracruz. She was in Acapulco during the past summer and became acquainted with FLMX and EDINSON. Both she and her daughter were discreetly questioned by Informant B and the writer.

They advised that prior to the arrival of FLMX on the beach, and invited them to go sailing, forbade this until the girls were properly introduced. Shortly thereafter one Saturday, she is associated with the victim, picture incident in 1952, performed the honors of a 17-year-old who makes her home with the victim. In all the introduction the two girls went sailing with FLMX many times. When EDINSON arrived FLMX gave a party for the two on the boat, and the victim and others attended. While EDINSON was there FLMX took her and the other two girls in the launch almost every day. There were only a few occasions when FLMX and EDINSON were alone in the boat. Shortly before EDINSON's departure, FLMX gave a dinner for her and EDINSON. During the dinner, FLMX was called to the telephone, evidently to answer some questions as to whether or not he was married to EDINSON. To the questioning he replied that he was not married and that he had not yet met the girl he wanted to marry. Then, according to FLMX, the following conversation occurred:

He asked that FLMX's activities should have been more like a perfect gentleman. He would have more time for his leisure activities, which included sailing, swimming and fishing. He also stated that she wanted to go to the beach of Cuale with her friends and that he could accomplish this if he so desired. She said that FLMX always was a perfect gentleman.
It was the opinion of [redacted] that [redacted] had followed [redacted] from Los Angeles to Acapulco. When questioned as to whether or not [redacted] had had an affair with the victim, she replied, "For what other reason could she have gone to Acapulco?", but she offered no tangible evidence in support of this conclusion. Informant B advised that [redacted] was in love with the subject and that he later stated that she was very hesitant when talking of subject's relationship with [redacted].

In [redacted] received a letter in the early part of December, 1943. This letter was postmarked in Philadelphia, Pa., and was signed "LOIS". In the letter the writer submitted an address and inquired if [redacted] was still receiving mail at that address. She expressed sympathy for [redacted] in the last letter which had been filed against him at that time and said that she thought it was a shame that people were still picking on him. She also stated that she wanted to get in touch with [redacted]. The return address was on the envelope, according to [redacted]. The letter is addressed to [redacted]. The [redacted] and [redacted] both agree that the "LOIS" was not written by [redacted] but it is [redacted] who is the same person.

Informant B stated that [redacted] was originally from Philadelphia, but that her father owned a bakery in Los Angeles, California, and that [redacted] had gone out to California where she became acquainted with [redacted]. Evidence substantiating the truth of these allegations was not available. [redacted] was a Mexican employed in a real estate office in Acapulco. He claims friendship with [redacted].

[redacted] said that when [redacted] arrived in Acapulco, [redacted] took her to RIVIERA HOTEL, where he was then residing.

Informant C contacted [redacted] while they were at the hotel. She had some personal knowledge of their activities, and in addition she questioned various other members of the hotel staff. She stated that [redacted] and [redacted] occupied separate rooms in the hotel; [redacted] being in Room F7. The records of the hotel show that [redacted] was in Room F14. The writer inspected the hotel and learned that most of the rooms of the hotel are built in cottage form. Most of the cottages contain three rooms which are consecutively numbered, Rooms F7 and F14 are in
different cottages located approximately one block apart.

According to [redacted], there was no scandal attached to the relationship of the subject and victim, while they were at the hotel. She had heard no rumors of misconduct and none of the persons with whom she talked could furnish information as to possible intimacies. Among others, she interviewed the night watchman at the hotel. To his knowledge, the subject and the victim had never occupied the same room and he had never observed either one of them going to the other room. He did state, however, that once occasion the subject and the victim left the hotel at about 7 P.M., and did not return until the next morning. She stated that the morning [redacted] left Acapulco, she had breakfast alone, that when breakfast was finished she tipped her for the meals she had taken in the hotel; that when she opened her purse she noticed that [redacted] had quite a large sum of money. Thereafter, [redacted] proceeded to the office to get her bill. During the breakfast the victim mentioned that she hadn't been able to get a seat on the plane so she would have to go on the bus. [redacted] left the hotel unaccompanied by [redacted], and [redacted] did not see her again.

[Redacted] said that [redacted], an American was interviewed in the environs of Acapulco, for the past seven years, might have some information as he had once told him that a paper in Los Angeles had wired him to find out if [redacted] and [redacted] were married.

Acapulco, the then contractor. He notified [redacted] in the early part of August, 1943, he received a telegram from the Los Angeles Times, asking that he ascertain if [redacted] was married to [redacted], to wire full details and to spare no expense. At that time, he was living at Piso de la Cuesta, some 20 kilometers from Acapulco. About an hour after he received the telegram an American tourist visited Piso de la Cuesta. In his conversation with the tourist, it developed that the tourist was residing at a hotel in Acapulco, and that he had met [redacted] and [redacted], and that he had seen the night that several of the metropolitan papers were trying to find out if [redacted] was married to [redacted]. New York, Chicago, and Los Angeles papers had all gotten him out of bed. The tourist
continued to say, that the next morning he had talked to 
MODA; that she was very upset and said that her mother had 
called her from Los Angeles; that her mother told her that 
there were reporters all around the house and that she had 
to go home immediately. Accordingly, later on that morning 
the tourist took MODA to the office of Aeroméxico, she 
was unable to obtain an airplane reservation, so they 
then went to the Estrella de Oro bus station, and she left 
for Mexico City by bus. MODA was not present. 

The tourist then questioned the tourist as to whether or not she had 
married the girl. The tourist told him that he did not 
think so; that at times he had introduced MODA as his 
secretary, and at other times as simply a friend; that he 
had talked to MODA and that she had told him that she had 
taken a job selling cigarettes and candy in the courthouse 
when MODA was being tried just to meet him. This was also 
told them that MODA was with a girl from Guatemala 
a good part of the time. Efforts to ascertain the identity 
of the tourist who talked to 
MODA and the girl from 
Guatemala were unsuccessful.

Anderson remarked that the tourist gave as 
an additional reason for his belief that they were not 
marrion the fact that they were not occupying the same room 
at the hotel.

A good friend of was con-
tacted by him, after the police had interviewed him concerning 
the above allegations. He told him on this occasion 
that he thought that paid all of MODA's expenses 
and that he had sexual intercourse with her while she was in 
Guatemala. However, he was unable to substantiate these 
 allegations and offered them only as an opinion, not from 
personal knowledge. Various cab drivers were contacted by 
the police and told him that the night 
MODA took to the house at a late hour and aroused him to 
cook a large fish. This was another man and two women in 
the party. They were all singing and dancing to do so 
during the meal, after which they left. 

The Marina Hotel, advised that he 
had been there before, during the past summer when 
there and had met him at that time in company with 
several other folks from 
Guatemala. He had
been invited to a party that they were having at Fritz's Place on the highway to Caletilla. He stated, however, that these people were not in Acapulco long and that he believed they left before Edington arrived.

All residing in Acapulco, in August, 1943, were contacted with negative results.

It was ascertained that about the middle of August, 1943, when Edington was returning to the United States from Mexico, she called at the Mexico City Airport, introduced herself and inquired of reservations for the day to Los Angeles. The clerk, when questioned, learned that Fritz's reservations were not for several days later, and gave Edington the desired information.
TO:  J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

FROM: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

DATE: November 27, 1943

SUBJECT: France - France - Victim

MR. WALTER - Victim

Mr. Walter was an employee in the French embassy in Paris. He was killed in the recent battles.

Department of State

It is noted that no report has been received from your office concerning the investigation conducted and you are requested to give this case your immediate attention and submit a report to the Bureau not later than Tuesday, November 27, 1943. It is further desired that the Bureau be kept advised of any developments in this case as they may occur.

V: E D I 0
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. E.F.A.

Eli Bush, Deputy Assistant Director, Washington, D.C.

The matter of a suspect person who has been under observation in the area of Acapulco, Mexico, has been received from the field office in that area.

Information indicates that the suspect, a man named Gonzalez, has been associating with persons suspected of engaging in immoral activities. The association has been regular and continuous.

It is believed that the information received is sufficient to warrant further investigation.

The investigation will be conducted by the Los Angeles Field Office.

As soon as additional information is received from the Los Angeles Field Office, I shall inform you.

Respectfully,

[Signature]

A. F. Carterwright

21 Dec. 1945
The Los Angeles Office has informed by teletype that the United States Attorney there declined prosecution in this case.

As you were formerly advised, investigation at the scene does not disclose immoral activities on the part of the subject and victims there.

Respectfully, 

[Signature]

31-Dec-1943
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FBI OFFICE OF INTELLIGENCE

TO: DR. P. G. T. RYAN, WASHINGTON, D.C.

FROM: A. O. KINCAID, WASHINGTON, D.C.

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE REPORT

TODAY DECLINED PROSECUTION IN THIS CASE. EVIDENCE NOT SIGNIFICANT. REPORT BEING PREPARED.

W. C. WOOD

RECEIVED 12-31-43 7:21 PM EST WASHINGTON D.C.

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's coding systems.
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

December 30, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. RUSK

TO: ROBERT F. RUSK, Assistant Director

RE: BORA ASHINGTON — Victim
WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT
MEXICO 1943-44 CASES

Teletype information has been received from Los Angeles that the facts in this case are to be discussed with the United States Attorney GAT on December 20th. As you were previously advised, the report from Confidential informants in Mexico did not substantiate immoral activity between the subject and victim during their visit at Los Angeles.

Los Angeles has ascertained that Bora Ashington's fare on the American Airlines to Mexico was paid by the check of Mr. Flynn's business agent.

Handbook on the laws of prosecution has been developed in connection with Flynn's trip to Mexico and the victim's stay with him there, the opinion of the United States Attorney at today's conference will direct future activity. In this case, if he requests additional investigations, we will perform it. If he declines prosecution, this matter will be concluded.

Los Angeles has informed that they will advise us by teletype as to the result of the conference with the United States Attorney.

Respectfully,

[Signature]

[Redacted]
On 9/20/43 M.I. M. flew, with actor, from Los Angeles, Calif., to Mexico City, accompanied by Miss [redacted] and [redacted], Hop [redacted], F.J. M.’s current girl friend, and Miss [redacted], made same trip 9/27/43.
Principals returned to Los Angeles approximately 6/22/43 and 6/27/43 respectively. Victim’s round trip fare in amount of $950 prepaid by check drawn on account of M.I. M. F.J. M.’s business manager. Investigation of principals’ activities reflects opportunity for sexual intercourse, but no proof thereof was engaged. FJ’s reportedly present in Mexico area entertaining persons, and prior to leaving Mexico was visited associating with [redacted]. At Los Angeles, on 12/11/43 declined prosecution and signed here to prove that principals engaged in sexual intercourse in Mexico.

Investigation in this matter is predicated on facts appearing in Los Angeles newspapers concerning the activities of Principal and Victim. In the “Los Angeles Times” under date of August 27, 1943, appeared a news story, as well as photographs, about nineteen year old Miss [redacted], Mexico vacation with [redacted], F.J. M. popped her into the limelight, came home yesterday to deny and de

1 - [redacted]
2 - [redacted], Attorney, Los Angeles
3 - Los Angeles

[Signature]
from Acapulco, Mexico, continuing that FLIND was expected back from Korea in a few days that she was not at the airport by her father.

Continuing, the story stated that FLIND was not the first when she was employed in a cigar stand at the Hall of Justice in Los Angeles where FLIND was on trial some months ago on morals charges involving two under-age boys. FLIND was acquitted of those charges. FLIND continued in interviews as follows:

"He drank and danced and went falling, if you must know.
What kind of fish did you catch?
Oh, fish, you know - Mexican fish.
Were you with Flynn every day - you stayed at the same hotel?
Naw, not every day, I don't think.
Did you have a good time?
Oh, wonderful!" she enthused, flashing a smile for the first time.

"After resting up from her vacation in Mexico, she said she plans to go back to her job as an aircraft secretary.

"And when Flynn comes back to town, she expects to see him again, and maybe again.

"So what?" she wanted to know.

"Really know."

It was noted in the "Hollywood Reporter," a movie trade sheet, and in the column "Scandal Reporter" written by Mrs. Wills, in the issue of Wednesday, August 16, the following item appeared:

"Can't blame him for not taking chances - but that big star recently got an affidavit (as to her age, intentions, etc.) from a certain girl's parents - before their Mexican residence was kept...."

On August 17, 1943, the writer is pertaining the exact uses of transportation of Subject and Victim to Mexico conducted the following investigations:

Agent assigned to
served as check on the business of the company from the 3rd of July to
August 17, 1943, with no information concerning either FLIND or FLIND.

On contact with
Agent ascertained the following information from FLIND..."
Their records reflect that on July 23, 1963, Faina Klein, in a party of three, departed Los Angeles on Flight No. 90. She was accompanied by and a family of three. This transportation was booked for Flight No. 90, by the Jack Cohen Travel Service in Hollywood. This plane departed at 1:30 P.M., Friday, July 23.

The records further reflect that Faina Klein on Saturday, August 7, departed on American Airlines Flight No. 90 to Mexico City. This reservation, however, was made by the Express Travel Service in Hollywood.

... records do not contain data reflecting the arrival in Mexico City of passengers over that line. Faina Klein said that she could be obtained by her by writing Mexico City to ascertain when Flight No. 90 departed. However, she was advised that such advice was not necessary at that time. Moreover, there was a letter in the file reflecting that Klein had departed from Mexico City either the 19th or 20th of August, 1963.

To get into Mexico it was necessary that Klein had written permission from her parents and this was part of the file. It reflected that she was nineteen years of age, born February 27, 1944, in Chicago, Illinois. Furthermore, that she had been employed as a secretary in Hollywood and in the course of ten years had earned $1,000. She was described as five feet six inches tall, green eyes and brown hair.

The Bureau was advised of the above investigation on the same date.

On October 25, 1963, additional investigation was conducted concerning the purchase of tickets for the transportation of Subject and Ralston. At American Airlines main office on 6th Street, Los Angeles, Faina Klein was contacted, at that time she advised Faina Klein that any record reflecting payment of the fare for Flight No. 90 would be in the ticket department rather than reservations. Faina Klein, for the American Air Lines ticket office on 6th Street, advised that her records only showed that within twenty-four hours after the flight made by Flight No. 90 it is necessary for payment of the fare to be made. This payment was made by the Daggs Travel Service, 6735 Hollywood Boulevard, Hollywood, California, telephone 665-1196.

On the same date the writer was advised that Klein informed that on July 23, 1963, Klein is the date Flight No. 90 of American Airlines, Inc. records reflected that on the same date Flight No. 90's fare and the fare for Klein's family of three had been paid. With reference to Faina Klein's fare from Los Angeles to Mexico City and return, she advised that on August 19, 1963, his office received payment for that fare. He himself had put up payment to American Airlines for Klein's fare within the prescribed time after the actual flight on August 7, 1963. He had received for Klein's transportation a payment of $249.00. Further, his records reflected that the same was by a check No. 190, said check written on a bank numbered 50-122.
The results of this investigation were furnished the Bureau the same

date.

On October 26, 1943, Special Agent (A) developed further
information concerning the check which paid for FLIGHT'S transportation. His
investigation reflected that the check in the amount of $219.00 was charged to
the joint checking account of A. A. or CHARLES RIN at the Beverly Hills Office
of the California Bank. That Bank does not carry FLIGHT'S bank account. The check
was no longer in the bank, having been sent to the customer with the previous state-
ment. FLIGHT'S account is carried at the California Bank, Beverly Hills, and vice
versa.

It was observed by Agent in the "Hollywood Reporter" previously referred
to, that about October 10, 1943, FLIGHT gave a party for some of his friends in
honour of his particularly close friend, who recently married. It was learned from one of the columns that at this party were FLIGHT and wife, as well as other similarly prominent movie people. FLIGHT was in attendance as FLIGHT'S hostess and was described as a very charming girl. Th
FLYNN received some publicity in local papers, some announcing October 11, 1943, when one SHERRI EVANS/HASSAN filed a complaint in local courts seeking $5,000 for hospitalization and medical care for herself, $1,250 a month for support of the child, $2,000 court costs and $10,000 fees for her attorney, CHARLES B. FALCON. She alleged her child was born November 11, 1940, and has been named MAUREEN EVANS/FLYNN. The superior court action listed FLYNN's earnings as $4,000 a week through Warner Brothers contract. FLYNN's attorney in this matter was listed as RICHARD S. STERN. Plaintiff therein alleged she met FLYNN at a Hollywood night club in February, 1943, and only amplified further by stating that she "arranged" to be on the set at Virginia City, Nevada, the following month for the premier of the motion picture "Virginia City." FLYNN was also on this special train. The article continued that on April 18, Evans was married in the State of California, Mexico to HASSAN, former orchestra singer. Court records in Los Angeles showed that FLYNN paid $2,000 to SHERRI EVANS through her attorney in a compromise settlement, November 29, 1943, for all claims arising from personal injuries inflicted or caused by HASSAN/FLYNN. The article concluded that no criminal charges were made in this latest suit filed by HASSAN.

FLYNN had been acquitted of three statutory attack charges last February by a jury which scorned the testimony of two teen-aged girls, LOTTIE LEE SATCHELL, age sixteen, and ELIZABETH age seventeen. The foregoing article was in the "Los Angeles Times."

The "Los Angeles News" is amplifying this situation, in its issue for October 13, 1943, said that HASSAN was alleging that she had met FLYNN in the strip clubs, and then everything went red, or black, or whatever color everything goes when one sees its head. This article also referred to FLYNN's marital status, pointing out that MAUREEN/HASSAN'S final divorce decree was obtained last April 6, and there was some talk that FLYNN was going to marry red-haired HENRY FLENN, then employed at the conversion in the Hall of Justice. They were in Acapulco, Mexico, together as a vacation, but when they came back here both paid the marriage couldn't be expected to take place."

In the "Los Angeles Times" for October 13, 1943, Judge WILLIAM S. BANN was reported as having ruled in superior court that none of FLYNN'S salary or other assets should be tied up pending the suit of SHERRI EVANS/HASSAN. FLYNN, through his attorneys, was reported to have denied the fatherhood of HASSAN'S child.

Additional information concerning the child and her child reflects that her settlement made in 1940 by FLYNN to this girl was a settlement reached November 27, 1940, for $10,000 damages paid to Mrs. HASSAN'S mother, MAUREEN/FLYNN, on a miner's claim for personal injury. The agreement was supposed to have released FLYNN "free and clear of all claims and demands" arising from personal injuries. Birth certificate of the baby shows that it was born in Good Samaritan Hospital. The name of the father was given as FLYNN/HASSAN, a twenty-eight
that Subject and Victim were intimate but she knew of no instances of misconduct.

It was further learned that FLINN spent most of the time that he was in Acapulco cruising in the motor boat, swimming and fishing. The motor boat MLY84 had capacity for eight passengers and it was anchored in the Acapulco Yacht Club on those occasions when FLINN was not in Acapulco. The boat had been seen in the vicinity of Los Hornos Beach and Calatella Beach almost daily during the time that FLINN was there. FLINN was reported to enjoy outdoor sports such as wind surfing and water skiing, and he used a sailboard giving helset which he used in fishing. On one occasion FLINN was reported to the police for using water ski from his motor boat off Los Hornos Beach, but the charges were not pressed.

It was reported that FLINN and a girl answering Witness's description visited the bar at the hotel house above Calatella Beach almost daily during the time that they were in Acapulco. FLINN always signed for his drinks, and on the day of his departure it was necessary to take the bill to Hotel La Riviera and to have it added to his hotel bill. On one occasion the bar of FLINN was in an intoxicated condition. FLINN had little contact with the tourists on the beach, and his and his party kept to together at a far out of Calatella. FLINN was also reported to have visited the bar of the Hotel La Riviera on quite a number of occasions during his August visit, and he was sometimes accompanied by a girl answering the description of the Victim. In contrast to FLINN's visit during the past winter on which occasion he was reported to have become drunk numerous times, there were no rumors of excessive drinking by FLINN during his August visit.

WITNESS RODRIGUEZ checked out of the Hotel La Riviera, Acapulco, on August 17, 1963, and returned to Mexico, R.F., it was learned.

WITNESS FLINN checked out of the same hotel and left for Los Angeles, R.F., on August 20, 1963, at 1:30 p.m., via a plane of Aerovias de Mexico, R.F., according to information secured from the records of

Records of Aero Pasos reflect that Horst A. FELDMAN, whose age was listed as nineteen, arrived at the Mexico City Airport from El Paso, Texas, on August 2, 1963, and departed from Mexico City Airport en route to El Paso with his general destination listed as Los Angeles at 11:30 A.M. on August 19, 1963. These records also reflect that Horst FLINN arrived at Mexico City Airport via American Airlines on July 24, 1963. FLINN arrived on the plane from El Paso and his age was listed as thirty-three years. FLINN departed from the Mexico City Airport via American Airlines at 11:30 A.M. August 22, 1963, en route to El Paso with his general destination listed as Los Angeles.

On November 17, 1963, Bureau II reported results of further investigations in Mexico on the activity of FLINN and WITNESS. At that time he stated that the records of convicts indicated that WITNESS

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from Mexico City, D.F. by plane on August 9, 1963, according to the records.

It was also learned that the native sailor who accompanied FLINN in the launch SIMOCO on various occasions was a player of the Yacht Club of Acapulco.

During the period of approximately three weeks that FLINN was in Acapulco, he was sailing in the motor launch SIMOCO almost daily. At times he was accompanied by other members of the crew, and other friends. During the period that FLINN was in Acapulco, which was about a week, she went with him in the boat. The subject and victim were usually accompanied by other friends, but on a few occasions they were alone. FLINN accompanied FLINN in the launch once ten times. On two or three occasions he went with FLINN andvictim on short excursions in the surrounding waters. On those occasions the subject was attentive to the victim, but no improper act ever took place within the sight of others.

It is stated, however, that there had been times when FLINN and victim would leave the launch and go to nearby beaches. At such times victim would remain on board to watch the boat and he had no knowledge of what took place on shore. Short excursions were made to the beaches of Caletilla, Horcon, and Puerto del Marques. It is stated that on one occasion some persons in the party on the launch had questioned victim as to whether or not she was the one person who had sold cigarettes in the courthouse during FLINN's trial, and the reply was that it was false. On another occasion subject and victim were driving in the car at Caletilla beach and when FLINN had become somewhat drunk he dispatched victim to the Riviera Hotel for money. Shortly thereafter subject and victim returned to the Riviera Hotel.

The records of the native sailor did not indicate that the victim had departed from Acapulco by plane. An effort was made to ascertain of the victim and of one, however, the records of the

In an American citizen, but for the past two years he lived in Mexico, and is presently maintaining homes in Acapulco, Mazatlan and Veracruz. She was in Acapulco during the past summer and became acquainted with FLINN and BRIENNOX. She advised that prior to the arrival of NORA BRIENNOX, FLINN met
...and the beach, and invited them to go swimming. After three weeks of this, and until the girls were properly introduced and shortly thereafter one of them who is associated with the moving picture industry in Mexico, performed his homecoming ceremony seventeen years of age, *name* who makes her home with the *name* in fourteen. After the introduction, the two girls went sailing, the FLYNIY was the host, and the other two girls cut in the league almost everywhere. There were only a very few occasions when FLYNIY and KISTON were alone in the boat. Short after KISTON's departure, FLYNIY gave a dinner for her and FLYNIY. During the dinner, KISTON was called to the telephone, evidently to answer some questions as to whether or not she was married to KISTON. To this question, he replied that he was not married and that he had not yet met the girl he was interested in marrying. Then, according to the report, KISTON stated that FLYNIY's activities in Acapulco consisted mainly of sailing, swimming, and fishing. KISTON had petted that she admired FLYNIY very much and that she had once spent some time on the beach at Cabo San Lucas telling her of the family and what he wanted to accomplish. 

It was the opinion of some who had followed FLYNIY from Los Angeles to Acapulco, that questioned as to whether or not FLYNIY had had an affair with the victim, she replied, "For what other reason would she have come to Acapulco?" but she offered no tangible evidence in support of this conclusion. It was advised that FLYNIY was in love with the subject and it was noted that she was very hesitant when talking of the subject's relationship with KISTON. 

It was learned that FLYNIY employed in "name", received a letter in the early part of November, 1949. This letter was postmarked in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and was signed "Name." In the letter was written an address and inquired if FLYNIY was still receiving mail at that address. She expressed surprise for FLYNIY in the letter was written which had been filed against her at that time. She then stated that she enjoyed it as a letter that people were still remembering her. She also stated that the purpose of the letter was to get in touch with FLYNIY. The return address on the envelope was reported to be 4911 Rock Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The letter said that the letter, and KISTON are one and the same person. It also stated that KISTON was originally from Philadelphia, but that her mother owned a house in Los Angeles, California, and that FLYNIY had gone out to California where he became acquainted with FLYNIY. It was established that the truth of these allegations was not available. KISTON is a writer employed in a real estate office in Acapulco. He claims friendship with FLYNIY.
The incident occurred when EKINSON arrived in Acapulco, FLINN took her to the El Dorado Hotel, where he was then residing.

According to the records of the hotel, while they were at the hotel. She had some personal knowledge of their activities, and in addition she questioned various other members of the hotel staff. She said that FLINN and EKINSON occupied separate rooms in the hotel. The records of the hotel show that EKINSON was in Room No. 15. It was learned that most of the rooms of the hotel are built in cottage form. Most of the cottages contain three rooms which are consecutively numbered. Rooms Nos. 7 and 11 are in different cottages located approximately one block apart.

According to the records of the hotel, there was no record of a room assigned to the relationship of the Subject and Victim, while they were at the hotel. She had heard no rumors of misconduct and none of the persons with whom she spoke could furnish information as to possible intimacies. Among others, he talked with the night watchman at the hotel. To his knowledge, the Subject and Victim had never occupied the same room nor had ever observed either one of them going to the other's room. He did state, however, that on one occasion the Subject and Victim left the hotel at about 7:00 P.M., and did not return until the next morning. It was noted that the Subject EKINSON left Acapulco she had breakfast alone; that when breakfast was finished she tipped her for the meal she had had in the hotel, and that when she opened her purse she noticed that EKINSON had quite a large sum of money. Thereafter, EKINSON proceeded to the office to pay her bill. During the breakfast the Victim mentioned to EKINSON that she had not been able to get a seat on the plane so she would have to go by bus. EKINSON left the hotel unaccompanied by FLINN and did not see her again.

It was believed that the EKINSON, an American who has lived in the environs of Acapulco for the past seven years, might have some information as to his former address. He was contacted at the Hotel Cordova, Room 14, in Acapulco, and related that in the early part of August, 1942, he received a telegram from the "Los Angeles Times" asking that he ascertain if EKINSON was married. EKINSON was married to MRS. EKINSON, to wire full details and to appear no answer. It was later learned that the tourist was residing at Riviera Hotel in Acapulco, and that he had met FLINN and EKINSON. In fact, he said, the night before he had not had very much sleep because through a certain FLINN's telephone calls had been routed to him, and that there had been several of the metropolitan papers trying to find out what time if EKINSON was married to EKINSON. New York, Chicago and Los Angeles papers had all gotten him out of bed. The tourist continued to say that the next morning he had talked to HEY, that she was very upset and said that her mother had called her from Los Angeles that her mother told her that there were reporters all around the house and that she had to go home immediately. Accordingly, later on that morning the tourist took EKINSON to the office of Aerovias
de Mexico. She was unable to obtain an airplane reservation, so they then went to the Estrellas de Oro bus station, and she left for Mexico City by bus. FLINN was not present. However, the detective questioned the tourist as to whether or not FLINN had married the girl. The tourist told him that he did not think so; that at times he had introduced him as his secretary, and at other times as simply a friend; that he had talked to FLINN and that she had told him that she had taken a job selling cigarettes and candy in the dancehall where FLINN was often tried just to meet him. This was also told the detective that she was with a girl from Guatemala a good part of the time. Attempts to ascertain the identity of the girl were taken too, but the girl from Guatemala were unsuccessful.

The detective also remarked that the tourist gave as an additional reason for his belief that they were not married the fact that they were not occupying the same room at the hotel.

The detective talked with a good friend of his, regarding instant matters, who told him on this occasion that he thought that FLINN paid all of Eleonora's expenses and that he had sexual intercourse with her while she was in Acapulco. However, he was unable to substantiate those allegations and offered them only as an opinion, not from personal knowledge. Verbal communication was conducted by telephone, with negative results. FLINN came to the house at a late hour and introduced him to some large fish. The house was another car and two women in the party. They were all drinking and continued to do so during the meal, after which they left. FLINN was not acquainted with EXONOM and did not know if she was one of the girls.

Exonum was heard that she had been in Acapulco, meeting with some people. FLINN was there and had met her at that time in company with EXONOM and several other people from Comares. He had been invited to a party that they were having at Batista's place on the highway to Calzcilla. He stated, however, that those people were not in Acapulco long and that he believed they left before EXONOM arrived.

**EXONOM** residing in Acapulco in August, 1943, could furnish no information.

It was learned that about the middle of August, 1943, when EXONOM was returning to the United States from Mexico, she called at the Mexico City Airport, introduced herself and demanded information. She asked if FLINN had reservations for that trip to Los Angeles. When informed she did, learned that FLINN's reservations were not for several days later, and gave EXONOM the desired information.

On December 11, 1943, the facts in instant matter were discussed with United States Attorney CIRICOMIC R. CAZ. He stated that investigation showed no proof that FLINN and EXONOM had engaged in sexual intercourse in Mexico, he would decline prosecution.
The following is a description of Victim KELLINGTON as obtained from records on 2/25/26. In view of the fact that instant case is being closed, no more detailed description is being sought.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>29 (2/25/26, Chicago, Illinois)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Height</td>
<td>5' 6&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eyes</td>
<td>Green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hair</td>
<td>Auburn</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following is a description of Subject KENOL FLINT from Agent's observation:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>35</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Height</td>
<td>6' 1&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hair</td>
<td>Brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complexion</td>
<td>Sodium</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- CLOSED -
Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DATE: January 31, 1965

TO: Mr. L.E.
FROM: C.H. Carraway

SUBJECT: Errol Flynn and Elizabeth, Victim
White Slave Traffic Act

BACKGROUND

The Bureau conducted investigation in 1943 with reference to transportation by Errol Flynn of Nora Biddington from Los Angeles, California to Mexico City and Acapulco, Mexico in August, 1943. As a result of the investigation there were several indications that Mexico was the destination of the victim who was subsequently married in Mexico, although it showed very close association between Flynn and Biddington in Los Angeles, and Biddington was indicted and conviction was declined by the United States Attorney.

DETAILS

The 'Washington Daily News' of January 31, 1945 carried an article stating that Nora Biddington is the mother of a three-week old daughter who was born in Mexico City and was registered in the Department of Vital Statistics, the mother being known as Nora Biddington and the father, Errol Flynn. The article quoted Flynn as saying that he was really happy for the first time in his life. It further reported that Biddington's father in Hollywood states that Flynn and Biddington were married in Mexico in August, 1943.

The newspaper item is attached.

RECOMMENDATION

Inasmuch as the Bureau's file in this matter has been closed, no action is deemed necessary. It is suggested, however, that this information be called to the attention of the White Slave Traffic Act supervisor.

Attachment

7/24 15 120 329
Ex-Capitol Girl Bears
Oscar Flynn's Baby Girl

[News article content]

Ex-Capitol Flynn

[Additional text and article content]
Actor Doesn't Deny He's Dad Of Nora's Girl

But Married? Well, He Insists He's Not

By FLORETTA HILL

Hollywood, Feb. 27

Hollywood, Calif., Feb. 27 - The case of April Garwood has been suspended today before a Los Angeles municipal court judge. The prosecution against Nora Tanno, the 30-year-old actress, was dropped, and a marriage order issued.

Friends of Garwood's have been awaiting this news with expectancy. They have been watching the case for several weeks, and have been hoping for a favorable outcome.

When the case was first brought to court, Garwood was charged with adultery. However, her defense attorney convinced the judge that there was not enough evidence to proceed with the case.

Following the trial, Garwood was found guilty of the charge of adultery, and was sentenced to six months in prison. She has since been released on bail, and is currently awaiting trial.

Garwood and her husband, actor John Garwood, have been involved in a lengthy divorce battle. The couple was married in 1937, and have two children. The rumors of Garwood's infidelity have been circulating for several years, and have caused a great deal of controversy in Hollywood.

The case of April Garwood has been a source of great interest to the public, and has sparked a great deal of discussion about the role of women in the entertainment industry. Many women have spoken out against the treatment of Garwood, and have called for greater rights and protections for women in the industry.

The case of April Garwood has been a catalyst for change, and has helped to bring attention to the issues of gender equality and women's rights in the entertainment industry.
Revival: L'Affaire Flynn

Dorothy Kerr\nDorothy Kerr's production and with the assurance that the musical horne\nDorothy Kerr's production and with the assurance that the musical horne
DESCRIPTION OF FOLLOWING FILE MATERIAL

See "REFERENCE DOCUMENTS"
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

February 27, 1943

Call: 3:15 PM, 2/26/43
Dictated: 5:00 PM, 2/26/43
2:00 PM, 2/27/43

RE: PORTABLE TRANSCEIVER RADIO,
Serial #3934;
NEUTRALITY ACT - EXPORT CONTROL.

UPON your authority, the writer contacted
of the Board of Economic Warfare in regard to the shipment of the
radio aboard the "Little Soroco," mentioned in the attached teletype
from the El Paso Office, dated February 25, 1943, particularly whether
the taking of this radio out of the United States without a license is
a violation of the Export Control Act.

It is advised that Errol Flynn has a license for the ship-
ment of the fishing boat "Little Soroco," with appurtenances, to Mexico,
but that the shipment of instant radio is not licensed. It is stated
that the shipment of this radio is a possible technical violation of the
Export Control Act and that the sale of the radio in Mexico would be a
definite violation; however, he suggested that the Customs officials at
El Paso, Texas, should obtain a bond from Flynn for the return of this radio
to the United States, which, if done, would make a violation of the Export
Control Act doubtful. It is stated that if a bond were posted,
the B.E.W. would not believe the case worthy of prosecution in the event a
technical violation is proven.

ACTION

A teletype was sent to the El Paso Office on February 27, 1943,
setting forth the writer's comments and instructing that same be made
available to the Customs Service for its assistance in determining whether
Flynn should obtain an export license for the shipment of this radio from
the United States or whether the posting of a bond insuring its return to
this country will suffice. The El Paso Office was also informed that the
action taken by the Customs authorities should govern and that it will not
be necessary for that office to conduct any further investigation at the
present time.

Respectfully,

R. O. Kittelsen
DIRECTOR

DOLE PORTABLE TRANSCEIVER RADIO, SERIAL NUMBER THREE NINE THREE FOUR. NEUTRALITY ACT, EXPORT CONTROL, CUSTOMS OFFICIALS, EL PASO, TODAY STOPPED "LITTLE SOROCO", FISHING MOTOR BOAT TWENTY TWO FEET LONG, SHIPPED BY ERROL FLYNN FROM HOLLYWOOD, CALIFORNIA, VIA FREIGHT TO EL PASO FOR TRANSPORTATION BY MOTOR FREIGHT TO ACAPULCO, MEXICO, FOR STATED FISHING TRIP THAT PLACE. RADIO IS MODEL KT EIGHT NAUGHT ONE THREE, SERIAL THREE NINE THREE FOUR, PROPERTY OF [REDACTED]. REGISTERED FOR USE ON LEEDS YACHT "LITTLE MONA", CALL LETTERS NYQV. FCC PRESENTLY CHECKING TO ASCERTAIN IF OWNERSHIP LICENSE TRANSFERRED LEEDS TO FLYNN INSTANT RADIO. REQUEST BUREAU ADVISE WHETHER RADIO ON EMBARGO LIST AND WHETHER SHIPMENT INSTANT RADIO COVERED BY LICENSE. NEITHER LEEDS NOR FLYNN IN EL PASO. IF VIOLATION NEUTRALITY ACT, REQUEST LOS ANGELES BE FURNISHED DESIRED INSTRUCTIONS FOR INTERVIEW OF [REDACTED] AND FLYNN.

BRYCE

END

9:09 PM GXX OK FBI WA GN
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LADD

Reference is made to the teletype dated February 25, 1943, from the El Paso field office in the above captioned matter. The Customs officials at El Paso advise that the motor boat "Little Sorocco" owned by Errol Flynn, the motion picture actor, has been shipped from Hollywood, California, via freight to El Paso, Texas, for transshipment to Acapulco, Mexico. The Customs officials aboard this boat the above-mentioned radio owned by Errol Flynn and registered for use aboard the yacht "Little Mona" owned by Miss Beaton. A request was made to determine whether the radio above-mentioned was contained on the Embargo List and whether the shipment to Mexico had been covered by an Export license. Upon the receipt of the above teletype, Supervisor K. O. Kittelsen communicated with General P. of the Board of Economic Warfare, at which time the latter stated that Errol Flynn had secured a license for the shipment of his fishing boat "Little Sorocco" with appurtenances to Mexico but that the shipment of instant radio was not licensed. Considered this shipment a possible technical violation of the Export Control Act. He stated further that the sale of the radio in Mexico would be a definite violation. He suggested, however, that the Customs officials at El Paso, Texas, should obtain a bond from Flynn for the return of the radio to the United States which, if done, would make a violation of the Export Control Act doubtful.

There are several angles to be considered in this matter. In the first instance, attempts to ship materials on the Embargo List outside of the United States are not covered in the Act. The next possibility is that a conspiracy does not exist since Flynn has not conspired with any other persons apparently in undertaking the shipping. Until the radio has actually been shipped from the United States, it is highly doubtful that even a technical violation is present. Accordingly, the following instructions were issued telephonically to SA of the El Paso field office at 4:30 p.m. on March 1, 1943:

ACTION: 676

was advised of the above facts with reference to the unlicensed character of the shipment of the radio to Mexico as COPIES DESTROYED

RECORDED & INDEXED

5 MAR 21 1943
well as the decision of a representative of the Board of Economic
Warfare. It was suggested that this matter be discussed with the Customs
officials at El Paso, Texas, and that the suggestion offered by the
Board of Economic Warfare concerning the securing of a bond guaranteeing
a return of this radio to the United States also be set forth. It was
pointed out definitely that the action to be taken should be left entirely
within the province of the Customs Service and that they apparently had
the following lines of action open: First, to let the radio be shipped
without an Export license, which it is doubtful that they would do;
second, to require Flynn to secure an Export license for the radio;
and third, to require the posting of a bond guaranteeing the return of the
radio to the United States by Flynn. In conclusion it was pointed out
that the ultimate action recommended by the Customs Service should
govern and it was not necessary for El Paso to conduct any further
investigation at this time.

Respectfully,

F. L. Welch

F. L. Welch
**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report Made At</th>
<th>Date When Made</th>
<th>Period For Which Made</th>
<th>Report Made By</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>El Paso, Texas</td>
<td>3-15-43</td>
<td>2-25, 26; 3-2-13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Character of Case:**
- Neutrality Act
- Export Control

**Synopsis of Facts:**
Radio seized by Customs Officials, El Paso, because not listed on manifest of shipment from Newport Beach, Calif., to Acapulco, Mexico. Licensed by Board of Economic Warfare. Through F.C.C., radio ascertained to be not registered but previously registered for yacht, "Little Mona," property of New York City. Shipping correspondence indicates boat and fishing gear were intended for pleasure trip and to be returned to U.S. Teletype sent to Bureau and reply by telephone instructed Customs to demand bond or export license for radio.

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**Details:**
This investigation was predicated upon a telephone call from the United States Customs Service, El Paso, Texas, on February 25, 1943, to the effect that a shipment consisting of a 22-foot power boat and equipment for fishing, including a portable transceiver radio which was not listed on the manifest, had been seized by Customs. The shipment was bound for Acapulco, Mexico.

Customs guard at the Stanton Street Bridge, El Paso, stated that at 4:30 p.m. on February 25, 1943, he stopped a truck which bore the shipment described above. Customs Form #4455 listed the equipment that was to be exported and subsequently returned. Upon examination, all articles were found in order except for the above-mentioned radio, which was in the boat, covered with a tarpaulin. The radio was disconnected and was not in operating condition. The Customs guard instructed him to seize the radio and permit the rest of the
shipment to proceed to Mexico. Later, under direction of Assistant Collector, the radio was taken under Customs supervision, said that the Customs authority for seizing the radio lay in the fact that the radio was not declared as part of a shipment, for which an export license had been issued.

Customs form #4455 contained the following information concerning this shipment: Export license #1188760 covered one 22-foot, Prigg Miami cruiser boat—Florida type, fishing motor boat, 22 feet long, approximately 3000 pounds, #27D851, Gray Phantom Motor #50667, 125 horsepower, 7½ foot beam, 2 feet, 6 inch depth, 1-6 volt draft battery, swivel fishing chair, fishing tackle, poles, etc., miscellaneous, including cushions, boards, etc.; owner, ERROL FLNN, Hollywood, California; purpose of shipment stated as for fishing at Acapulco, Mexico, via motor freight. This form was signed by Customs broker, 109 South Florence Street, El Paso.

Federal Communications Commission Monitoring Officer at El Paso, in the presence of the writer, inspected the radio and identified it as follows: Serial 3934, operating bands—on the receiving side, 2514 Kc., 2670 Kc., and 2738 Kc.; on the transmitting side, 2118 Kc., 2670 Kc., and 2738 Kc.; Model HCIO3; power output, 5 watts; issued May 3, 1940, which, stated, was the probable time of purchase; call letters WFXV; trade name—Portable Transceiver. Stated that the range of this equipment was about fifty miles and he said that he would wire the Federal Communications Commission at Washington, D.C., for information as to the possible transfer of the license for this radio.

Customs broker, 109 South Florence Street, El Paso, exhibited his file to the writer, which contained the following information: Copy of invoice from Prigg Boat Works, 3627 Northeast First Court, Miami, Florida, dated April 15, 1940, which was made out to Miami, Florida, covering 22-foot Prigg Miami Cruiser, value $2,450.00. Shipper's export declaration was made out at Hollywood, California, November 5, 1942, by ERROL FLNN, 8511 Sunset Boulevard, Hollywood, California, and listed all the items except the radio. Stated the shipment came by Southern Pacific and lay at the joint warehouse for some time before orders were received to move it. By telephone it was ascertained from a cashier at the Southern Pacific freight office, El Paso, that the shipment came from Newport Beach, California, via Southern Pacific Freight on December 14, 1942. Overbill #2, freight bill #18516. Had the file of Customs broker at Juarez, Mexico, sent to his office for examination by the writer and this file indicated that ERROL FLNN had executed power of attorney to ERROL FLNN'S business manager, who was now overseas in the Government service. The file stated that the boat, "Little Sirocco," was built for 1 Beacon Place, New York City, who was now overseas in the Government service. The file stated that gave the boat to FLNN with the equipment specified; however, no mention was made of the radio.
El Paso File #2-36

Acting Deputy Collector, United States Customs, Court House, El Paso, stated that he had in his possession the original export control license, issued by the Board of Economic Warfare at Washington, D. C., December 7, 1942, #1188760. This license stated that FLNN was a United States citizen, residing at 8511 Sunset Boulevard, Hollywood, California. The application was dated October 14, 1942, consignee, ERROL FLNN, in care of Manager, Yacht Club, Acapulco, Mexico. It also stated that the shipment was not intended to be sold or disposed of, and it covered the boat and appliances, but did not specify the radio. The Acting Chief of Radio Intelligence, Federal Communications Commission, Washington, D. C., had wired that the transmitter was not registered. The wire stated that the set was previously registered with call letters WYV, in the name of [redacted], for use on the yacht, "Little Mona."

On March 1, 1943, Supervisor [redacted], Washington, D. C., telephonically advised that the Board of Economic Warfare, Washington, D. C., had been consulted regarding the shipping of instant radio by ERROL FLNN. He stated that the Board had advised that the radio was not covered by an export license, but stated that FLNN had a license to operate such a radio and that the facts, as presented, represented a possible technical violation.

Further stated that the Customs Officials should be diplomatically advised that the Board of Economic Warfare had suggested that the Customs Officials, in their discretion, could require ERROL FLNN to obtain an export license covering the radio, or they could require him to post a bond guaranteeing the return of the radio to the United States and thereby prevent the sale or disposal of the radio while outside of the continental limits of the United States. Further, if such a bond were posted and ERROL FLNN then disposed of the radio, there would be a real violation of the Export Control Act, which would warrant prosecution.

At the Customs Service, was informed of the Bureau's message.

-CLOSED-
Dear [REDACTED]

Reference is made to your letters of May 16, 1949, dealing with [REDACTED] and the [REDACTED] Local 713.

It is believed that [REDACTED] is identical with [REDACTED] who had been contacted previously by the Bureau on various occasions. In the investigation regarding the sale of uranium in Mexico, [REDACTED] was not contacted by Bureau representatives; however, this investigation reflected he did have knowledge of certain facts in this matter.

I again want to thank you for furnishing this information to me, and I shall be glad to receive any additional information you might receive which you deem of interest to this Bureau.

Sincerely yours,

[REDACTED]

cc: Foreign Service Desk

CWD: Arm

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 11
JUN 2 1949 P.M.
Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☐ Deleted under exemption(s) (b)(6) with no segregable material available for release to you.

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

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

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

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

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

For your information:

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

2-962-76
stated that he never heard of anyone offering to furnish information to any Cuban authorities regarding anti-CASTRO activities.

stated that when he saw he asked about FLYNN and said he met FLYNN down in Cuba but said nothing more about him.
Dear Mr. Hoover:

Reference is made to your communication of March 24, 1930, relative to additional motion picture contacts established by your office.

Every effort has been made to renew many previous contacts already made and to meet as many new persons in the industry as possible, consistent with my other duties. In connection with several investigations, RUSSELL BLACKWELL, formerly a newspaper representative and now manager of his own advertising concern, has been contacted by various Special Agents of this office. He handles publicity for many stars, including CAROLE LOMBARD and CLARK GABLE. He is most cooperative with this office and while I have not had the opportunity to meet him personally, I have talked to him on the telephone on several occasions and he has rendered every assistance to the Agents.

I have become acquainted with SANDY REED, 6011 Sunset Boulevard, who is the agent and business manager for a number of motion picture executives, particularly at the Universal Studios, as well as for actor JOE PETERS. Through him I have become acquainted with NOEL FURNIS, prominent Warner Brothers motion picture star.

ROBERT CUMMINGS, actor, who is becoming very prominent, is a close personal acquaintance of mine and is very favorable to the Bureau. I have become acquainted with the following people and have always offered to be of any assistance to them in connection with any matters within the Bureau's jurisdiction: MADELAINE MALLET, CONTRACTS and OTHER MATTERS. I have had business meetings with her. DR. FREDERICK, Realtor of select Real Estate, and have been of some assistance to him.

EDGEDOWN
INDEXED

[764.31]
Mr. J. Edgar Hoover

April 5, 1940

JOSEPH ASTELMAK, producer of Universal Studios, and maker of DEATH ON DUTY and HALLER-NEBROCH pictures, is a very good friend of mine, and if it appears desirable at any time he has agreed to make a short moving picture for the Bureau. He is regarded as one of the outstanding producers in the industry.

HARVEY COOK, the writer, who has been at the Universal Studio in recent months, is well known to me now, and it is believed he is sincere in his attitude towards the Bureau.

At the Warner Brothers Studio I have become acquainted with HARRY KAUTER, President, and he is very enthusiastic in his support of the Bureau. WILLIAM COTHERIN, a former Special Agent of the Bureau, is Location Manager for Warner Brothers and always speaks very highly of the Bureau and is in a good position to be of assistance. It is understood that he does some confidential work for Harry Kauter from time to time.

I have also become acquainted with ABBE TOY, prominent producer at Warner Brothers Studios, as well as one of his assistants, LEO VELMAN.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

R. H. HOOD,
Special Agent in Charge.
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS

Illegally, that young girl, a negro from Detroit, Michigan was brought to Los Angeles, California and placed in an apartment under suspicious circumstances which indicated there might be a violation of the White Slave Traffic Act. Investigation revealed that the girl had been brought to Los Angeles with her by a local car dealer, driving a car from Detroit, Michigan to Los Angeles for him. They say the transportation was for immoral purposes, but that the girl was to make their home there and work there.

- C -

DETAILS:

On February 25, 1940, an informant telephonically advised Special Agent in Charge R. N. RODD that two girls were living at 2311 West Sixth Street in the lower apartment and that if an agent came there eight or nine persons prominent in the movie business could be located there; that these girls were supposedly from Detroit, Michigan and are prostitutes and the informant could tell who was supposed to have brought them here.

On February 26, 1940, it was ascertained from the

A. Combs

31-583-47-1
advancing that he had just been joking about that, so he was not so employed.

It was ascertained that a Cadillac car bearing license No. 53-575 has been parked at this place almost constantly, and it was checked and found to belong to MACIIHLLI, movie actor, further, that an automobile bearing license No. 67-365 also frequents this place. The girls are said to be 14 and 17 years of age, respectively.

Mr. ROOS also was informed that they seldom leave the place except to purchase food and they are very willing to talk to strangers about people.
She further related that a big black Cadillac sedan bearing license No. 50-425, Los Angeles, California, was parked in front of this apartment every day between the hours of three P.M. and five P.M., that on one occasion she had crawled on her knees across the pavement to the driver's side of the automobile and by using a piece of wire which she inserted into the left front door window, she succeeded in opening the door and examined the registration card on the steering wheel. She related that this card was made out to MELVIN PLATT, 601 North Union Drive, Beverly Hills, California.
Special Agent F. N. Graham advised the writer that he had discovered a fingerprint, now in the hands of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, which was not previously known to have been in the hands of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It was also ascertained from Special Agent F. N. Graham that the fingerprint was not previously known to have been in the hands of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The writer has decided that since the residence of the fingerprint was not known, it could be further ascertained from his place of business. The writer has present residence that this fingerprint is not needed to ascertain the activities.

However, the writer maintained a surveillance of the area on February 27 and 28, at which time a 1936 black Cadillac sedan bearing 1745 LLS 29-223 was observed, but it was not reported by a person who did not file the description of the vehicle. The writer prepared on the usual car lot at 2120 West Pine Boulevard using the vehicle black, imprinted the 1936 black Cadillac sedan bearing California tag, 1745. The saleman shaping the writer two car painted on the registration.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORT MADE AT | LOS ANGELES 10/6/13
DATE WHEN MADE | 5/9, 16-21, 23,
PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE | 8/3, 9/3, 9/1, 3,
| 7/3, 13, 15, 18, 23,
| 2, 11-7, 8, 43

REPORT MADE BY | ES
FILE NO | B7C
CHARACTER OF CASE | WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE | 10/3
APPROVED AND FORWARDED | 10/3

OFFICE DESTROYED | 153 JUL 2021 OF THIS REPORT

3 BUREAU
4 LOS ANGELES
10/31/2021

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: WASHINGTON, D.C. 1959
had ascertained that JERRY GIESLER, prominent criminal attorney in Los Angeles, who represented D.D. when he was tried on a rape charge early this year.
Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☐ Deleted under exemption(s) (6)(7)(C)(D) with no segregable material available for release to you.

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

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

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

______________________________________________________________________________

☐ For your information: _________________________________________________________

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

31-68496-21 p. 26
Victim also said that she and the subject intended to get married in
Tulsa and that she was in love with the subject. She admitted that she had
received $250.00 on a two-day house party at PEOPLE's place in Hollywood.
She said she did not turn a trick at the party, but had to be ready at all times.
She asked the agents if they found her little red address book in her suitcase.
Upon being advised that agents did find it, she remarked "The names aren't
bad, are they?" She said she could not recall how much money she made hustling
in Hollywood. She further admitted that she had brought marijuana from Los
Angeles to Tulsa in his automobile.
A highly confidential source has furnished photographs of the index maintained in [redacted] and copies are being transmitted to the Bureau.
OFFICE MEMORANDUM

MARCH 20, 1951

UNCLASSIFIED

TO: C. A. MOUNT TAIN

FROM: "CONFIDENTIAL"

SUBJECT: REVIEW OF BUREAU FILES

The Bureau records reflect that in 1943 Plumm was the victim of two separate detentions. Plumm was exonerated by the Attorney General's review of the White Slave Project. It is believed that the Devil's Advocate, who was previously a White Slave Project agent, was responsible for exonerating Plumm. The Advocate was subsequently killed in a car accident.

The records also indicate that Plumm was the subject of a Selective Service inquiry on the part of the Bureau, but he was not called for service. The inquiry was discontinued and the case closed when it was determined that Plumm was not qualified for military service.

During the spring of 1949, Plumm was the victim of a separate detraction case, handled by the Bureau, both of which were closed without prosecution.

BUCKET FILES

At the Bureau's request, the Attorney General agreed to the transportation of the White Slave Project from Los Angeles to Mexico City. However, because the Advocate was killed in a car accident, the request was changed to send the Advocate to Los Angeles. The Advocate was subsequently killed in Mexico City.

The Advocate's report indicated that the Advocate had discovered evidence of White Slave Project activity in Los Angeles. The Advocate was subsequently killed in a car accident.

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The Advocate's report indicated that the Advocate had discovered evidence of White Slave Project activity in Los Angeles. The Advocate was subsequently killed in a car accident.
RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that [redacted] be advised that a review of the records of this Bureau failed to reflect that any investigation of Flynn, pertinent to the inquiry, has been conducted by the FBI. It is also recommended that [redacted] be furnished with a copy of Flynn's Identification Record under FBI number 3059421. It is, likewise, recommended that [redacted] be referred to the Sheriff, Los Angeles County, for information pertaining to Flynn.

The proposed reply containing the above recommendations, together with a copy of Flynn's Identification Record, is attached for your approval.

It is recommended also that the State Department be furnished with a copy of the incoming request from [redacted] with a copy of the Bureau's reply to [redacted] with a brief summary of pertinent data in the Bureau's files, and with one copy of the Identification Record of Flynn. These are attached for your approval.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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32-29575-1
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32-29575-2

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FBI/DOJ
APPROPRIATE AGENCIES

CONFIDENTIAL

Mar 14, 1951

Mr. Daniel D. McNeil
Chief
Office of Consular Affairs
Department of State
Washington, D.C.

Declassified on...

Pro.: J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: ERROL FLATT

Identification - Matters

Transmitted herewith are a copy of a translation of a communication forwarded to this Bureau by... in relation to the basic act. Hereby, annex this copy to this Bureau's reply to that communication.

For your confidential information, the records of this Bureau reflect that in 1943 Flatt was investigated by the FBI for alleged violation of the White Slave Traffic Act, in that he reportedly caused Jorn Eddington, whom he subsequently married and later divorced, to be transported from Los Angeles, California, to Mexico City for immoral purposes. Progress on that matter was declined by the U.S. Attorney at Los Angeles on December 22, 1943, on the basis that no proof existed that Flatt or his victim had violated the provisions of the White Slave Traffic Act.

Transmitted herewith also for your information is a copy of the Identification Record of Flatt, which has been prepared by the Identification Division of this Bureau.

Recorded: 140 32-29575-2
Indexed: 140 Mar 16 1951

FBI
From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: [Redacted]

March 11, 1943

R.C., San Diego

To:

Refer to Bureau letter of January 26, 1943, captioned as above, wherein you were requested to ascertain the background and activities of the subject.

There are enclosed photostatic copies of an intercept submission in connection with a letter dated December 28, 1942, from [Redacted]. This communication indicates that the subject is presently residing in Mexico, D. F. It will therefore be unnecessary to conduct the investigation requested in the letter of reference, and you may consider the case closed.

Enclosures

[Signature]
Passenger, journalist and Argentine citizen, arrived at New Orleans from Buenos Aires and is proceeding to Beverly Hills, California where he plans to write for Argentine and American newspapers. Passenger's father, president of Buenos Aires Stock Exchange, director of Transradio and alleged pro-Nazi.

Physical description of passenger set out.

DETAILS: This passenger arrived as a passenger aboard as at New Orleans on April 29, 1943. This passenger was afforded an interview on April 30, 1943 by a panel board consisting of...

The following information was obtained during this interview:

This passenger stated that he was born on ....... and that his last permanent address was...
This passenger informed that his grandfather, a senator in Argentina on two or three different occasions and was also the Governor of the Province of Buenos Aires. He also stated that another grandfather, Graciela, was the first Argentine diplomatic agent to the United States. Further stated that this grandfather bought three warships from the United States Government, paying for them with his own money.

Stated that he was acquainted with number of the personnel of the movie industries at Hollywood, among whom are ERROL FLYNN and also that he is acquainted with the head of the Latin American Department of the Associated Press, former Associated Press correspondent in Buenos Aires.

Inasmuch as this passenger's baggage was in the custody of customs officials during the interview, it was not possible to ascertain the contents of letter of introduction from...

This passenger's baggage was searched by customs officials and nothing of a derogatory nature was found.

Following is a description of this passenger as obtained through interview and personal observation.

Name:  
Age:  
Born:  
Nationality:  
Height: 5'6"  
Weight: 140  
Hair: Brown  
Eyes: Brown  
Complexion: Fair  
Marital status: Single  
Identifying documents:  

Failure to develop any derogatory information during the interview with this passenger does not constitute an endorsement or approval of this individual's admittance into this country.

CLOSED
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

1105 11th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

September 24, 1957

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Sir:

RE: SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES - GENERAL

Bureau file 61-7589

(Handwritten notes and redactions present)

12/25/57 - 2/12/22

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

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☐ For your information: ________________________________

☑ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: 61-7559-2122 p.2
Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

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____________________________, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies): ____________________________

____________________________ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

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____________________________

☐ For your information: ____________________________

____________________________

☐ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: 61-7501-227 and 228
TO: Director, FBI (62-751474)
FROM: Legal, Havana (64-153)
SUBJECT: AMERICAN GAMBLING ACTIVITIES IN CUBA
ANTI-RACKETEERING

Reference Havana letter January 8, 1959. Since the
submission of reference letter, the following information has been
developed concerning the activities of American gamblers in Havana:

The gambling casinos in Cuba were closed from January 1,
1959, the date of the overthrow of the BATISTA regime, until
February 19, 1959, when certain casinos were permitted to reopen
by government decree. Contacts with numerous sources affiliated
with American gamblers in Cuba indicated that during the period
the casinos were closed very little overt effort was made on
the part of any of the American interest holders to obtain permission
to reopen. On January 8, 1959, an order was issued by the American casino
operators intended to have casino and hotel employees bring pressure
to bear on the Cuban Government to permit the reopening of gambling
casinos.

Subsequently numerous demonstrations were held by employees
of the various gambling casinos petitioning the government to permit
the reopening of the casinos in order to provide employment for the
hotel and casino workers. Permission was finally granted on
February 19, 1959, for the following casinos to reopen: Tropicana,
Sans Souci, Condado, Riviera, Hilton, Nacional, Copi and St. Johns.
The Deauville, Sevilla-Biltmore and Plaza casinos were not granted
permission to reopen.

Advised on February 21, 1959, that the government
decree allowing certain gambling casinos to reopen had been brought
about by the strong threats made on the part of the hotel employees
unions to go on strike unless their demands were heard and the
casinos reopened. Source noted that the Cuban Government began
February 11, 1959, to confiscate all slot machines in all gambling
casinos in Havana.
SANS SOUCI CASINO

On February 12, 1959, it was reported that the gambling element had received information that FIDEL CASTRO, Prime Minister of Cuba, did not desire that he continue his gambling operations at the Sans Souci Night Club because it was well known that he had been closely associated with brother-in-law of former Cuban President FULGENCIO BATISTA. Source stated that movie actor ERROL FLANAGAN had apparently endeared himself to FIDEL CASTRO by publicizing a visit he had made to CASTRO when CASTRO was in Oriente Province prior to the overthrow of the BATISTA government. Source stated that CASTRO had asked ERROL FLANAGAN to recommend a reliable person to operate the Sans Souci casino. FLANAGAN, according to source, put in touch with P. O. Box [redacted], Washington. Source described as a source close to FLANAGAN in the Washington-Chicago area. Source that recently came to Cuba and offered...
but that the New York-New Jersey Syndicate which represents wanted $250,000 for the "Sans Souci." Advised on May 10, 1959, that they fell between a false sale of the Sans Souci casino and actually retain it himself. Source stated that he still retained possession of the casino and that it is held in the name of a front. Source did not know the front's identity.
MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

July 27, 1943

With reference to the recent news comment concerning the situation in Hollywood, California, wherein it is alleged that 300 or more girls each month disappear, and the story of vice existing there, the Bureau has had no directed activity toward this condition. White Slave Traffic Act violations have been sporadically reported in the area. They do not appear to be tied in to any pattern in the movie colony.

Action to be taken:

In view of the article, we are requesting the Los Angeles Office to furnish the details with reference to the news item and the cases which have been recently brought to their attention which may tie into Hollywood vice. It does appear from the article that these girls come from all sections of the country and end up in the Hollywood colony, and because of reverses and failure to obtain employment they turn to vice. This is not in violation of the White Slave Traffic Act but does reveal, if true, an aggravated condition and a failure on the part of local law enforcement to properly perform its duty.

Respectfully,

[Signature]

A. Rosen

Attachments
Laws Are Made To Be Broken, Hollywood Tenet, Says Writer

(Continued from First Page) Chaplin said with that
being the star so great he could pull down $7,500 a week and no
more. He thereby hold up a picture 10 days
by mugging his lines; the studio
president so powerful he can have a
$200,000 picture made on his
lot and never look at it or
know two things about it. He
can afford to make a $1,000,000
picture and call it a "mistake" and
put it on a shelf.

The Few Being is characterized,
by exhibitionism, egocentrism,
and a wanton disregard of the
laws and morals codes binding
those poor, benighted beings of the land
as a whole. He thinks he can do
anything and get away with it.
For much of this the public is
responsible, for it sets
these beings on a plane far above
that of mortals. Most of it is pro-
duced by the colony itself, its
spots—those strong lights under
which character as well as bis-
domestiques— and its wealth
which corrupts all it touches.

Hundreds of cases could be cited in
illustration of this, but the two
most flagrant examples of the
public's corruption were.

Want Chaplin Matter Dropped

Chaplin thinks the Chaplin
matter should be dropped now.
Hasn't Chaplin taken a new
bride? Aren't they living quietly
in the Chaplin mansion, half
Spanish, half Mediterranean, half early
Metro-Goldwyn Mayer, up on Sum-
mart Drive in Beverly Hills?

Chaplin is one of the wealthiest
members of the movie colony.
Other members say he should be
for he is notoriously stingy, con-
tributing neither to local charity
nor any other. He is a British
citizen who has never attempted
to become a naturalized Amer-
ican, and among the Chaplins
now being investigated by assorted
Federal agencies is his income tax.

His remark that he is "a citizen
of the world" is well known. Not?
known at all is the reply he made
to a friend who suggested it really
was time he took out citizenship
papers here.

They have statues to me in

**WASHINGTON TIMES-HEARD
7-27-43**

Lellboy! Boomtown:

Reporter Finds Hollywood Lives ‘Outside the Law’

Denizens Justify Colony's Excesses
By Comparison With Gold Rush Days

This is the third of a series of 10 articles by a Chicago Tribune writer who went to Hollywood to see what was happening there.

BY MARCIA NYIN

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., July 26 (C.T.P.S.).—In a commu-

nity the essence of which is blackmail, anything can go. In

Hollywood almost anything does go. Laws, say the denizens,

strange world, with that

capitulation wit that
uses for sophistication, are made
be broken.

Analyses Attempted

Few ever bothered to analyze
a peculiar move here. A man
out not long ago and wrote
about Hollywood, a book
portraying it as a sociological
by. No one bothers to mention
at the revealing apologist should
be taken at face value. He ended up writing for a
major studio. Nevertheless, in
a subsidized volume he just
as Hollywood exists on the
ground that Hollywood is just like
anywhere in the gold rush. Oklahoma
is the gold rush. Newport in the
is with its nouveau riche.

The movie people lap this up. They feel just the same way.
"Aw," they'll say, "this is just something like Oklahoma in the old
golden days."

The place time? No one
adds that the local boom has been
going on for 30 years.

Some Remain Nice

Many perfectly nice, normal
people gravitate out here. Some
remain that way. The majority
go along for a few weeks, and
suddenly it hits them: Trauma
and amnesia. Forgotten is all of
the good, of modesty, of dignity, or
any so-called homey virtue they
once knew—and some never knew
any.

In their stead emerges the "new

(Turn to Page 11, Col. 2)
contributed to the delinquency of August 1941. She made no headlines by having the Barry girl away. In fact, a group of officials another where he had two went to her parents in Santa Ber- 
ning son? Had he been an acting and obtained a state court order to two liberal operations the parents did not want to per- 
formed on Joan Barry? His marriage to Oona O'Neill, the scandal would be humiliating. She was 18 years old in May. The matter was dropped.

Betty Hansen Case

The Flynn technique in which three counts may be related more briefly. The girl in the case were Peggie Satterlee, as Flynn admitted sexual rela-
tionship with the girl. Flynn de-

The Satterlee girl first attempted to get charges against Flynn in Wurzel, an actor's agent. Wurzel

A year later Betty Hansen, 17, was reported missing. As she was a juvenile the juvenile court looked her up. In her pocketbook they found Flynn's private telephone number. In the subsequent grand jury investigation, three youths, two of whom were employed by the same studio (Warner Brothers), saw girl, and movie-struck Betty Hansen.

wrote to town on Dockweller, but the Flynn case went to trial. Flynn was acquitted, and movie-struck ladies cheered, but that's the way life goes out here in this merry town called Hollywood. And Dockweller died of a heart attack.
Mr. Joseph Ellis, Secret Service, called Mr. Roach at 6 P.M. on October 29, 1953, and stated that he had just received a list of sixteen prominent movie actors and entertainers who were to be invited to the White House on Monday, November 2, 1953. Ellis stated that such persons as Bob Hope, Errol Flynn, Mickey Rooney, Eddie Fisher, Robert Taylor, and others very prominent persons were included on the list and that he desired that the Bureau files be checked, particularly the criminal files, to determine if there was any criminal or subversive data in our files and that the results be made available no later than Monday morning, November 2, 1953. Mr. Ellis stated that he did not have the fingerprints of these persons nor any identifying data concerning them nor did he have any information regarding their true names. He stated that the White House was particularly interested to know if there were any moral charges being filed against these persons as they did not want to cause embarrassment to the White House by inviting such undesirable. Ellis stated that at the time of the essence that they realized there was little or nothing to go on as to checks, particularly the criminal checks. He then explained to Mr. Ellis that without any identifying data whatsoever and particularly the fingerprints records of those people and to issue of the time involved, a worthwhile check could not be made through our records in the time allotted.

Pursuant to your instructions Mr. Ellis was told that if he would supply identifying data, in particular the true names of the persons involved, the Bureau would do what it could but that in view of the numerous references to these persons under their professional names, it would take time to complete the check thoroughly. Mr. Ellis stated that he appreciated the Bureau's position and that we need to take no further action in the matter until he has obtained more identifying information on which to base a reasonable check.

ACTION: None. For your information.
One of her associates in crime is a prostitute by the name of
with alias [redacted]. The latter is known to do business
in San Francisco "Bookie" and gambler and fellow traveler of
At present, [redacted] and [redacted] are using the phone number of
in their exclusive "call system" business.

PRINCIPAL CENTERS OF PROSTITUTION
IN LOS ANGELES AND VICINITY

HOLLYWOOD AND BEVERLY HILLS

It was quoted recently in the Los Angeles Herald-Express, that thousands
of girls from surrounding states are lured to Hollywood and vicinity each year
by the "bright lights" and visions of fame and fortune in the cinema, radio
and modeling professions. About 500 per year are lost and many are found as
waitresses, clerks and stenographers in the Los Angeles area, [redacted]
and others admit this to be true too,
specify that most of the girls are located in the subterraneous recesses of
commercialized vice.

reiterate call legitimate agents
like Hollywood, turn out the disillusioned young beauties as prostitutes in the following manner.

After several legitimate jobs, this agency sponsors private modeling shows at the hotel Knickerbocker or their own quarters. Movie stars like TROL EMMR, \[ REDACTED \] and attend. The potential prostitutes are trained, dined, flattered and promised careers until gradually demoralized. When ripe, they are developed into obscene models and from there "party girls" and finally down the ladder of prostitution and immorality to Skid Row and Central Avenue dives.

Los Angeles, has also been Powder as a similar establishment as \[ REDACTED \] His agency is commonly known as a "flash peddler" in the Hollywood Movie Guild and he also supplies strip tease artists for st

At February 6, 1943, \[ REDACTED \] was reliably informed that a formerly Milla prostitute, uttered the following statement: "I have paid \[ REDACTED \] from \[ REDACTED \], California, \$100.00 per month over a period of time. But he \[ REDACTED \] has raised my protection fee to \$250.00 per month. I have no alternative but pay him or lose my protection and "practice".

\[ REDACTED \] claims that a former Hollywood "madam", She is now no. 1 "shakedown" artist of prominent West Coast personalities. Her modus operandi is to invite starlets to her home on the pretext of writing a column about them. There, like a magnet, she draws her blackmailing gossip from her unsuspecting starlets whom she wines and introduces to the right people, while tapping every source of extortion information.
Office Memorandum

TO: THE DIRECTOR
FROM: A. Rosen

DATE: May 9, 1965

SUBJECT: INFRACTIONS, OUTSTANDING

BDC COURT OF SUSPENSE

and is generally known as [redacted]. Although his true name is

ASSOCIATED AMERICAN PRODUCTIONS STUDIO

Men employed at the Warner Brothers Studio in Los Angeles, California, submitted, along several references, were the name of the seventeen-year-old jinx is undoubtedly the motion picture actor Errol Flynn. In 1930, he was placed on the payroll of Errol Flynn after having served in the employment of Errol Flynn. He was a member of the board of directors of the studio and was frequently brought young girls to Flynn. On the set, it was well known in Los Angeles that Flynn was having relations with these girls. At the Warner Studios, Jack Warner personally instructed Flynn to cease this practice since it had become so notorious. Flynn's moral reputation during this period was one of a personal pimp for Flynn. About 1930, Flynn had [redacted] placed on the Warner Brothers payroll in the publicity department. However, his principal activity continued to be the obtaining of girls for Flynn and for movie executives and producers.

In at the Warner Brothers Studio, it is said to have taken over the principal as to bringing girls to the Hollywood circles. Flynn was engaged in this on the set as well as furnishing girls for parties in New York, Chicago, and other cities. He is considered a high-class procurer.

It is alleged that when a private train of Warner Brothers personnel pulled to the last for a private shooting of a film believed to be in San Diego, Flynn gave money to the actors. Following this, she allegedly raped by Flynn who is said to have made bags with certain individuals on the train that he could accomplish this feat. As a result, she attempted suicide and had to be flown back to Los Angeles for hospitalization.
Los Angeles, California
April 27, 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR:

Re:

In accordance with your request, the following information is submitted concerning the above individual:

In 1938 he was placed on ERROL FLYNN's personal payroll. Just prior to that he had been working on one of the gambling ships owned by off the coast of Santa Monica. He had acted as master of ceremonies and saw that lone men and women gambling on the ship became acquainted. When he was first associated with FLYNN he was given a pass to the Warner lot and frequently brought young girls to FLYNN's set and it was well known that the actor was having relations with these young girls at the studio and it finally became so notorious that it is reported JACK WARNER personally instructed FLYNN to cease bringing these girls on to the studio property. It is alleged that when a private train of Warner Brothers personnel proceeded eastward for a premiere showing of a film believed to be "Santa Fe," allegedly gave a Mickey Finn following which she was raped by ERROL FLYNN. FLYNN allegedly made bets with certain friends on the train that he could accomplish this feat and as a result the actress attempted to commit suicide and had to be flown back to Los Angeles for hospitalization.
MEMO FOR THE DIRECTOR

April 27, 1945

Re: [Redacted]

The general reputation at that time was as personal pimp for ERROL FLYNN. About 1939 FLYNN had him placed on the Warner Brothers payroll in the publicity department although he actually never did any work in connection with it and his principal function appeared to be to obtain girls for certain executives and producers as well as for FLYNN.
Office Memoandum - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: THE DEPUTY

FROM: [Name Redacted]

DATE: May 23, 1945

SUBJECT: [Redacted]

This is a status memorandum to acquaint you with the information thus far developed regarding [Redacted] with alias.

BACKGROUND OF CASE

[Redacted] is commonly known as [Redacted] has for the past several years been associated with movie actor [Redacted] and Warner Brothers Studios. While at Warner Brothers [Redacted] is said to have provided girls for [Redacted] and for other movie executives and [Redacted] is [Redacted] has been with [Redacted].

RECOVERY [Redacted] 71 62-78335-13

COPIES DESTROYED 211 NOV 13 1964
Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: THE DIRECTOR
FROM: [Redacted]

DATE: May 24, 1945

SUBJECT: [Redacted]

RE: [Redacted]

This is a status memorandum to furnish you with the alleged immoral background and activities of...
Office Memorandum - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO:     THE DIRECTOR
FROM:   L. C. Rosen
SUBJECT: WRIT HAVING ALIAS,
         U.S. LIE UT;
         TREATY CONCERNING

This is a status memorandum to familiarize you with the background, past and present activities of

An associate and alleged procurer for Errol Flynn, who
recently on several occasions in the country of

OFFICIAL COPY

CASE NO.

CASE STUDY DOCUMENT

OFFICIAL COPY

REQUEST TO DESTROY

211, NOV 18 1944

RECORDED 12/28/35 29
Bureau letter dated May 10, 1945.
Los Angeles Memorandum for the Director dated April 27, 1945.
Los Angeles Teletypes dated May 19, 21, 23, 26, 1945.

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

Bureau 1 - New York (Info.)
Los Angeles

COPIES DESTROYED
311 Nov 15, 1954
This is a joint report of the writer and Special Agent [redacted] together with Special Agent [redacted] who states that he has known subject over a period of seven years, and that in 1938 [redacted] was on FLINN's payroll as the latter's procurer. Just prior to that time connected with [redacted].

Upon becoming associated with FLINN, [redacted] was given a pass which enabled him to drive on and off the Warner lot, and he would frequently bring young girls on to the set where FLINN was acting. No secret was made of the fact that FLINN had sexual relations with these girls in his dressing room on the set and in his permanent dressing rooms on the lot. It finally got to the point where JACK WARNER himself told FLINN that he would have to stop bringing these girls on to Warner's property.

At the time the picture "Santa Fe" was previewed and a special train was booked for the premiere, [redacted] was alleged to have given [redacted], a rich woman with whom he had been raised by FLINN, [redacted] allegedly made bets with certain friends and associates on a train that he could accomplish this feat. As a result, [redacted] tried to commit suicide and had to be flown back to Los Angeles for hospitalization. In describing [redacted] stated "everybody knew him as the number one pimp for FLINN."

About 1939, FLINN and [redacted] broke up, at which time FLINN gave new Cadillac and induced JACK WARNER to put him on the payroll of the studio in the Publicity Department. While so engaged, [redacted] never did any work in connection with publicity; his principal function was to supply girls for certain executives and personalities of the studio, and subject was characterized as being "a girl-getter; that's all he ever did."
Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: THE DIRECTOR  
FROM: A. KOSLOFF  
DATE: July 26, 1945  

SUBJECT:  
Purpose

This memorandum is to advise you of the current developments regarding the activities of [REDACTED], a former close associate of [REDACTED], who is presently connected with [REDACTED].

Current Activities

Copies destroyed

211 NOV 13 1944
56 AUG 9 - 1944
TO: The Director
FROM: A. Rosen
SUBJECT: 6

This memorandum is to advise you of the current activities of [redacted] who was a former close associate of Errol Flynn and who is presently connected with [redacted] and [redacted].

CURRENT ACTIVITIES

ACTION TO BE TAKEN

These data are supplied for your information. The Los Angeles Office is closely following the activities of subject [redacted] and you will be promptly advised of future pertinent developments.

Submitted: 62-78335-86

Press investigation vigorously.

DATE: August 25, 1945
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TITLE</th>
<th>(674c)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MISCELLANEOUS; INFORMATION CONCERNING</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**REFERENCE:**
- Report of Special Agent Los Angeles, 7-6-45.
- Report of Special Agent New York, 7-10-45.
It was later determined through [redacted] that [redacted] was a Beverly Hills playgirl who has recently appeared in motion picture circles under the tutelage of [redacted]. [redacted] was introduced to [redacted] through [redacted] who stated that [redacted] wanted a job in motion pictures. [redacted] [redacted] that she had lived in Mexico City for sometime and knew [redacted] there. Further, that she comes from a wealthy eastern shipbuilding family. She also advised [redacted] that she had been attending several parties for visiting Russians recently. She affected an English accent. It was [redacted]'s impression that Miss [redacted] is in need of funds. He advised that he was not interested in helping to start her on a motion picture career as she appeared unstable and difficult to get along with. During [redacted] interview with [redacted] [redacted] was present, and [redacted] stated that Miss [redacted] and [redacted] looked at each other during the entire interview so that he felt like a stranger.
It has been determined that on August 33, 1945, a girl later identified as Beverly Hills, California, and drove her to Los Angeles, where she apparently boarded a plane for the East. Another individual, the resident of Beverly Hills, was
present when and picked up the girl and the Los Angeles Division believes that is a fallen woman who is married to an eligible man in the racing world. The Los Angeles Division has learned through that is a fertility clinic play girl who has recently appeared in action picture circles under the tutelage of Errol Flynn.

an introduced to was introduced to Errol Flynn, she told the next few days in the pictures. She had told that she lived in Mexico City for some time and knew Flynn there. But she comes from a very wealthy Eastern ship-building family.

who knows believes she is afraid of funds. He says he was recently contacted by Errol Flynn as regarding her action picture career but that he was not interested.

acting appear present during his interview with with other during the entire interview. She felt like a stranger.

An Officer - The Los Angeles Division has been repeatedly advised of the urgency of this inquiry and is affording it proper attention.
Director, FBI

RE: A. L. Smith with aliases;

INFORMATION CONCERNING

Subject now known as A. L. Smith was placed on the pay roll of Errol Flynn, motion picture actor, and reportedly he was nothing more than a procurer of women for Flynn. In 1939, he left Flynn's employment and became associated with Warner Brothers Studio in the publicity department and in 1940 he became closely associated with [redacted] and was given a position as...
Office Memorandum - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

62-78335
TO: THE DIRECTOR
FROM: 
DATE: December 6, 1975

SUBJECT: MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING L7C

PURPOSE

To acquaint you with the recent developments in this case and to call to your attention the Los Angeles Division's recent request that consideration be given to closing this case.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

BACKGROUND

L7C

He was employed by 20th Century-Fox Film Corporation for work with Flynn appears to have been limited to the procurement of women for Flynn. In 1939 he became associated with Warner Brothers Studio in the publicity department and at that time gave an address of Tidewater, apparently Walter Tidewater.
Everywhere indicates that [redacted] is a complete scoundrel and is reported, on one occasion, to have entered into a conspiracy whereby [redacted] as given a mickey finn and while she was incapacitated, she was raped by Errol Flynn.

It has been shown that [redacted] is a very close contact of [redacted] and, in addition, appears to act as a liaison man for [redacted] enterprises. He always is designated to entertain outstanding persons coming to Los Angeles, who have contact with the Hughes' organization.
INCOMING

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DIVISION OF COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS
TELEGRAPH BRANCH

3562

AIRMAIL

PRC American Legation
Helsinki, Finland

Date of mailing: July 16, 1947
Rec'd: July 21, 1947
1:53 P.M.

Secretary of State,
Washington,

June 14, 1947.

In the July 3 issue of the Screen Weekly, a prominent article concerning Communists in Hollywood was reprinted in full in a daily paper. As a result of this and another similar article in an American daily, the American Communists in Hollywood who are not members of the party but who have defended the Spanish Loyalists and supported the trade unions and the anti-Fascist demonstration are now in trouble. The names of these persons are:


The source of the article was not given.


Indexed

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62 Sep 8, 1947
March 14, 1951

CONFIDENTIAL
AIR MAIL

Director of the Public Surete
Principality of Monaco

Attention: Subdirector of the
National Surete

Dear Sirs:

Reference is made to your letter dated February 8, 1951, your file number 2099/025237, wherein you requested that you be furnished with information available or information that could be secured by this Bureau relative to Mr. Errol Flynn, the film artist.

Please be advised that a review of the records of this Bureau has failed to reflect that the FBI has conducted any investigation of Flynn pertinent to your inquiry.

There is enclosed, however, for your confidential information, a copy of the Identification Record of Flynn under FBI number 3069421. You will note from that record that Flynn was fingerprinted on two occasions in 1948 by the Sheriff's Office, Los Angeles, California. Accordingly, you may desire to communicate directly with Mr. Eugene W. Biscailuz, Sheriff of Los Angeles County, Los Angeles 12, California, for the purpose of securing the desired information.

Please be assured of my desire to cooperate in all matters of mutual interest.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover
Director

COMM - FBI
MAR 14 1951
MAILED 19

RECORDED - 24
164-298331

INDEXED - 24
MAR 29, 1951

STATE DEPARTMENT (DETACHED)

APR 10, 1951 Service Desk (DETACHED)
Recently ship's physician, S. SKUSSUKUUKA, who departed Argentina for Chile 12-24-39, intending to sail via Grace Line for U. S. Sent baggage to San Francisco via S.S. 

*GREENER*. Stated he could be reached through Errol
*LYNCH*, movie actor, c/o
E.Y.C.; or c/o

**SAN FRANCISCO**.

Reported to have stated that Tito MARTEEN, North German Lloyd Agent, Buenos Aires, who is prominent Nazi in Argentina, suggested SUBJECT would "make a good agent" and that he had offered his services to the German Embassy, Buenos Aires.

ND-3, -8, -11, -12, -15 = FBI
29 Jan 1940

Declassified per NSL #11382
1-27-82 5-4 EX 11-382

RECORDED &
INDEXED

FBI

2 FEB 1 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

In reply refer to
A-M 862.8591/736

January 26, 1940

DIRECTLY CONFIDENTIAL

My dear Mr. Hoover:

Referring to a telephonic request from your Bureau made some weeks ago in a conversation which Mr. Warren of my office had with a member of your staff, I am pleased to enclose a copy of strictly confidential despatch no. 754 of January 11, 1940 from the American Consul General at Buenos Aires, Argentina, in regard to the steamship /Nissukuma/ and one Dr. Hermann F. Erben who already has a record in your Bureau. Should additional information of value regarding Dr. Erben be received I shall be pleased to send a copy thereof to you.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

George B. Messersmith
Assistant Secretary

Enclosure:

From Consulate General, Buenos Aires, no. 754, January 11, 1940, with enclosure.

J. Edgar Hoover, Esquire,
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice.
Buenos Aires, Argentina, January 11, 1940.

SIR:

I have the honor, with reference to my despatch no. 629 of November 17, 1939, and other reports relating to the German vessel Usuluma which was at the port of Ingeniero White at Bahia Blanca prior to being scuttled off the east coast of Argentina, to transmit herewith a memorandum prepared by Vice Consul Clifton F. English regarding the departure for Chile of Dr. Hermann F. Erben, an American citizen who was serving as ship's surgeon aboard the Usuluma. It will be noted that Dr. Erben's record and conduct have been such as to give rise to some suspicion with respect to his trustworthiness and loyalty.

Respectfully yours,

Monnett B. Davis
American Consul General

Enclosures:
No. 1. Memorandum.
Enclosure No. 1 to despatch No. 754 dated January 11, 1940, from Bonnet P. Davis, Consul General at Buenos Aires, Argentina, on subject "Activities of German Vessels in Argentine Ports".

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL
Buenos Aires, Argentina, January 11, 1940.

MEMORANDUM

Strictly Confidential

TO:  The Consul General.

FROM:  Vice Consul Clifton F. English.

SUBJECT: Dr. Hermann F. Erben of the German Merchant Vessel Ussakma.

Reference is made to the memorandum transmitted with despatch No. 662 of November 17, 1939, setting forth information obtained from the naturalized American citizen, Dr. Hermann F. Erben. It will be recalled that Dr. Erben was ship's physician on the German vessel Ussakma. This person recently departed for Chile, stating that he intended to take a Grace Line ship for the United States.

When Dr. Erben left the Ussakma in Bahia Blanca, he came to Buenos Aires and reported to the Consulate General his desire of returning immediately to the United States. He then made several attempts to secure passage on ships in Buenos Aires, but without success. In this connection reference is made to despatch No. 627 of November 21, 1939, in which it was reported that Dr. Erben's activities as an "agents mare" while serving as ship's physician on the S.S. York, an American vessel, in 1936 allegedly occasioned so much trouble that it was necessary for the master to return him from Rio de Janeiro to the United States on a ship of another line; and that Erben was met in New Orleans by Immigration and Department of Justice officers.

After he had been in Buenos Aires several days, Dr. Erben received a telegram in care of the Consulate General and announced that he had received good news, that he was about to receive a sum of money, that he no longer wished to take a ship from Buenos Aires and that he would soon leave for Chile. Subsequently he stated that he was going to Chile to see a "doctor friend who has recently arrived there", and that he was not certain just how he would go to the United States but that he would try to go on a vessel of the Grace Line.

Before he left he gave me several pictures of the Admiral Graf Spee and the Ussakma, and promised to send me more of the Ussakma which had been taken while that vessel was at sea between Lorenao Marques and Bahia Blanca. These pictures showed the vessel flying the Portuguese flag, with the name Ussakma obliterated and the name "Quarz" (for a Portuguese ship) painted over the former. He stated that he would have given them to
me earlier but that he had sent them with some baggage to San Francisco on board the S.S. Grenanger. Finally, the day before he left for Chile he let slip a remark to the effect that Tito Martens, who is the agent in Buenos Aires for the North German Lloyd and who is reported to have much influence in Nazi circles in Argentina, had said to him that he would make a "good agent". He asserted that he had not understood what Martens had meant at first, but that he had gone to the German Embassy the afternoon of the same day and placed his services at its disposal.

Dr. Erben left for Chile on December 24, but before departing gave me two addresses at which he might be reached in the United States. He said also that he was a good friend of Errol Flynn, the motion picture actor, and that he might be found through him. The addresses he gave me are as follow:

- c/o Rudolph Scharf,
  850 lst Avenue,
  New York, New York.

- c/o Chauncey Trumbull,
  Alexander Building,
  Montgomery Street,
  San Francisco, California.

C.P.E.

File no. 885.91

CPE:rm
DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

February 20, 1940

Dear Mr. Hoover:

With reference to previous correspondence in the case of Dr. Hermann Frederick Erben I hasten to enclose a copy of air mail despatch no. 55 of February 10, 1940 from the American Consulate at Antofagasta, Chile. I shall not fail to supply you with copies of any later reports in this case received by this Department from abroad.

A copy of this despatch is also being sent to the Office of Naval Intelligence.

Sincerely yours,

Adolf A. Berle, Jr.
Assistant Secretary

Enclosure:

From Antofagasta, Chile, No. 55, February 10, 1940.

J. Edgar Hoover, Esquire,
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.
AMERICAN CONSULATE
Antofagasta, Chile, February 10, 1940

SUBJECT: Erben, Dr. Hermann Frederick

The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to refer to this Consulate's despatch No. 52 of January 26, 1940 entitled "Erben, Dr. Hermann Frederick" and to report further to the Department regarding the person who is the subject of this despatch.

On January 26 ultimo the American SS NIGHTINGALE called at this port and the master reported that he needed a messman for the crew and requested this Consulate to provide one if any was available. Dr. Erben was then in this port as a passenger from Valparaiso to Callao on the Japanese MS HEIYO MARU, and, since he had requested this Consulate's assistance in signing on an American vessel, stating that he would do anything, for the purpose of returning to the United States, he was told about the vacancy in the NIGHTINGALE's crew and he promptly requested to be signed on the vessel to fill the vacancy. The master of the vessel, Captain Laurence R. Parker, was agreeable so Dr. Erben became a member of the vessel's crew, and sailed southbound on the above date.

The NIGHTINGALE called at this port northbound on February 7th and Dr. Erben called at this Consulate to ask the undersigned to persuade Captain Parker to discharge him from the vessel when it reached the Panama Canal, stating that when he left the German vessel USUKAMA at Buenos Aires, in which he claimed to have been serving as a ship's surgeon, he had been permitted only to bring the khaki uniform he was wearing and that with only this clothing he could not brave the rigor of winter in New York. He thought if he could be discharged from the NIGHTINGALE at the Panama Canal he would be able to support himself with the wages he had earned (some $25.00) until he would catch a vessel bound for California where the climate would be milder, and where he had friends.

* It was observed, however, that he managed to save a very good camera.
who would hire him. When asked who the friends were he mentioned the names of Errol Flynn, the actor, and Ernest Hemingway, the author, with whom he had gone to Spain to fight in the recent civil war in that country. Dr. Erben was informed that the Consulate had no authority to induce Captain Parker or the Canal Zone authorities to let him sign off there. He returned to the vessel and sailed north in it when it departed from this port on February 8th.

Captain Parker also called at the Consulate on February 8th to report that he had become very suspicious of the man (Dr. Erben) which he had signed on here while southbound. He reported that upon reaching Valparaiso Dr. Erben was met by a large delegation from the members of the crew of the German sailing ship PRIEWALD, which is taking refuge there, and that the impression he gained was that Dr. Erben was a man of considerable importance to them judging by the deference they showed him and the number of Nazi salutes given to him. While in Valparaiso Dr. Erben, when not doing his job on the NIGHTINGALE, spent all of his time aboard the German vessel or photographing anything he could train his camera on. Captain Parker said he obtained a boat and went around the Chilean battleship LATORRE photographing it from stem to stern. When the NIGHTINGALE sailed at Coquimbo northbound Dr. Erben was again met by a large delegation of Germans, and Captain Parker gained the impression that he was well known and appeared to be a man of importance to most members of the delegation. At this port Dr. Erben busily photographed everything in sight including the American vessel in which he was serving. Captain Parker's suspicion of Dr. Erben increased and, since he knew he was coming to Antofagasta to ship a cargo of 4,800 tons of copper which will probably eventually find its way to the allies in the European war, he gave orders to the ship's officers to keep a sharp watch over Dr. Erben and not permit him access to certain parts of the ship. Afterward, the Chief Engineer reported that Erben attempted to gain access with his camera to the engine room. This was not permitted because the NIGHTINGALE is one of the new Maritime Commission freighters said to have some new developments in the engine room. Strict orders were imparted to keep Erben out of the engine room.

Captain Parker said that Erben had taken up with him the question of his discharge at the Canal Zone, and had been told that since the vessel would not make formal entry there but only stop to bunker, the appropriate officials would not be on hand to effect his discharge and that it could not be done.

However, Captain Parker stated to the undersigned that the discharge could be effected while his vessel was bunkering provided it should be agreeable to the authorities, and requested this Consulate to communicate with the authorities of the Canal Zone and request them to inform him upon his arrival there if
the man was discharged. Captain Parker feels sure that Erben, a German agent, despite his status as a naturalized American, and he wishes to proceed accordingly. Therefore, he wishes advance notice from the Canal Zone authorities so if they refuse to allow Erben’s discharge there he can take action which would not tend to arouse Erben’s suspicion that he is suspected of being the agent of a foreign power attempting to gain access to the Canal. No communication has been sent to any authorities of the Canal, but a copy of this despatch has been sent to our Embassy at Panama for any action deemed by it to be appropriate.

In addition to Captain Parker’s report that Erben photographed everything around the port works at Antofagasta including the copper loading operations on the NIGHTINGALE, the undersigned observed certain activity on his part which was interesting. During the afternoon of February 7th at about 3:00 o’clock Dr. Erben was seen entering the German bank together with the leader of the German Nazi party here, who is a German national. Had Dr. Erben wished to obtain exchange of money it seems likely that he would have effected the transaction in the street where a more favorable rate could be had. In any case it does not seem necessary that he should have been accompanied by the Nazi leader in order to effect a simple exchange operation. The deduction drawn is that he was either receiving money from the bank or using it as a means of transmitting and receiving messages.

During the conversations had with Dr. Erben certain interesting information was received, but it must be taken into account that it was all the result of his own statements. His mother, Johana Erben, resides in Vienna at 111 Arenbergring 19, and he has two sons in the German army now on active duty after serving in the Polish campaign. Just before the Munich crisis he was visiting his mother, and he received instructions to report to army headquarters. He did and he was given a rank in the medical corps, outfitted with a uniform and accoutrements, and told if war should break out he was to report at a certain hospital bringing 5-day’s rations. He said that he protested on the ground that he was an American citizen, but he was told “you were born a German, you are of German race, you are a German, and you always will be a German”. Dr. Erben admitted participation in the Spanish civil war and the present conflict in China. He reported that the only way he could get out of Germany was to place himself under the orders of the German Admiralty and ship as surgeon on a German ship. He stated that when he reached Buenos Aires on a German ship, presumably the USUKAMA, after the outbreak of war, and learned that it had become unlawful for American citizens to serve in belligerent vessels.
vessels had not the vessel voluntarily. However, he 
was considered by German officials at Buenos Aires 
to be on active duty and was told to prepare to be 
returned to Germany for further service. He then 
received orders to report to the German TACOMA but 
he never did this because the vessel became embroiled 
in the GRAF SPEE affair and was interned in Uruguay. 
He reported that he then asked the German officials 
at Buenos Aires (not stating whether of the German 
Embassy or others) for permission to return to Germany 
by his own means. His petition was granted so he 
said because "I am on active duty with the German 
Admiralty" and it realized that I would have a better 
chance of returning to Germany and resuming service 
that way than if I went to sea from Buenos Aires on 
a German vessel which would almost certainly be sunk". 
He said that he adopted this procedure to get away 
from the Germans and reach the United States. His 
subsequent conduct along the west coast of South Amer-
ica does not bear out his desire to liberate himself 
from contact with Germans, but he claims that he must 
continue "to put on an act to obviate reprisals against 
those I love who are residing in Germany". When he 
reached Valparaiso Dr. Erben reports that he received 
orders to report to a German vessel in Valparaiso and 
put to sea when it did. He claimed that he disregarded 
these orders and embarked as a passenger on the Japan-
ese HEIKO MARU in an attempt to return to the United 
States. If he fears reprisals against relatives in 
Germany it appears that disregarding orders will be 
an excellent way to bring them about. Dr. Erben is 
not, of course, telling his whole story. The fact that 
Dr. Erben is on the British list of suspected German 
agents, as reported by the British Consul here, is 
also significant.

Respectfully yours,

GEORGE H. ADAMS

American Vice Consul

S20.02 (In triplicate to Department; original direct 
by airmail; two copies by airmail pouch from 
Santiago, Chile)

GHA:re (Copies to: American Embassy, Santiago, Chile 
Consulate General, Santiago, Chile 
American Embassy, Panama, Panama).
<table>
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**Synopsis Of Facts:**

[Redacted text]

**Copy Destroyed**

197 Jul 29 1970

**All Information Contained Herein Is Unclassified**

| Case No. | Attached Case No. | Special Agent
----------|-------------------|------------------|
| 5 Bureau |                   |                  |
| 2 Washington Field |        |                  |
| 2 New York AMS |        |                  |
| 2 Canal Zone |        |                  |
stating that when he left the German vessel USAK A at Buenos Aires, in which he claimed to have been serving as a ship's surgeon, he had been permitted only to bring the khaki uniform he was wearing and that with only this clothing he could not brave the rigor of winter in New York. He thought if he could be discharged from the NIGHTINGALE at Panama he would be able to support himself with the wages he had earned (some $25.00) until he could catch a vessel bound for California where the climate would be milder, and where he had friends who would help him. When asked who these friends were he mentioned the names of Errol Flynn, the actor, and Ernest Hemingway, the author with whom he had gone to Spain to fight in the recent civil war, in that country. Dr. Erben was informed that the Consulate had no authority to induce Captain Parker or the Canal Zone authorities to let him sign off there. He returned to the vessel and sailed north in it when it departed from this port on February 8th.
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Subject arrived New York City 2/20/40 as mess man on the S. S. Nightingale from Antofagasta, Chile, and is presently residing at 64 Hudson Street, Hoboken, New Jersey. Background of subject obtained. On 3/5/40 subject voluntarily called at the New York Division furnishing his account of activities, claiming that he is presently motivated by a desire to maintain his good standing in the eyes of the German government in order that the safety and freedom of his mother and two sons who now reside in Germany may be protected. Denies any espionage activity and explains friendship with various German agencies due to his advertised loyalty to Germany. Claims to be loyal American citizen and presently desirous of obtaining employment as a ship's doctor.


DETAILS: AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK

At the Roaring Division, Bureau of Immigration, South Ferry, agent examined a copy of the arrival manifest of the S. S. Nightingale of the Grace Line which arrived at New York City on February 20, 1940. According to the record there appears the supplementary...

COPIES OF THIS REPORT:

1) Bureau
2) San Francisco (1 Col. F. K. Ross, 2 Los Angeles, G-2, Governors Is., N.Y.)
3) Washington Field (1 Commander D. B. Dow, n.r.)
4) Newark (Information), O.N.I., 3rd Naval District, N.J.

CC: Judge

One Way Harbor
Having visited various towns in Paraguay, Rio de Janeiro in Brazil, Buenos Aires in the Argentine, and various other places in South America, his work at this time consisted of lectures on various tropical diseases.

In 1931 he returned to the United States and became a surgeon on the S.S. President Garfield of the Dollar Line. He stated that this was the position in which he took the most pride in, as he held it for a year and a half to December 22, 1932, at which time he was discharged. In explanation of his discharge, he stated that he had become acquainted with one HELEN HUSKIN [SOUTH], a newspaper woman, who regarded herself as engaged to him and who became very much enraged when he became engaged to someone else as a result of which she informed the Bureau of Narcotics that he was a dope smuggler, and in the resulting investigation, which in stilled from 1932 to 1936, he was continually under a cloud of suspicion.

In the early part of 1933, following his discharge from the President Garfield, Doctor EIBEN stated that he enlisted as a war surgeon in the Chinese Red Cross under promises as to compensation which to him seemed very attractive. He proceeded to Shanghai, China, but on his arrival found that the promises would not be kept and he accordingly ceased his connection with the Chinese Red Cross.

Hearing of the development of new gold fields in New Guinea, he thought that they offered some possibility to him, and he accordingly proceeded to New Guinea, and there met a man attired in one torn shirt and one torn pair of pants who is the individual who is now known as ERROL FLYNN, the movie actor. He stated that he and ERROL FLYNN burned around together, traveling finally from New Guinea to India to Abyssinia, and then to Vienna, Austria, arriving in the spring of 1934. In Vienna he spent the next year in postgraduate work at the University of Vienna and at the same time obtained his divorce.

In 1935, following his completion of postgraduate work, he was appointed surgeon for the Austro-American trans-asiatic expedition which was backed by the University of Vienna and an automobile association in Vienna, the object of which was to map a route from Burma up through China, and the route so mapped by this expedition EIBEN claimed to be the one presently used by Chiang Kai Shek, Chinese generalissimo, in obtaining his supplies from French Indo-China.

In 1935, returning from this expedition to India, Doctor EIBEN stated that he was arrested on a revolver charge and fined 300 rupees, which he paid. He explained that the revolver charge was really a trumped-up matter and that the real difficulty arose out of the narcotic investigation instituted two years before; that
Aboard the S.S. West Indies, Doctor EISEN stated, his troubles began in connection with a call which the ship made at Puerto Rico as a result of which four Puerto Ricans were discovered as stowaways. He stated that the captain of the ship, instead of putting back to port to have the stowaways removed, ordered them tossed overboard to swim ashore, and when it turned out that one of the stowaways had important connections there were violent repercussions in Puerto Rico inasmuch as an election was brewing about that time. As a result of the friction which developed he stated that the captain of the ship made various charges against him and on January 6, 1937, he was discharged from the ship at Rio de Janeiro, returning to the United States via New Orleans where he was met by various narcotic and naval intelligence agents and questioned, finally being released. He stated that also in New Orleans he met Mrs. MALONEY, who was then using the name of Mrs. EDWARDS, and having come to New Orleans for the racing season and the two of them living at the Hotel Juny in New Orleans for several days.

Doctor EISEN stated that he evidently had been under observation inasmuch as Mrs. EDWARDS' room was searched immediately after his departure, she being suspected of having in her possession narcotics which he had given her.

After remaining only a few days in New Orleans, Doctor EISEN went to Los Angeles, where he stayed for a few days with EDWARD FLYNN. He and FLYNN, becoming bored with lack of activity, then decided to go to Spain and participate in the Spanish Civil War. They first intended to join the forces of General FRANCO, but on reaching England found that they could not make proper connections, whereupon Doctor EISEN endeavored to make arrangements through Germany, still being unsuccessful, and still desiring to participate in the activities, they thereupon went to Paris and joined the Loyalist forces. Doctor EISEN stated that this changeover indicated that they had no definite Fascist or Communist leanings in connection with the matter but were merely anxious to participate in the conflict in some capacity.

Doctor EISEN stated that he personally did war surgery at an anarchist hospital, explaining that there were two classes of hospitals - anarchist and Communist - in the Loyalist forces. After about four months EDWARD FLYNN was subject to falling plaster caused by shell fire, and from the resulting publicity determined to return to the United States, which he did. Doctor EISEN stated that although FLYNN was not actually injured he did get a bump on the head, and first reports had it that he was killed.

Doctor EISEN continued in Spain for about eight months, during which time he became acquainted with such persons as ERNEST HEMINGWAY, ANNA LOUISE STRONG (the Communist writer), DOS PASSOS,
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

FILE NO. 69-31

REPORT MADE AT SAN FRANCISCO

DATE WHEN MADE 3/28/40

PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 2/29/40 to 3/9/40

REPORT MADE BY MJD

CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE

DR. HERMANN FREDERICK ERBEN, with aliases.

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS

State Department reports ERBEN made suspicious contacts at Valparaiso, Chile, engaged in considerable photography through Canal Zone. ERBEN's baggage presently in Customs warehouse, San Francisco, contains small quantity of morphine. Hearing in U.S. District Court, San Francisco, for purpose of revocation ERBEN's naturalization continued to 5/6/40. ERBEN arrested Sept. 1935 Calcutta, India, on charge of possession of revolver and cartridges without license, fined 300 rupees and ordered deported.

Reference:

Letter from Bureau to Los Angeles 2/9/40;

(625683) Report of Special Agent New York City 2/15/40;

Letter from Bureau to New York City office 3/9/40.

Details:

AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

It was determined from a confidential source whose name is being furnished the Bureau that the subject had several pieces of luggage in the Customs warehouse at San Francisco, which had arrived February 7, 1940, aboard the S.S. ORENANGER. In the
luggage were five small paper packages described as bindles of morphine. In the luggage also was a scrapbook containing newspaper clippings and photographs of ERBEN's various travels around the world. Most of the data contained therein already appears in the San Francisco file of this case; however, various clippings showed the following criminal record for ERBEN:

In September 1935 he was arrested by the Calcutta, India, Police under Section 19P of the Indian Arms Act on the charge of possession of revolver and cartridges without license. He was sentenced to pay a fine of 300 rupees or three months in jail. He paid the fine and was ordered deported from India.

A clipping from a Barcelona, Spain, newspaper, date not shown, but it would appear to have been published during the period that ERBEN was in Spain with RODDY MULLIN, the motion picture actor, inasmuch as one photograph shows MULLIN and ERBEN at dinner with the Commisar of Propaganda in Barcelona, states that ERBEN is a "militant Communist".

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent

CHAUNCEY TRAMUTOLO, attorney at law, 607 Alexander Hld., stated that he had been representing ERBEN in connection with his hearing for the purpose of revocation of his naturalization. The hearing has continued to May 6, 1940, in the U. S. District Court at San Francisco before Federal Judge MARTIN I. WELSH. TRAMUTOLO stated that the last letter he received from the subject gave his address as c/o DR. ROUDIPH GABBR, 850 Park Ave., New York City. According to TRAMUTOLO, ERBEN's permanent address is DR. HERMANN. ERBEN (Marineer, Wismar 192) Germany, telephone B55-1-24.

A confidential informant of the San Francisco office stated that although he had no proof, he believed ERBEN to be a Nazi spy and knew that ERBEN was making it a point to contact prominent doctors of German extraction throughout the United States.

The State Department has furnished the following information concerning ERBEN:

ERBEN was in the Port of Antofagasta, Chile, enroute from Valparaiso to Callao on the Japanese motor ship HEYO MARU and because of a vacancy in the crew of the S.S. NIGHTINGALE, an American vessel, signed on as a messman. It was determined that ERBEN claimed to have
When asked who his friends were, he mentioned the name of ERROL FLYNN, the actor, and ERNEST HEMINGWAY, the author, with whom he had gone to Spain to fight in the Spanish Civil War.
According to the report received from the Department of State from the American Consul at Antofagasta, Chile, ERBEN'S mother, JOHANA ERBEN, resides at Vienna 3 Arenbergergr 19. ERBEN is reported to have two sons in the German Army, now on active duty, who served in the Polish campaign. ERBEN admitted to the Consulate participation in the Spanish Civil War and in the present conflict in China.

NEW YORK CITY OFFICE

*AT NEW YORK CITY, will keep in touch with the Bureau of Navigation and Marine Inspection to determine when Subject ERBEN obtains his seamen's papers for departure from the United States.

WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

*AT WASHINGTON, D.C., at the Bureau of Narcotics will conduct appropriate investigation to ascertain results of investigation purportedly made by the Bureau of Narcotics relative to Doctor ERBEN between 1932 and 1938.

LOS ANGELES OFFICE

*AT LOS ANGELES, CALIF., will tactfully interview ERROL FLNN relative to the background and activities of Dr. ERBEN.

Will endeavor to ascertain from FLNN the present location of ERNEST HEMINGWAY, whom the subject has named as the other individual to whom he would turn in the United States for assistance.

SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE

*AT SAN FRANCISCO, will review the records of the U. S. District Court in the case involving revocation of ERBEN'S naturalization and will follow and report court action.

-PENDING-
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS

Baggage of DR. ERBEN examined at NYC.
Not obtained any papers of interest in this matter. DR. ERBEN discharged as
ship's surgeon SS "PANAMA" 4/15/40 by
reason of general complaints although no
evidence of espionage activity on recent
trip of SS "PANAMA". Complaints appeared to
have to do with DR. ERBEN'S personality
rather than his activities.

REFERENCE

Report of Special Agent dated 3/18/40 at New York City.

Teletype to the Bureau dated March 27, 1940.

Letter from San Francisco dated April 17, 1940.

DETAILS:

On March 2, 1940, DR. HERMANN FREDERICK ERBEN
called at the New York Division office and advised
that he had obtained employment as ship's surgeon
aboard the SS "PANAMA" sailing from New York City
March 28, 1940 to Cristobal, Canal Zone, arriving

METIN

New York (CPO. E. Downe, ONL, NY)

San Francisco (2 Desc.)
there April 9, and returning to New York on April 13. He stated that he would contact the New York Division upon his return to New York City and information concerning his employment above, was furnished the Bureau by reference tele-
type. On April 15, 1940, DR. ERBEN again called at the New
York Office and advised that he had made the trip on the SS
"PANAMA" without incident so far as the trip itself was con-
cerned. He claimed, however, that influences were again at
work to deprive him of employment explaining that the day
the ship departed from New York City he was called into con-
fERENCE with MR. PFIZER, Vice-President of the line and a
MR. ROBOTTO, another Vice-President of the line, and
vigorously interrogated concerning his references. He ex-
plained that he produced for the benefit of Mr. Pfizer and
Mr. Robotto letters which had been furnished him by various
steamship companies for whom he had been employed and that they
appeared mollified to a certain extent and offered to sail. However, on his return to New York City on April 13,
after having been permitted to pass the Customs officers,
his presence evidently was realized and he was called back and
given a vigorous interrogation concerning his activities
after which his baggage was searched; there being no items
found of interest to the Customs officers he was released with
an apology.

Thereafter, on April 15, he was called in to see Mr.
PFIZER'S office at 22 State St., New York City, and in-
formed that there had been complaints received against him
and that the line was accordingly compelled to disperse with his services. DR. ERBEN stated that he had, throughout the
trip, maintained the utmost effort not to express any opinions
or to take sides and even had endured the indignity of taking
his meals with a Jewish couple during the trip.

It should be noted that Dr. Erben is extremely
anti-Semitic in his views and he considered this a crowning
achievement, that he was able to spend several days in the
company of this couple without indicating his actual views.

DR. ERBEN, at the same time, also produced a
letter dated March 25, 1940 from EPF, a FLNN, 601 North Linden
Bolevard, Beverly Hills, California, which refers to the
interview of FLNN by Special Agent in Charge Hood of the Los
Angeles Division. In this letter EPF, FLNN expressed sympathy
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORT MADE BY: San Francisco, Calif. 4-5/25/40
PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 3/28-31, 4/1-17, 29/5/8-10
REPORT MADE BY: Dr. Hermann Frederick Greben, with aliases.

CHARACTER OF CASE: ESPIONAGE.

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

State Department reports subject and Errol Flynn visited Valencia, Spain in 1937, Flynn stating that they were bringing $1,500,000.00 for Republican Spain collected in Hollywood. Subject's luggage forwarded Pier 65, North River, New York City, contents including motion picture film, two N. S. D. A. P. pins, German Reserve Officer certificate, photostat, German Government certificate of identity. Trial of proceedings to revoke naturalization continued to 8/8/40.

REFERENCES:

Bureau letter to San Francisco dated 4/29/40 (Bureau file 65-682).

DETAILS:

On 3/28/40, 4/3/40 and 4/11/40 Special Agent ascertained that subject's luggage, which arrived in San Francisco on 2/7/40, had been forwarded to Pier 65, North River, New York City for subject at the request of W. H. Graes and Co., San Francisco, Attorney in Fact. Subject's luggage was checked by the Customs Officers, the contents having been listed in San Francisco letter to New York.

APPENDIX:

MAY 25, 1940

LOUIS J. KASPINSKI, Special Agent

MAY 21, A.M.

INCIDENT:

LOUIS J. KASPINSKI, Special Agent
Los Angeles, California  
September 21, 1940

Special Agent in Charge  
San Francisco, California

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 6/4/1940  
RES: DR. HERMAN FREDERICK EREBN  
ESPIONAGE

Dear Sirs:

Reference is made to report of Special Agent dated New York City, March 15, 1940, in the above captioned matter.

You were advised that through the assistance of his agent, WALTER HEBNER, and his attorney, OSCAR CORDINE, EREBN, FLINT, motion picture actor, was interviewed at the Warner Bros. Studio, Burbank, California, by Special Agent in Charge R. B. HOOD.

Mr. FLINT at the outset of the interview admitted being acquainted with DR. EREBN and regarded him highly. They have been acquainted for about ten years and have traveled extensively together all over the world. They first met in Guinea. FLINT believes that DR. EREBN has a very brilliant mind and is an excellent physician, that he is the type of person who would do everything in his power to make it appear that he was in fact an espionage agent. FLINT was of the opinion that DR. EREBN has the propensity for getting into trouble.

Mr. FLINT stated that heretofore EREBN had been very much opposed to Nazism and Communism and from what he, FLINT, knows of his background, he does not believe EREBN would now be a devout Nazi. FLINT informed that he had several letters in his possession from EREBN which he would turn over to Mr. HOOD for examination.

As evidence of EREBN'S ability, FLINT stated he had gone to Australia about 1932 or 1933, as the head of an expedition for the Rockefeller Institute, where he has seen the doctor work twenty-four hours a stretch entirely without compensation. EREBN recently advised FLINT of his difficulties with the Immigration Bureau and as a result thereof FLINT communicated with Mrs. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT in an effort to have her do anything possible for EREBN.
Subsequent to this interview, FLINN was again contacted on several occasions in order to secure the letters which he promised. However, they have not been forthcoming, and at the present time it is understood that he is on an extensive tour. No further effort will be made to secure these letters unless so advised by the office of origin.

There being no further investigation in this matter, it is being referred upon completion to the office of origin.

Yours very truly,

ARTHUR CORNELIUS, JR.
Special Agent in Charge
By letter dated August 26, 1930 the Bureau forwarded before
American Council at Buenos Aires South American. In this report is the
American Consul at Buenos Aires. Mr. Wells stated that his two friends
Mr. Wells and Mr. PIN are close friends. Mr. PIN worked together in
fields during the Spanish Civil War. He spoke very highly of Mr. PIN
and its contributions. Unfortunately, he stated that he had learned
that Mr. PIN had been arrested in 1930 for carrying a pistol and had been
put in prison both at the end of 1930.

\[ Signature: \text{[illegible]} \]
He took a very strong stand with respect to Dr. KREN's character and integrity, and stated that KREN would be "the last man in the world to work for the Nazis, as he hated them with all his soul." Mr. FLYNN went on to say that he valued Dr. KREN's friendship very highly and that he was a man who certainly could be trusted. However, he stated that the doctor's doing the wrong thing at the wrong time had often created a bad impression on those who did not know him very well. As for being a German agent, he stated that Dr. KREN would probably make the worst agent in the world for any nation, since "they have the finger on him in every port in the world." By this he explained that he meant that in a great many places Dr. KREN had been guilty of some minor infraction of local rules, such as not having the proper papers at the proper time, or saying the wrong thing at the wrong time.

Mr. FLYNN added that he understood that Dr. KREN's citizenship had been revoked, and remarked that he had taken the doctor's case up with Mr. HOOQ of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Los Angeles and with Mrs. ROOSEVELT, and that Mrs. ROOSEVELT had acted in KREN's behalf, but to no avail.

Finally, Mr. FLYNN stated that he sympathized deeply with Dr. KREN, since he now was a man without a country, and that he felt that an injustice had been done the man in believing him to be a German agent, but that no one was to blame but Dr. KREN himself. As an indication of Dr. KREN's lack of responsibility, it may be mentioned that during his stay in Argentine he made a trip to Montevideo at the time of the Admiral Graf Spee incident, despite warnings that his position in Argentina was precarious and he would probably have difficulty in re-entering the country. Upon his return from Montevideo he was imprisoned for want of proper documentation.

The following information was furnished to Special Agent in Charge H. J. L. PIEPER on August 24, 1940:
ERECH told us that KNUD FLINT had told him he was trying to get Mrs. ROOSEVELT to help him out, but Mrs. ROOSEVELT had refused to help since it was not in her sphere. Whether this is true or just to kid ERECH along, we did not know.

The following information was furnished to Special Agent on August 19, 1940:
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New York, 7, New York

May 4, 1944

JEB: FL;
65-1715

Director, FBI

RE: DR. HERMANN FREDERICK ERBEN, WAS ESPIONAGE-E
(Bureau File 65-682)

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau letter to the New York Field Division dated April 15, 1944, re DR. IRBIN, ESPIONAGE-J, Bureau file 65-69454. Reference letter enclosed a copy of a letter to the Bureau from the Richmond Field Division which reflected that IRBIN had furnished information regarding Dr. ERBEN to the effect that he was interned in the Poo tung Internment Camp in Shanghai, China, where he appeared to be a stool pigeon for the Japanese and an agent provocateur. Information indicated to the Richmond Field Division that IRBIN would have further information concerning Dr. ERBEN. Reference letter requested that the New York Field Division interview IRBIN and furnish the results of the interview to the Bureau by letter.

Information obtained from IRBIN will be subsequently set out in this letter definitely identifies DR. IRBIN as being identical with DR. HERMANN FREDERICK ERBEN, who is the subject of the above entitled case, in which the San Francisco Field Division is office of origin (San Francisco file 65-31).

Information contained herein is unclassified.

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1944

RECORDED
19 MAY 1944

1065-182-124

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15

DATE 6/3/29 BY 8332231/56

S. T. E. X. c.

ADMIN 1940
Letter to Director

May 4, 1944

Dr. ERBEN continually sided with the crew of the S.S. President Harrison as against the desires of the American Association.

Information also reached attention to the effect that sometime after Pearl Harbor Dr. ERBEN went to Tientsin, China on an Italian boat. He came back to Shanghai sometime later. ERBEN stated that it does not appear to him that Dr. ERBEN would have been permitted to make this trip unless he was cooperating with the Japanese. I do not know the purpose of this trip however.

On January 31, 1943 the first group of Americans started being interned at the Poo Tung Internment Camp in Shanghai. On May 2, 1943 Dr. ERBEN was brought into the internment camp escorted by four Japanese warders.

With regard to Dr. ERBEN's citizenship ERBEN had the following to say:

ERBEN had admitted that the United States District Court in San Francisco, California, had denaturalized him in about April, 1941. However, ERBEN claimed that his denaturalization was because of his labor union activities. ERBEN also claimed that his denaturalization was not legal because of technical grounds, these grounds apparently being the fact that ERBEN skipped the country and was not present in court at the time he was denaturalized. I understand that at the time he was denaturalized there was a warrant out for ERBEN's arrest and that because of this ERBEN decided to leave the United States. According to the story ERBEN tells he contacted his good friend, ERROL FLYNN, the movie star and FLYNN hid him on his yacht. From FLYNN'S yacht he went to Mexico and from Mexico he went to China.
Teeth  
Characteristics  
Marital Status  
Relatives in U.S.

Separation between front teeth on upper jaw  
Is knock kneed, wears glasses, and was wearing a gray beard in the camp.  
Believed single  
None known.

It is noted that the subject's description, name, background, alleged friendship with ERROL FLYNN etc. all identify him as being identical with the subject of instant case.

A copy of this letter is being forwarded to the San Francisco Field Division inasmuch as they are office of origin in this case. It is believed they may desire to interview [redacted] or further information. It is also believed they may desire to place a stop notice on the subject's future entry into the United States in the event such has not already been done. Inasmuch as there appears to be no further investigation at this time within the territory covered by the New York Field Division, this case is being considered referred upon completion to the office of origin.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]
E.E. CONROY
SAC

cc-San Francisco
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
SAN FRANCISCO  
65-31

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SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:
Investigation concerning RUDOLF SHARP negative.
Dr. HERMAN FREDERICK ERBEN described as closely associated with leading Gestapo agent in Shanghai. Dr. ERBEN refused repatriation to the United States.

REFERENCE:
Bureau File 35-682.
Letter from the Bureau dated January 4, 1934.
Report of Special Agent dated April 4, 1944 at Newark, New Jersey.

DETAILS:
AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Referenced Bureau letter requested that this case be reopened due to the receipt of a report that Dr. HERMAN FREDERICK ERBEN was described as a Japanese "plant" in Shanghai.

The letter from the New York office to the Bureau dated February 7, 1944, indicated the completion of investigation at the New York office and set forth a lead for the Newark office to check the German Seamen's Mission, 64 Hudson Street, Hoboken, New Jersey, to determine if Dr. ERBEN had left any of his personal belongings there prior to his departure from the United States in Jan 4-449 1940. Referenced report indicates that this investigation was completed at Hoboken, New Jersey, with negative results.

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CE qn on

1314Wade
On April 17, 1944, Source of Information furnished the following information to Special Agent_

Advised that subject was first interned at the time of general internment in Shanghai during February or March, 1943, in the Lung Hua Camp, a British camp in Shanghai. The Executive Committee of the American Association requested that ERBEN be interned separately from the crew of the SS PRESIDENT HARRISON, which was sent to the Poon Tung Camp. Despite this, according to ERBEN immediately was transferred to the Poon Tung Camp and, according to his advice, was rapidly organizing a dope ring among the PRESIDENT HARRISON crew for operation after the war.

Also advised that Dr. ERBEN was closely associated with Dr. ALBERTO MIORINI, who was generally believed to be the Number One or Number Two man in the Gestapo in Shanghai.

Stated that ERBEN registered as an American with the American Association for repatriation. He said that ERBEN presented a United States Seaman's Certificate of Identification in registering, but that the Swiss Consul General later ascertained that ERBEN was not an American citizen.

Stated that the Swiss Consul General wrote ERBEN a letter, copies of which were sent to the Japanese Consulate and to the American Association, pointing out that ERBEN knew he was not an American when he registered. He said that in this letter the Swiss requested the Japanese to withdraw ERBEN's American armband, which request was refused. He said also that the American Association requested ERBEN to return the American armband but he also refused them.

Advised that ERBEN was originally scheduled for repatriation to the United States on the first announced sailing date of the GRIPEHOLM from Shanghai, on September 9, 1942, but that his true citizenship was ascertained in the meantime and he was denied this repatriation. Stated that in registering with the American Association ERBEN gave as his only reference in the United States: "ERROL FLYNN, Hollywood, California."

The New York Field Division advised by letter dated April 1, 1944 of information obtained through Source of Information concerning the subject. This information is as follows:

Advised that he knew a Dr. ERBEN (first name unknown to him) who resided on Bubbling Well Road in Shanghai, and who was closely associated with a Dr. ALBERTO VON MIORINI (MIORINI). Information coming to the attention of concern Dr. ERBEN was
that he was a Nazi agent but he could furnish no specific information concerning this Dr. ERBEN's activities in Shanghai or any other information affecting his identity other than he believed Dr. ERBEN is an American citizen.

In view of the fact that Dr. ERBEN referred to by C rested on Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai, China, and was associated with Dr. MIORINI (MIOIRINI), it is believed that the Dr. ERBEN so referred to by C is identical with the subject in instant case.

AT SAN MATEO, CALIFORNIA

Source of Information C had advised that Source of Information C would be of assistant in furnishing information concerning Dr. ERBEN. C and Source of Information D advised that they have known of Dr. ERBEN's activities in Shanghai. They stated that he was definitely tied in with Dr. ALBERTO MIORINI. According to D, MIORINI was definitely a member of the German Gestapo, and it was the belief of D that Dr. ERBEN likewise was a member of the same organization. They explained that these two individuals are very close to each other and that this information was known to the American Consul at Shanghai before the war started.

D related how the crew of the PRESIDENT HARRISON, which reached Shanghai after the war started, had been the victim of the activities of these doctors. Dr. ERBEN had ingratiated himself with the members of the crew through the fact that he could produce seaman's papers. He was also well versed in union activities and had a common understanding with the crew. ERBEN, working with MIORINI, went to the foreign YMCA where the crew were stopping and arranged for them to go to MIORINI's office for medical attention. They would not be charged for medical services, but were bilked through the writing of expensive drug store prescriptions. The doctors would then receive a handsome percentage of the prescription price. They also prevailed upon the crew members to bother the American Association and the Swiss Consul in matters of minor importance.

Dr. ERBEN then attempted to return to the United States as a repatriate, and it is the belief of D that if he had been successful in doing so he would definitely have been acting in the United States as an agent of the German government.

ERBEN listed on his repatriation application form his only contact in the United States as being ERROL FLYNN. Both of these sources of information stated that they know of absolutely no other contact of Dr. ERBEN in the United States.
Berlin, February 13, 1948

ATTENTION FC

NO. 210

SUBJECT: INTERROGATION OF HERMANN FRIEDRICH ERBEN.

Rec'd
Feb. 26

ACTION
PC
INFO
OCD
FP
DCR
PDR
ASV
VP

The Political Adviser for German Affairs has the honor to enclose herewith copies of a report on the interrogation of Herman Friedrich (or Herman Frederick) ERBEN, who was repatriated from China in the recent shipment and arrived at Internment on October 4, 1947. The interrogation was carried out by intelligence officers at Camp 74, Ludwigsburg.

The Erben interrogation may be of interest to the Department of Justice, notably in respect to the narcotics aspect of Erben's past, and the mission indicated that while it had no further interest in him his case should be brought to the attention of the ODUS narcotic bureau before he was released.

A copy of this despatch is also being sent to the U.S. Consular Branch at Berlin, since the matter of Erben's citizenship may again arise in the near future.

Enclosure: Copy of report of Erben's interrogation.
SPECIAL INTERROGATION REPORT

DETAILS: EBREE, Herman Frederick

1. ADMINISTRATIVE DATA:
   Subject was deported from China and arrived at this Center 4 Oct 1947.

2. PERSONAL DATA AND ACTIVITIES:
   15 November 1897: Born in Vienna, Austria.
   1903 - 1907: Attended and graduated from Public School, Vienna.
   1907 - 1915: Attended State High School Vienna, graduated with marks.
   1915 - 1918: Served with the Austrian Army and was honorably discharged with the rank of First Lieutenant.
   1918 - 1921: Attended University Vienna, Medical School.
   1923: Received fellowship to study in the United States. While there, he received an immigration visa.
   24 March 1924: Subject filed a Declaration of Intention in the court of Morristown, N.J., to become an American citizen, and received his first papers.
   1926: Subject went back to Austria and graduated with a degree as Medical Doctor. One month later, (August 1926), he returned to the United States, passed the New York Civil Service Examination, and was assigned as a medical doctor to Wards Island State Hospital.
   1927: Subject was licensed to practice medicine and surgery in Louisiana.
   1928: After having passed the examination for the state of Washington, subject was also licensed there.
   1939: Subject was commissioned by the Australian Government, Department of Aborigines, to lead a scientific expedition into the Peninsula of York, Northern Queensland, Australia.
   1940: Upon his return from Australia, subject took his third state Board Examination in Sacramento, California, and received his third license from the State of California.
   Subject took the Oath of Allegiance in the U.S. District Court of San Francisco and became a naturalized American citizen. In the same year, he was assigned by Dr. A. C. Meck to South America, representing the Pacific Institute of Tropical Medicine of the University of California in Berkeley.
   1931: ...
Enclosure to Dep, No. 10 dated February 15, 1948 from Berlin.

1931: After he returned from South America, subject entered the service of the "Dollar Line" as ship's doctor. He served under Captain Gregory GUILL, Lt. Comm., U.S.N.R., on the SS President Garfield on "Round the World" service.

1932: Subject left the "Dollar Line" and went via the Far East to New Guinea on another scientific expedition, which was financed by himself. On this trip he met the film star Elroy Flynn and became a very close friend of same.

1933: Subject returned from New Guinea to Europe and took up post-graduate work at his old school in Vienna.

1934: Subject accompanied as medical officer the Austro-American Transasian expedition. In this capacity he went by automobile from Palestine, Transjordania, Iraq, Iran, Afghanistan, India and finally via Burma and Indo-China to Peking.

1935: Subject returned from Calcutta, India to New York.

1936: ERBENV practiced medicine in Denville, N.J., and received his fourth medical license, this time from the state of New York. Towards the end of the year he took another trip to South America as ship's surgeon.

1937: He returned from South America and in the same year he and his friend Elroy Flynn embarked on New York for London and went via Paris to Spain. Being in London, subject volunteered with a British ambulance unit, which was committed for the loyalists in Spain. Elroy Flynn also went as journalist and unofficial observer to Spain. After 20 days in Spain, subject went to Vienna and from there to Canton, China.

1937: In Vienna, subject received a Red Cross appointment, this time from the Chinese Red Cross. As leader of a group of ten medical doctors, subject embarked in Trieste for Shanghai. This group supposedly had to take over the British Military Hospital in Hankow. Since Hankow had fallen before subject arrived, he was forced to find his way back to the United States. Chiang-Kai-shek's government disregarding the protests, and he returned to America as ship's surgeon on the liner "Triton", arriving via Japan and Panama in New York in spring 1938.

1938: During his stay in San Pedro, U.S. Immigration authorities, (Inspector Davis) ordered ERBENV to surrender his naturalization certificate, because the government wanted to check up something. Subject claims that he surrendered his certificate and did not know the reason and his constitutional rights.

It is assumed by the undersigned that the order to surrender his naturalization papers was for the following:

This office received a letter from Mr. Robert L. Perry (Chief Public Safety Branch) in which subject is charged with activities in narcotic traffic. The same letter mentions that a Dr. ERBENV is an internationally wanted person. A copy of the letter will be attached to this report.

1939: Since his naturalization papers were taken away from him, subject returned on the "Margaret Johnson" once more to Europe.
1939: KREN made a trip as surgeon on board the German ship SS "Ussukuma" around Africa, and also served as ship's surgeon on the SS "Nesterland" on the Antwerp-New York run.

Subject claims that he realized that war was more than likely and attempted to smuggle his two boys who were of military age out of Germany. He states that he would have been able to accomplish the task since he had an assignment on the German ship SS "Ussukuma" on the "Around Africa" run, but his two sons remained in Germany. The outbreak of the war in September 1939 found KREN in South African waters. The boat to which he was assigned to as ship's surgeon had left. KREN was lost in the Portuguese East Africa and ran the blockade under orders by the German admiral to act as a supply ship for the famous German ship "Graf Spee" to Argentina off the coast of Bahia Blanca (Coast of Argentina). The U.S. "Ussukuma" was sunk by the British cruiser "Exeter". Two crew members, as KREN claims, were American citizens, Helmuth SCHRÖTER from Hamburg and himself. (KREN still did not know whether he actually lost his citizenship). Both of them contacted U.S. authorities in Buenos Aires. Thus an American citizen, KREN was not interned as a sailor by the Argentine government, and was immediately released. He received from the U.S. Consulate in Buenos Aires an American passport (no. 272) and returned to America. KREN claims and states that he wanted to show his loyalty as an American citizen and by the first chance he received, he took 100 photographs of the hits which the "Graf Spee" had received and suffered during the battle of Montevideo. He states that he gave the films to Consul Mr. ENGELSH, who forwarded the films to the U.S. Naval Intelligence. KREN also surrendered to Mr. ENGELSH and Consul Mr. WILSON a detailed log of the blockade running, the type of camouflage used by the SS "Ussukuma" which he handed over to U.S. naval authorities.

After he was given all available naval intelligence about German shipping in the La Plata to U.S. naval authorities, KREN crossed via the Andes into Chile to investigate German shipping, which had taken refuge in great numbers in Chilean ports. KREN further claims that he investigated the German training ship for cadets, "Pribel", which was anchored in Valparaiso, and reported results to the local U.S. consulate.

1940: subject sailed as a crew member of the SS "Mightingsale" via west coast ports and Panama for New York, where he arrived at the end of February 1940. In New York he got in touch with U.S. naval authorities and handed to Commander Doymer, Third U.S. Naval District, films of interned German ships he had taken. He also surrendered the pictures of the "Graf Spee", and made a detailed report about the naval intelligence he had been able to collect by personal contacts with the crews of interned German ships in west coast ports of South America on his way from Valparaiso to New York. He also contacted FBI authorities and during his entire stay in New York from February 1940 on, until he left for the west coast in August 1940, he remained in close contact with the FBI. The person who received intelligence reports about "Ham" and "German Information German" activities was a Mr. LANDER from the FBI. He claims that he furnished American authorities photographs of meetings of the "Ham", the celebration of the visit of the duke of Saxony at 80th Street, and original Nazi documents.
During March and April, subject served as ship's surgeon on the American ship "Panama" making one trip through the Canal Zone. Upon his return, subject's appointment as full time contract surgeon for C.C.C. camp duty in the IV Corps area had come through. Subject left the Panama line and went under orders to Ft. Moultrie, S.C., for training. After completion he was assigned to Selma, Fla., for active duty.

Subject states that his pending citizenship trial made his remaining as surgeon for the U.S. Government impossible. His contract with the C.C.C. was discontinued by Washington.

Subject went on trial before Judge WELSH in the U.S. District Court in San Francisco, Mr. Louis MERCADO acted as District Attorney and Mr. TRAMUTOLI acted as subject's Defense Counsel. The charge, so subject claims, was that his naturalization should be set aside as illegal, inasmuch as he had not met the requirements for naturalization.

1. Subject had not resided actually continuously for five years prior to naturalization in the U.S., but had interrupted his residence for more than 6 months at a time.

2. Subject had not resided for 6 months in the county from where he had filed his Application for Naturalization, namely, San Francisco County.

Subject states that he waited for 21 months for the decision of the Court. Since there was the danger, at least theoretically, that the U.S. might enter the war, in the case of losing his citizenship, subject might face arrest as an enemy alien. To escape the consequences and to avoid possible deportation or internment, subject crossed into Mexico. Subject further claims that his public trial in San Francisco, his stories about "graf spee", put the German intelligence on his trail in Mexico City. He was called to a meeting with German Consul General MARON WALENBERG. After various talks referring to his unjust trial in San Francisco and Hitler's theory that "after all blood was thicker than ink", subject was offered a job as German intelligence agent.

SUBJECT ACCEPTED THE JOB AS GERMAN INTELLIGENCE AGENT

1. Subject claims that he accepted the proposition to become a German intelligence agent, fully conscious of the fact that at the present, he was still an American citizen, and thus subject to the penalty of high treason.

2. ERWIN admits that he was not forced or coerced to accept the job.

3. Subject states that he accepted the job on his own free will, and did not intend to construct or claim any authorization from any of the U.S. government agencies with whom he had previous contact.

4. The reason why subject accepted to become a German intelligence agent, so he claims,
was because it gave him a unique chance to do some intelligence work for the United States. What he had done so far was only what he observed from the outside; now he had a chance to work from the inside. He also states that he wanted to show his loyalty to American and retain or regain his U.S. citizenship, which as far as at that time, January 1941, was still undecided. Subject stated to the interrogator that he was aware of the danger to become a self-styled, free-lance American agent by posing as a German agent.

Having agreed to become a German agent, subject was given a false German passport under the name of Alois ECKERT, musician, and so was in possession of two passports, the old American seaman's identification certificate and the above mentioned false German passport.

February 1941: Subject was directed by order of Baron WALLONSTERO, German Consul General in Mexico, to proceed to Japan because of his previous experience and knowledge there. In Tokyo, subject was received by the German Naval Attaché Admiral WEHNER and Lt. Cdr. WELLNER. From Tokyo, subject proceeded for Shanghai. A German intelligence agent to Shanghai, and was finally attached to the staff of Lt. Cdr. Louis Theodor SIEFFEN, head of the Abwehr in China.

SUBJECT: STARTED WORKING AS A GERMAN INTELLIGENCE AGENT FOR THE ABWEHR IN CHINA

It should be noted that at the time subject was working for the German Intelligence Service, he was still in possession of an American passport and his citizenship was still pending in the States. Subject also had a German passport, and so was protected in two ways.

His job was to collect information about Allied shipping, cargo, route of ships, personnel, etc.

Subject was ordered by the German intelligence to pose only as an American citizen, and as a communist. The reason why he had to pose as an American communist could not be obtained from subject. As one reason he states that, as a communist, the American crews would not assume that he was working for the German Intelligence. As above mentioned, subject went on each boat which arrived in Shanghai, invited the crews to go with him to dances and have a good time. On such occasions he tried to employ crew members for the German intelligence. He states that he was ordered to confuse and make propaganda against the United States which was likely to enter the war. Further he claims, that, to the best of his knowledge, no American crew members were ever in the pay of the German Intelligence Service.

June 1942: Subject's next assignment came in 1942 when Mr. SIEFFEN (head of the Abwehr), intending to smuggle SIEFFEN as an American repatriate on the SS "Conte Verde" to open a listening post for the Navy in Portuguese East Africa. He was trained in code work and the use of secret ink and given cover addresses in Lisbon, where he was supposed to send his reports. Subject states that
STEPHEN'S plan did not succeed because subject did not dare to approach American consular authorities in Shanghai to engineer his repatriation.

1943: Since all plans failed, it is assumed by the interrogator that STEPHEN did not want anything to do with ENBEN, and so ENBEN was interned by the Japanese. First he was sent to Long-Wan and after a short stretch in the notorious Bridge House of the Japanese Kampaitei, he was transferred to Fungtung camp, where he remained until his liberation by American troops.

1945: In 1945 subject was employed as a civilian employee of the U.S. Army, 16th Malaria Control Detachment in Kwangchou Airport. At this time he was arrested by the Provost Marshal and lodged in the American Section of Ward No. Jail in Shanghai.

Subject states that no charges were read to him, but the official release in the local papers stated that he had been arrested under the suspicion of high treason and war crimes committed by ENBEN. Subject made the following statement to the investigating officers and repeated the same statement to this interrogator:

"I want to be tried as an American citizen for whatever acts I have committed. Even if the technicality of the cancellation of my American citizenship in Spring 1941 should have made me from this very moment on stateless and thus a charge of high treason impossible, I want to be tried as an American citizen.

"I accepted the offer to do German Intelligence work actually in January 1941 in Mexico City, at a time when I still enjoyed American citizenship. But since I was not notified of the cancellation of my citizenship until 26 January 1943, although I had registered my arrival in Shanghai at the American consulate in March 1941, and later on registered with the Swiss Consulate for repatriation, I was fully entitled to consider myself an American citizen until January 1943. I can prove this fact by the papers issued to me for repatriation by the Swiss Consulate, stating that I was an American citizen, given to me on 8 December 1942. I have, therefore, on my own responsibility and considering myself an American citizen, served before and after 8 December 1941 (that means in times of war between America and Germany) as a German Intelligence Agent. I do not intend to claim or construct any authorization for such work from any of the United States government agencies or previous dealings with, I also was in no way forced by German authorities to work for them. What I did I considered a unique chance to prove my loyalty to the American flag, whereby I hoped to retain or, if need be, regain my U.S. citizenship. For my acts I alone am responsible and I intend to take full responsibility without reservation."

January 1945: Subject states that he was unconditionally released by the U.S. Army under his parole by not being notified by Colonel O'Connor that Captain Frank F. Farrell wanted to see subject at his office, 208 Red, Ferguson, House 8. Captain Farrell who was at the time leading the American Investigation Team with headquarters in Shanghai, Judge Advocate General's Office, and was also considered to be a member of OSS, asked ENBEN if he still felt
loyal to America; and if he would care to assist his
mission, ERBEN agreed and was assigned to duty in January
1948. His rank on the payroll was: Civilian Employee
United States Army, and his monthly salary started with
$80.00. Subject states that his work with Captain FARRELL
is recorded in the government files of the Judge Advocate
in Shanghai, and consisted mainly in collecting and inter-
preting evidence for the War Crimes Trial of the 26 defen-
dants, known as the BERNARDET espionage ring. During the
trial he was the main prosecution witness. After the BERNARDET
trial, in February 1947, subject continued to work for
Captain FARRELL until his return to America.

Prior to Captain FARRELL's departure, he handed subject over to Colonel Amos D. MOSCRIP JR., who was continuing
FARRELL's work in Shanghai.

Subject worked continuously as an American agent for
Colonel MOSCRIP in the same capacity as he had worked for
Captain FARRELL. ERBEN started under Colonel MOSCRIP at
$160.00 per month and was raised after 2 months, in May
1947, to $200.00 per month. Subject further states that
he was on active duty under Colonel MOSCRIP's command until
1 September 1947, the day of his arrest by Chinese author-
ities, and he was not notified by his Officer-in-
Charge to the contrary. His last order, dated 4 September
1947, and sent by cable to subject when he was on board
the U.S.A.T. "General Black", read as follows:

"SIGNAL CORPS UNITED STATES ARMY

Received at 2100 on 04 September, 22 Shanghai, China RC WNL
Shanghai, RNJ CK 30 September 3, 1420.

Colonel Plumpkin for Hermann Erben, General Black, XSG.

Request you send me your address in Germany immediately
upon arrival so that I can make suitable arrangements for
you stop regret unable to see you just before sailing.

Colonel Moscrip."

CONTENTS:

1. It would appear that ERBEN's employment by US
forces in China was terminated by his repatriation to
Germany, since this office has received no advice con-
cerning his handling or disposition.

2. ERBEN is being held until clearance for his re-
lease is received from higher headquarters.
German Agent Tells of Spy Ring in China

Shanghai, Oct. 3 (AP)—Herbert Fredrick Erben, Vienna-born physician who was a naturalized American until his citizenship was revoked in 1941, today admitted he was a German spy in China during the war.

Erben testified for the prosecution in the trial of 27 alleged members of Bureau Erhardt, German espionage agency which American authorities contend supplied the Japanese with military information long after the German surrender.

Erben boasted that he used to accompany movie star Errol Flynn on trips aboard the actor’s yacht. He said he became a German spy in Mexico City early in 1941, and later was sent to Shanghai to get information on American ship movements.

Still later, he said he was instructed to seek out the “underground railway” by which Americans, British and other Allied nationals escaped from Shanghai to free China.

Asked if he did not consider his activities traitorous, he denied the allegation, saying “I worked in a capacity that I can fully justify to authorities who know the score.”
German Agent Tells of Spy Ring in China

Shanghai, Oct. 11—Korvin, the German post official who was a former American bank clerk, has been arrested in this city and is being held at the American consul's residence. The consul has been unable to obtain from the German consul any information about the case. Korvin has been employed as a post official for several years and is known to be a reliable man. He was recently transferred to this city and is believed to be the leader of a spy ring operating in this area. The consulate has been informed that Korvin is suspected of having been in contact with Japanese military officials. The German consul has been unable to obtain any information from the Japanese government. Korvin has been employed as a post official for several years and is known to be a reliable man. He was recently transferred to this city and is believed to be the leader of a spy ring operating in this area. The consulate has been informed that Korvin is suspected of having been in contact with Japanese military officials. The German consul has been unable to obtain any information from the Japanese government.
Dr. Erben's Citizenship Is Revoked

By William Jones

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Jan. 30—Dr. Herman Frederick Erben, 45, medical officer of the scuttled Graf Spee's supply ship and a shadowy international figure for 20 years, today was in danger of deportation.

Federal Judge Martin J. Welsh renewed her spirit of American citizenship because he had not lived in the United States for five years, or in San Francisco for six months, before he filed his petition for naturalization.

The Justice Department will investigate the case, but it considers the man an undesirable alien, since his role in the Graf Spee's destruction is unknown.

He is a native of Vienna. An authority on troop movements, he came to the United States in 1939 as an employee of the American Foundation.

It has been reported that he sold various documents at the time of the Graf Spee's destruction in the war.

He was interned in California in 1939, and the report was evidence that he had collaborated with the German army. He was released again in California in 1941, and the report was evidence that he had collaborated with the American army.
Dr. Erben's Citizenship is Revoked

Sacramento, Calif., Jan. 20.-The Honorable Frank D. Folsom, Secretary of the State of California, has revoked the citizenship of the famous German physician, Dr. Erben, and as such he is no longer recognized as a citizen of the United States.

Dr. Erben was born in Germany and came to the United States in 1885. He was naturalized in 1886 and has lived in the country ever since.

The action of the Secretary of State is based on the fact that Dr. Erben has been convicted of a serious crime and is therefore no longer eligible for naturalization.

Washington, D.C., Jan. 20.-The War Department has issued an proclamation startling the entire nation. General Erben, the noted German physician, has been declared a spy and enemy of the United States. He is hereby placed under arrest and will be tried by military court.

Erben was born in Germany and came to the United States in 1885. He was naturalized in 1886 and has lived here ever since.

The proclamation states that Erben has been engaged in espionage activities for Germany and has been responsible for the deaths of several American citizens.

The government has long suspected Erben's loyalty and has tried to obtain evidence against him. Finally, they were able to obtain enough evidence to justify the proclamation.

Erben has been ordered to appear before a military court and face charges of treason and espionage.

Washington, D.C., Jan. 20.-The War Department has announced that it has been revealed that Dr. Erben was a member of the German spy ring that was active in the country during World War I. Erben has been ordered to appear before a military court and face charges of treason and espionage.

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☐ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: 65-6225-570p.3
On April 25, 1925, [redacted] called at the [redacted] Division and [redacted] interviewed a Special Agent [redacted]. Agent [redacted] submitted the following report of the interview:

[redacted] that during the previous week the telephone rang at the [redacted] of the different occasions, then he answered the phone, and [redacted] answered it before him, talking on another extension. On the first occasion, the telephone rang and it was [redacted], the movie actor, who was making arrangements to come down to San Diego over the weekend on his yacht.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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65-9676 - 7p6 and 7
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- [ ] For your information: ________________________________

[ ] The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: 05-345-37-195ps
# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

**Form No. 1**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT</th>
<th>LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA</th>
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<td>REPORT MADE AT</td>
<td>LOS ANGELES, CALIF.</td>
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<tr>
<td>DATE WHEN MADE</td>
<td>12/29/42</td>
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<td>REPORT MADE BY</td>
<td>67C jb</td>
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<td>CHARACTER OF CASE</td>
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</table>

## SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED.

References:
- Bureau letter dated November 7, 1942.
- Bureau file #65-36994.

## Details:

APPROVED AND
FORWARDED:  
SPECIAL AGENT  
IN CHARGE:  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>65</th>
<th>36994-716</th>
<th>1461</th>
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</table>

Bureau of  
New York City  
Los Angeles  
SAFE  
31 DEC 1942  
14-11-56  

**U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1942**
Last he had heard of subject was about three weeks ago when he attended a party in the home of Mrs. MUNRO. MUNRO is well known to the Los Angeles office and is engaged in revolutionary activity. He is a great friend of EDOUARD and the investigation is being of a suspicious character. He has been developing indications of EDOUARD and the investigation is being of a suspicious character. He has been developing indications that EDOUARD is the type of a
MEMORANDUM FOR CHIEF, G-1, BRANCH, G-1, HIS, MAJORS SECTION, ROOM 27002,
PERSHING BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Attention: Major E. W. Middle.

1. We have received some information from the Department of Justice in Seattle, Washington, relative to [redacted], and we are forwarding it to you as of possible interest, if it is not already contained in your file.

2. [Redacted] indicates he is trying to secure his release from the Army. After requesting [redacted] to prove his innocence in the matter, [redacted] cabled [redacted] to prove [redacted]. [Redacted] reported a panhandler and friend of a man suspect, has invited [redacted] to spend his furlough with him at 9344 Sunset Boulevard, Hollywood.
AIC, Anchorage

December 4, 1944

John Edgar Hoover, Director - Federal Bureau of Investigation

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent _______ dated May 25, 1944, at Anchorage, Alaska, which report reflects the results of an interview had with Subject _______.

It would appear from the above statement that _______ made some false statements during the course of the interview and is instructing Hoover to collaborate with him to establish the truthfulness of his statements. You are therefore instructed to determine why _______ should be interested in making the above statement and having it verified by Hoover. This may be done either by direct interview with _______ at Anchorage, Alaska, where he is believed to be now assigned, or by having the military authorities ascertain from him why this statement was made.

Attachment

Cc New York - Attachment

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DATE 8/13/44 BY SPC. Jimfind

*15 6/1011.52

RECORDED INDEXED 27 DEC 9 1944

20-3281

18 115

FBI

MAILED DECEMBER 7, 1944

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

D. E. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

2 DEC 16 1944
5 - 51-11774. Same sender to Mr. Errol Lynn, Bulholand Farm, Bulholand Road, Hollywood, California, May 14, 1944. Writer states that a New York aircraft company is attempting to gain his release from the Army.

6 - 51-12136. Same sender to same addresses at 2262 Sunset Boulevard, Los Angeles, 45, California, November 3, 1944. Writer asks addresses to substantiate sender's apparent misrepresentation of facts to "some official office" regarding his being a partner and financial contributor to "C.F.A" (C.F.A. may be Comite France-Amerique a patriotic society established in 1909 to encourage friendship toward France in the Western Hemisphere).

ENCLOSURES: NOTE

$76, $14
MEMBER OF UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES AS REQUESTED TO SUBSTANTIATE HIS CLAIM OF REPRESENTATION OF FACTS TO "OFFICIAL CITIZENSHIP"

In a friendly letter discussing mutual friends and other states:

[Redacted text]
American film actor reported associating with German agent in Mexico.

Writer, after telling of three weeks spent in Acapulco, said he made several calls on the Acapulco pictures, adding: "Mervyn LeRoy, owner of the hotel, says I'm a couple of days late in taking his girl along." He reported hearing German spy heroes, arranged the date for him, since she can't visit ports, under Mexican law.

EX-VEED'S NOTE: Peter Ryley of Spencer, is reported to be a German agent in Mexico. He associate of Mervyn LeRoy, another Nazi suspect, gave Mervyn LeRoy and Frederick Mervyn as references while spending some time in California.

Yesterday, Sunday, Mexico, D.F. on Dec. 1, we were at the Madison Hotel, New York City, a newspaper clipping telling of an interview with Mervyn LeRoy, who was at a night club with Hilda Krueger, in which he said he was going to Acapulco with his friend Fred Mervyn for a vacation.

Confiscations: 1 check for $50.
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Los Angeles, California
September 3, 1943

Director, FBI

RE: WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT SURVEY
LOS ANGELES FIELD DIVISION

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau letter of August 6, 19---, in connection with the above-entitled matter, requesting to be advised of the plans of this office for increased activities in the enforcement of the White Slave Traffic Act in this area.

In this respect, I wish to advise that in the immediate future the activities of and two of the more prominent madams in the Hollywood area, will be subjected to a very close investigation in order to determine if they are engaged in violation of the White Slave Traffic Act.

Plans have also been formulated to cover the activities of an important friend of and another prominent individual because of a death in his family. He is notorious here in his associations with and has the reputation of being a procurer for both men and women. Through these investigations, it is expected that definite information will be developed which will ultimately lead to convictions for violations of this act.

At the present time, there are investigations being made into the activities of and , motion picture actors. These matters are receiving close attention and it is expected that within the next ten days the matter will be more fully developed. Inquiries are presently being made by the Bureau in Mexico in connection with the matter.

These matters will be followed closely by us and attention will be given to developing additional cases of illegal traffic of this type.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

RE: WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT SURVEY
LOS ANGELES FIELD DIVISION
Re Havana letter dated January 23, 1953, captioned as above, and Havana letter February 19, 1953, captioned MEETING OF HOODLUMS, APALACHIN, NEW YORK, 11/14/57, A-R.

After the overthrow of the Batista Government on January 1, 1959, all gambling casinos in Havana were closed until February 19, 1959, on which date they received permission to reopen.

On February 16, 1959, P.O. Box 846, Washington, telephone 22-7268, reported that ADAM CASTRO had asked MARLON BRANDO, movie actor, to suggest someone who might be able to take over the Sans Souci gambling casino. P.O.P. reportedly sent a telegram to an individual named HENRY, 22-22781, 95.
Unless advised to the contrary, it will be investigated under the Top Moodum Program.

Washington, D.C.

The informant in Miami,据称, is a confidential informant in Washington, D.C., to be negotiating with the San Souci Night Club. According to these sources, FIDEL CASTRO has asked ERROL FLYNN, a Hollywood actor, to arrange a meeting with a group of persons who might be able to take over the San Souci gambling casino. These sources report that FLYNN sent a telegram to FIDEL CASTRO in Washington, where phone calls were verified as identical to the phone numbers of the individuals involved.

Bureau
(1 - Legal Attaché, Havana)
1 - Seattle

CBI: con

Extra copies of this Letter have been prepared for forwarding by the Bureau to the New York office.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York airtel to Bureau, 6/26/59.

Approved

Bureau (97-3655) (RM)
1-NY, NYC
3-Miami (RM)
3-New York (105-34291)

Special Agent

97-3655-5

Do not write in spaces below

18 JUL 22 1959

NATL. SEC. CONC. 97

CONFIDENTIAL

Property of FBI — This report is issued to you by the FBI, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency in which issued.
Copy to: ONI, NYC

Report of: SA 7/16/59

Date:

Office: NEW YORK

File Number: New York 105-34291 Bufila 97-3655

Title: B7C

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA
REGISTRATION ACT - CUBA

Synopsis:

Details:

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of any kind. It is the property of the FBI, and is a loan to your agency; it and/or its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.
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☐ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

100-769-1436
A great deal has been said about Communist activities in the movie industry. Allegations have been made by various individuals that certain prominent people in the motion picture industry are Communists or fellow travelers. It is believed that the bureau's analysis of the Communist situation in Hollywood is well stated, and for that reason there is being set out hereafter the information contained on pages 27 and 28 of the "Quarterly Summary of National Defense Investigations", issued on November 15, 1940. This information is set out under the title, "Communist Activities in the Motion Picture Industry".

"During the past five years there have been numerous allegations concerning Communist activities in Hollywood. It is alleged that one of the best sources of income to the Communist Party is in the form of contributions either directly to the Party, or to Communist Party front organizations, of the luminaries of Hollywood. While none of this information has been proved, the allegations are too numerous to be dismissed as fiction."

"In 1937 the Party sought to raise $30,000 for its newspaper, the Western Worker. It was then disclosed that all of the principal part of this sum had been constituted by members of the movie colony. It may be explained that many persons associated with the movie industry are strongly anti-Fascist in sympathy, and some have become overzealous in working for the anti-Fascist cause. There is no doubt but what large contributions have been made to fight Fascism. It is equally understandable that funds so donated have been diverted to Communist channels by Communist Party members in charge of anti-Fascist front groups."

"The following persons have been alleged to be either Party members or Party sympathizers:

- Errol Flynn

- [Handwritten text not legible]
#### FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:** No record subject organization New Orleans Retail Credit Bureau nor is it listed in New Orleans city or telephone directory. Check of index fails to disclose previous information and advised subject organization has ceased to exist and that it operated out of New York, at which time MILL LAMARR was head of it and that they had respectable sponsors, such as ERNEST HEMINGWAY and ERROL FLINDERS.

**REFERENCE:** Teletype from Bureau to all field offices dated Dec. 14, 1940.

**DETAILS:**
- The writer was assisted in this investigation by Special Agent (deleted).
- Subject organization is not listed in the 1940 New Orleans city directory or in the December, 1940 New Orleans telephone directory. The New Orleans Retail Credit Bureau advising they have no record for subject organization, and stated he has no information in his files. A check of the New Orleans field office index records and a review of pertinent files failed to disclose any information.

**REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>APPROVED AND</th>
<th>SPECIAL AGENT</th>
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<th>2/1/41</th>
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<tr>
<th>JAN 24, 1941</th>
<th><strong>B</strong></th>
<th><strong>B</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**FILE NO. 100-316**

**FILE MADE AT**

**NEW ORLEANS, LA.**

**DATE WHEN MADE**

**1/21/41**

**PERIOD TO BE COVERED**

**12/17/40 - 1/21/41**

**FILE MADE BY**

**B.L.P.**

**FILE NUMBER**

**100-316**

**CHARACTER OF CASE**

**INTERNAL SECURITY (R)**

**REASONS**

**SPANISH**

**NOTE:** All information contained in this report is unclassified.

**DATE:** 6/29/40

**BY:** (Signature)

**REMARKS:**

- Subject organization had ceased to exist and that it did operate out of New York, at which time MILL LAMARR was the head of it, further stated that subject organization had respectable sponsors, such as ERNEST HEMINGWAY and ERROL FLINDERS, who gave the organization a very good front.

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

- Do not write in these spaces.
- Copies of this report.
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☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

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

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

_________________________________________________________________________________________

_________________________________________________________________________________________

For your information:

_________________________________________________________________________________________

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

100 - 7058 - 62 P II and 56
Office Memorandum - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: Director, FBI

FROM: SAC, Miami

DATE: January 11, 1949

Attention FBI Laboratory

SUBJECT: KU KLUX KLAN
INTERNAL SECURITY - X

On January 5, 1949, Mr. SCOTT CHRISTOPHER of the Miami Chamber of Commerce, Chamber of Commerce Building, Miami, Florida, turned over to the Miami Office three anonymous postal cards which are described as follows:

One postcard dated January 1, 1949, at Sarasota, Florida, addressed to MOLLY DIX, motion picture actress, in care of the Miami Chamber of Commerce, New Israel, Florida, stating "Be a good girl" and signed "Ku Klux Klan".

One postcard dated January 1, 1949, at Sarasota, Florida, addressed to KILL BILL, KKK, in care of the Chamber of Commerce, Miami, New Israel, Florida, stating "The thing is a cinch", signed "Ku Klux Klan".

One postal card dated January 4, 1949, at Ft. Myers, Florida, addressed to Klanswoman ANN SOUTHERN, in care of Miami Chamber of Commerce, New Israel, Florida, stating "keep after those kikes" and bearing the return address "Ku Klux Klan".

The Laboratory is requested to compare the handwriting on these three postal cards with the handwriting in the Anonymous Letter File and furnish the result of this examination to the Miami Office. The cards themselves can be destroyed after this examination.

Enclosures (3)

LOP: 1w
100-10426

RECORDED 108 100 - 7801 - 81

INDEXED 108 31

EX-19

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 02/07/49 BY N. GRAYE
ENCLOSURES TO THE BUREAU (FBI Lab.): 3 postcards, signed "Ku Klux Klan", listed in Miami letter to the Bureau dated 1/11/49.
Under pretext of making a telephone call to this address and was informed that was no longer there. She learned that this was the home, but has recently been occupied by Fred McEvoi, English sportsman and friend of Errol Flynn, the actor.

advised, however, that she has little knowledge of the persons that might associate with except that she knows that close friends of the actor and Errol Flynn, and
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☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

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

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

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

☐ No further information:

________________________________________________________________________

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

100 - 115 7-75

XXXXXXX

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DELETED PAGE(S)

NO DUPLICATION FEE

FOR THIS PAGE

XXXXXXX
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  _____________________________________________________________
  was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

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

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

☐ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
  100 -1833-1710 30
Reference is made to a letter from the Department of Justice dated January 29, 1944, wherein it is set out that

\[ b7c \]

made a trip through Spain accompanied by a German who was a member of the military secret service for Germany and resident of Los Angeles, California.

Inquirying the side of [unreadable] about contact with this [unreadable], \[ b7d \] advised that in 1937 or 38, \[ b7d \] the [unreadable] [unreadable] was having considerable trouble with [unreadable], because he was involved in, carrying out, his obligations under his contract, [unreadable], a trip to the continent. This trip was a vacation trip and was not supposed to be sponsored by the Studios, according to [unreadable]. The trip was highly confidential for [unreadable] unaccompanied by him or his friends.

\[ b7d \] is unable to obtain any information on the person who had accompanied [unreadable] on this trip.

No indices of the Los Angeles Field Division have been observed without locating any subversive references to [unreadable] and accordingly, it would appear that [unreadable] be interviewed in this connection. Such an interview, however, will not be conducted unless and until requested by the New York Field Division, the office of origin in this case.

In the meantime, this matter will be concluded upon completion to office of origin.

Very truly yours,

100-12777-143

R. B.

cc - New York
The above-captioned subject has been contacted on December 17, 1943, and was advised of the incident described in this office of an incident that occurred to him in Berlin, Germany, in 1937. He

On one occasion he recalled that he had seen a German Civil War veteran, who according to him had lived in Spain and who had been in a Civil War in Spain with Emilio Poino, the civil war, and who had taken numerous pictures of the establishments and military objectives of the Civil War. He had a

pictures that in a huge roll or album, which lay on a table of the room. This man stated he was a friend of

up to Spain during the Spanish Civil War and was present at the fighting on various fronts and that they had gone to London with the intention of getting information from the French forces. From a friend in London

refused visas to Poino and the German, but they had succeeded in getting visas from the Spanish Republican officials there. The friend in addition to the Republican visa issued in London, and also his passport, had

Discussed various cities in the United States.

Washington, D.C. C.O.

After this German left,
letter to the Director

The undersigned, a former officer of Military Service, U.S. Army, who is now serving for Germany in the United States, and of the German Military Mission, informed the Embassy that they were surprised to find that the report of General Franco, could view the pictures of their recent war effort in agreement with a view that this right be sent here to the State Department, and that he had looked through these pictures and medical report of the German in company with Other Field, and the various military objectives with the German had been neglected.

I believe that the source of the photographic information is incorrect, and that he had been a member of the U.S. Army at the time. He advised that he had been in the U.S. Army, and was in the field for the German Military Mission since that time, but could recall only the title of "Doctor." (E. L.)

According to the evidence of the Frank G. report, the German as he observed in 1936, was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>62</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Height</td>
<td>6' 6&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight</td>
<td>165 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Race</td>
<td>Spanish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Build</td>
<td>Strong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profile</td>
<td>High forehead</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Washington Field Division is requested to make the records of the State Department to ascertain if such was correct. It is to be noted that the field visit to Spain, and whether any information came to his collection.
The Los Angeles Field Division is requested to ascertain from all sources of information in the movie colony any information remaining relative to Mr. Holm's visit to Spain in 1937 and the identity and present whereabouts of his companion at that time.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

ANALYSIS OF FACTS:

Immigration file on HILMA HANSEN, a
resident in a small town, who was on a steerage
ship in February, 1934, at which time her
laws were left at a second-class hotel in
Hollywood, Calif. Hansen, newspaper抄
ping to file, dated April 18, 1934, to the
4/5/37, carried story of HANSEN, who was
wound by rebel machine gun fire and a story
being furnished by his traveling companion.

Dr. HERMANN HANSEN. Newspaper article inquired
HANSEN departed for New York City 4/10/37 as newspaper reporter and in Writing and travel on
covering trip to U.S. as New York City. Information
provided to the New York City Police
Information regarding RIO was not available. Background info from New York office.

REFERENCE:


DETAILS:

A check of the records of the Immigration and Naturalization
Service pertaining to HILMA HANSEN revealed that she was a girl,
whose last known address in the United States, at the time she was admitted
in February, 1934, was Hollywood, California.

This last known address in the United States, at the time she was admitted
in February, 1934, was Hollywood, California.

His last known address in the United States, at the time he was admitted
in February, 1934, was Hollywood, California.

HANSEN, a resident of Hollywood, California, was considered to
his last known address.

100-12277-757
The file further indicates that ESMIN was hospitalized in Barcelona, Spain, as of January 9, 1937, but it is not clear if the information is complete.

A newspaper clipping in France and not in England, April 5, 1937, reflecting a brief article, contains the story of ESMIN's return a year later in the Spanish Civil War. The report said the article was prepared by an American correspondent, Dr. EDWARD ELMIN, who became a Spanish Civil War hero and received the 'Madrid Star.' It was not clear whether the article was written by a reporter or a military official. However, it was noted that both ESMIN and other American journalists covering the Spanish war died in combat.

Another newspaper clipping in the San Diego Union, Sacramento, California, January 30, 1937, and from the New York Daily News, reflects that ESMIN was converted into a medical doctor and served in a pocket battleship near Spain. The story was published in Uruguay. It was also noted that ESMIN served in the American 29th Brigade in a Madrid hospital during the Spanish Civil War and that he was also present in Barcelona, Spain, with ESMIN's colleague.
The file reflected further that FLAI was listed among
friends and acquaintances the following named
individuals:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Date of Birth</th>
<th>Place of Birth</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Weight</th>
<th>Hair</th>
<th>Eyes</th>
<th>Completion</th>
<th>Race</th>
<th>Blood and Marks</th>
<th>Married Status</th>
<th>Children</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

The naturalization process revealed that FLAI was naturalized on April 12, 1937, in Los
Angeles, California, under the name FLAI NATURALIZATION B as stated on Certificate of Naturalization #5553016.

On October 2, 1936, FLAI made an application for a reentry permit in connection with a visitation trip to Tahiti, later being admitted to the United States for a short stay. Upon his return, he was granted reentry permit on April 19, 1937.
Under date of February 1, 1940, (not a date, unless

covered by a proposed trip to Paris), Mr. de Meurit traveled to France. He was issued Reentry Permit #3241234 on February 7, 1940, and returned to the United States via air. He lived at 123 Main St. on February 10, 1940.

On January 10, 1940, no further applications were made.

On February 1, 1940, he was stopping from 10 A.M. to 12 P.M.

On February 10, 1940, he stayed at home. On February 12, 1940, he stayed at home. On February 14, 1940, he stayed at home. On February 16, 1940, he stayed at home. On February 18, 1940, he stayed at home.

On February 20, 1940, he stayed at home. On February 22, 1940, he stayed at home. On February 24, 1940, he stayed at home. On February 26, 1940, he stayed at home. On February 28, 1940, he stayed at home.

On March 2, 1940, he stayed at home. On March 4, 1940, he stayed at home. On March 6, 1940, he stayed at home. On March 8, 1940, he stayed at home. On March 10, 1940, he stayed at home.

On April 1, 1940, he stayed at home. On April 3, 1940, he stayed at home. On April 5, 1940, he stayed at home. On April 7, 1940, he stayed at home. On April 9, 1940, he stayed at home.

On May 1, 1940, he stayed at home. On May 3, 1940, he stayed at home. On May 5, 1940, he stayed at home. On May 7, 1940, he stayed at home. On May 9, 1940, he stayed at home.

On June 1, 1940, he stayed at home. On June 3, 1940, he stayed at home. On June 5, 1940, he stayed at home. On June 7, 1940, he stayed at home. On June 9, 1940, he stayed at home.

On July 1, 1940, he stayed at home. On July 3, 1940, he stayed at home. On July 5, 1940, he stayed at home.

- DEPARTED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF AGENCY -

- 369 -
AT NEW YORK CITY

Will endeavor to ascertain method of travel employed by
TED FLINT when departing from New York City February 24, 1957, and ascertain
if ARTHUR FLINT departed with him.

Will check the records covering the arrival of all persons
at New York City April 15, 1957, to 1957, to determine
if ARTHUR FLINT returned with him.
Reference is made to your letter dated March 6, requesting that this office interview H. D. H. concerning the 21st article of his companion on a tour through China in 1939.

Reference is also made to your letter dated March 6, asking that an inquiry be made on the above matter.

The files of this office reflect that considerable investigation has been conducted concerning Mr. H. D. H. China, and that according to this investigation he did accompany a letter to the San Francisco Field Division dated December 23, 1941, from the Chairman, the Chinese Section of the Far East Division, to the Washington Office, to the New York Field Office.

This letter is being considered a letter written in connection to the office of origin.

All information contained herein is unclassified.
Info does not pertain to Earl Flynn
for $32,000 to CESAR DIORIO, 130 West 57th Street, New York, who was later to have sold it to ERROL FLYNN for $48,000.
Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

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☐ For your information: __________________________

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: 100-153670-25p-2
and associate[d] with the following as friends:
**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

**Form No. 4**

**Case Originated At:**

**NEARL, NEW JERSEY**

**NIU NO. 106 - 555**

**Report Made At:**

**NEW YORK CITY**

**Date Made:**

3/31/43

**Period For Which Made:**

3/16-29/45

**Report Made By:**

**Character of Case:**

B 90

**Title:** Unknown Subject - Suspected Construction Work in the Vicinity of **Falls, Sussex County, New Jersey.**

**Synopsis of Facts:**

[Redacted]

**Reference:**

Report of Special Agent dated at Newark.


**Detail:**

**NEW YORK, NEW YORK**

[Redacted]

**Copies of this Report:**

2 - Bureau
2 - Newark

**Copies Destroyed:**

100 - 153670 93
In dinner with ERROL FLNN on one occasion and developed information. We learned had seen a great deal of FLNN during his trip to Los Angeles. He attended several sessions of FLNN'S recent trial, and they were together on numerous occasions. FLNN expressed the opinion that PEO would return to Los Angeles within the near future.

When questioned concerning ERROL FLNN, [redacted] in that FLNN and his friend [redacted] were passengers of a Pan American plane which arrived at Glendale, California, August 25, 1943, from Mexico City. [redacted] was suspected of being involved in some way with [redacted] who was [redacted] suspected of being involved in some way with [redacted], who was [redacted] the effect that

and [redacted] [redacted] will be mentioned later in this report as [redacted].

ERROL FLNN is well known to all sources contacted during the course of this investigation. His recent trial was highly publicized in local papers, and FLNN is described as a highly-sexed individual, who is frustrated in his normal desires; very attractive to women. He has an active case of tuberculosis.
at present and is reported to have been classified as a person of low moral character, with absolutely no regard for women, who has had affairs with every woman with whom he has ever been associated in motion pictures. The statement was made by the statement was made by a recent trial for rape, and it was said that he had been guilty of this act many times previously. FLYNN said that he had used his influence to shake his down for thousands of dollars, and that he had decided to fight the case. For general information, it can be stated that Warner Brothers expected a certain amount of adverse criticism of FLYNN due to his notoriety, but that they have been agreeably surprised by the reaction of film audiences since his vindication.

FLYNN said that, to his knowledge Warner Brothers had offered a large sum of dollars in the case which is a Hollywood term for describing pictures not yet released, but completed.

FLYNN was characterized as a man possessed of criminal desires, and one who ultimately will cause Warner Brothers a considerable amount of difficulty. He does not kill himself in the process. FLYNN at present is in Mexico City, where it is reported that he is attempting to forget his recent actions by taking a new picture at Warners'. It was noted that an individual contacted in the course of this investigation had anything good to say about FLYNN, describing him in some instances as a "perfect heel" and using other expressions which cannot be stated in this report.
MEMORANDUM

SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITIES IN THE VICINITY OF THE HOME OF 

Sussex County, New Jersey

BASIS FOR INVESTIGATION

PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION

D-153670-150
MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

RE: UNIDENTIFIED SUBJECTS
POSSESSING CONSTRUCTION WORK
IN THE VICINITY OF PARIS,
SUSSEX COUNTY, NEW JERSEY.

[Redacted]
The associates of [Redacted] are many. In general they are women of questionable virtue and an of unsavory reputation. Amongst these was [Redacted], a bit player in Hollywood and the partner of...[Redacted] who was well acquainted with [Redacted]. [Redacted] and its reports have had affairs with...[Redacted].
TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-187265) 6/4/57
FROM: SAC, WFO (65-4069) 67C

Attached hereto are five copies of a blank memorandum dated 6/4/57.

ENCLOSURE

AIRTEL

RECEIVED 100-187265 6/4/57

EX-131
This memorandum is loaned to you by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

[Redacted]

All Information Contained
Within is Unclassified Except
Where Shown Otherwise.

Enclosure 100-1872 65-185

June 4, 1957
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105-74896-16 cover pages D and E
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☐ For your information:

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

105-17/32-1 ep. 81
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

EE Office
MIAMI

Office of Origin
NEW YORK

Date
SEP 22 1959

Investigative Period
6/1-9/8/59

Report Made by

Character of Case
CONFIDENTIAL

REGISTRATION ACT - CUBA;
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

References:

- does not pertain to
  Earl Flynn

Proved

Special Agent In Charge

Copies Destroyed

- Bureau (105-74896) (Encs-3) (RN)
  MAR 21/73

- Miami (105-1835)
  123
  (Copies cont'd on -B- page)

Enclosure:

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

105-74896-16

REC.
9
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Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): _____________________________

☐ For your information: _____________________________

☐ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: 105-74896-16 cover pages D and K
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

CC-287

Confidential
February 13, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LADD

SUBJECT: SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITIES IN THE VICINITY OF THE
Estate, Sussex County, New Jersey

[Redacted]

Respectfully,

[signature]

CONFIDENTIAL
Errol Shot in Leg While With Castro

HAVANA, Jan. 6 (UPI)—Hollywood star Errol Flynn is modestly displaying a minor leg wound these days which he says was inflicted by government bullets while he was roving with a rebel band last week.

Flynn told a press conference here that he had been out three times since Christmas with rebel invaders in the service of Fidel Castro, whom he says he has known for eight years.

"There was some shooting (in a New Year’s Eve raid) and, as usual whenever bullets are flying, I took refuge," the actor said. "Unfortunately, one bullet whipped some chunks off a pillar, and either a fragment or the bullet itself grazed me.

"It’s really nothing, but judging by the fuss you’d think I was about to lose a leg."

"NOT A COMMUNIST"

He said he is sure Castro is not a Communist, although he conceded the possibility that some members of his organisation may be. He added, however, that any Reds there may be in the Castro group aren’t in any positions of power.

As for Castro himself, Flynn said:

"I can guarantee he is not a Communist."

"I’m sure of it. He is a pure idealist, and there aren’t many left."

When he was asked about Argentine Dr. Ernesto (Che) Guevara, a Castro lieutenant who has been accused of Red leanings, the actor said: "I only met him fleetingly for a few moments."

As for the possible Communist sympathies of Castro’s brother Raul, Flynn said:

"Well, we discussed that with Castro, and I have just one thing to say: Anybody with intelligence is a Communist at 20 but anybody who is a Communist at 40 is a fool. And Fidel Castro is a very young boy."
REAL DRAMA FOR REEL HERO

CUBAN CLASH... Errol Flynn, who revealed he had suffered a bullet graze on his right leg while accompanying Fidel Castro's rebels in the Cuban fighting, assures a caller in Havana that he is all right. The screen star said Castro had given him the scarf adorned with Cuban emblems which is draped over his shoulder.
HATACA -- MOVIE WAR PROP FLYNN TODAY NUPSED A REAL WOUND HE SAID HE RECEIVED FIGHTING WITH CASTRO'S REBELS AGAINST THE BATISTA FORCES IN CUBA.

THE ACTOR DISPLAYED A FLESH WOUND ON HIS RIGHT LEG TO NEWSMEN IN HATACA. HE SAID HE RECEIVED IT JAN. 1 WHILE ACCOMPANYING CASTRO FORCES IN A SKIRMISH. HE MADE THREE PCAPAYS WITH THE REBELS IN EASTERN CUBA SINCE CHRISTMAS, HE SAID.

HE HAILED CASTRO AS A FRIEND OF EIGHT YEARS AND DEFINITELY NOT A COMMUNIST.

"I'M SURE OF IT," FLYNN SAID. "HE IS A PURE IDEALIST AND THERE AREN'T MANY LEFT."

HE CONCEDED THERE MAY BE SOME COMMUNISTS IN CASTRO'S JULY 26 MOVEMENT, BUT SAID "THEY AREN'T IN ANY POSITIONS OF POWER."

(IN A PECCLED INTERVIEW WITH RADIO PRESS IN NEW YORK FROM HATACA, FLYNN ACCUSED THE BATISTA FORCES OF ATROCITIES AGAINST WOMEN AND CHILDREN, HE SAID THEY BEAT THEM, CUT OFF THEIR FEET AND PULLED OUT THEIR HAIR.)

FLYNN SAID HE RECEIVED HIS WOUND WHILE WITH CASTRO FORCES.

"THERE WAS SOME STRAFING," HE SAID, "AND AS USUAL WHEN BULLETS ARE FLYING, I TAKE REFUGE." HE SAID HE HID BEHIND A PILLAP.

"UNFORTUNATELY A BULLET PIPPED OFF SOME CHUNKS OF A PILLAP AND EITHER A FRAGMENT OR THE BULLET ITSELF GRAZED ME. IT'S REALLY NOTHING, BUT JUDGING FROM THE FUSS YOU'D THINK I WAS ABOUT TO LOSE A LEG."

1/6--N538 P
UPI-70
(FLYNN)

HOLLYWOOD--(FLYNN) SPOKEN TO REPORTER THAT HE WAS WOUNDED IN
REVOLUTION, TAKEN COVER, IS FIT FOR THE REVOLUTION, IN AN ARTICLE
PUBLISHED BY A WOMAN WHO SAYS HE HAD BEEN STADED BY A GOVERNMENT
PLANE, WHILE TRAVELING WITH A BAND OF REVOLUTIONISTS, WOUNDED IN
THE HEAD, WAS CAUSED BY A CHIP OF THE MASONRY IT KNOCKED OFF A
PILLER, BY A CHIP OF THE MASONRY IT KNOCKED OFF A PILLER, WHICH HE
HAD
Errol, Castrol Trooper, Can't Troup in U.S.

Errol Flynn, apparently a year. He can't appear in the U.S. as he is suffering from a severe leg wound he says he received during the Cuban revolution. The actor reportedly said at the time that the drama of his life was not as important as the thespian sensibilities. He's been suspended for conduct unbecoming an actor.

The action was taken by Actors Equity Assn. yesterday. "Jane Eyre," later opened on Broadway with another actor that the dummy Errol walked in the starring role. Errol's lawyer, Justin M. Golenbock, said last night the actor feels that the charges are without justification. The veteran actor reportedly was nicked in the leg while accompanying Fidel Castro's revolutionary forces.