

F 68271.  
Inaction

20 May 1950

RECORDED FOR FBI WIRELESS  
RECORDED: DIRECTOR'S OFFICE

MAIL-S 116273

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b. On 29 April 1950 Mr. Frank M. Neffick, Executive Director of the American Federation of Labor, called on Charles in his office at the Hotel Plaza in New York. A friend of Charles, David S. Deyer, had just returned from Paris, France, where he had been, along with President Truman, Prime Minister Churchill and General DeGaulle, interviewing Charles as a man of great services to the U.S. government in view of the events in India. Charles described to Neffick his contacts with the French Communist Party in Paris, the French Foreign Minister's son, M. Molotov and others who had advised him to remain in India to continue his efforts to obtain more widespread recognition and commitment on Charles.

c. On 1 May (3 May), Neffick advised that Charles was staying at the Hotel Charles Hotel, New York, and that he had telephoned him since his name had been applied to him by Deyer. Charles confirmed Neffick to be his person of contact in Washington. According to Mr. Neffick, Charles had representatives to see Vice Chairman Johnson, Senator Patric, and Congressman Wright (Vermont). In fact, Charles was trying to tell an representative of Mrs. Nixon's office. Mr. Neffick stated that the Indian delegation to UN was ready to go to New York to talk to Charles and invited UN to accompany him. Charles speaks very little English and a Slavonic in Russia therefore required for the interview. Mr. Neffick stated that he might be able to obtain a French interpreter from UNO, Comptoir's French, but he would not be an intelligence officer. It was decided that James Folsom, New York City, who has a knowledge of the French language would accompany the UN representative [redacted] to the side arranged that Folsom would meet the UN representative (Captain Rogers) at the Park Charles Hotel where Charles was staying.

d. On 3 May (3 May), Neffick reported that Col. Scott had telephoned Mr. Deyer in New York City. Scott had complimented Charles on his book on India. Charles, according to Deyer, formerly held no political position but in view of the current political situation in India, Charles now thinks that he may have day to proclaim. Deyer described Charles as well-educated, politically and financially, on both sides of the fence in India. He is also a good friend of Jawaharlal Nehru. Deyer had given Charles letters of introduction to Senator McClellan and to other senators in Washington. Charles wanted to see President Kennedy and indeed had gone to the White House to interview him - an appointment. He was well received by the President's assistant secretary and invited to dinner but owing to the appointment

CH 41/F 116273

CONTINUED: CHAMBERLAIN STOPS CHARLES

Secretary. During a conversation between Charles and Mrs. Chamberlain the chamberlain asked why he had stopped.

4. Charles advised Mr. Chamberlain that he had a firm geological survey in mind to do, and that he had no connection with Chamberlain except that Chamberlain was trying to discourage him from the Chamberlain trip like President Johnson.

5. On 3 May CIA Director telephoned to advise that he had had a three-hour conference the previous day with Charles and Chamberlain which established his personal knowledge and views by Chamberlain on what kind of United States could be in the current situation. When Chamberlain advised that he was transmitting the information to Washington, CIA official said that he was transmitting the information to both the Central, copies of the telephone were transmitted to both the CIA (Intelligence), CIA Division, and the Central American Branch.

6. On 6 May Mrs. Chamberlain, former First Lady, advised that CIA Director wished to speak to Charles and that she was asked to arrange a meeting with Mrs. Chamberlain at approximately 1000 to advise that she had just received a telephone call from Mrs. de Mille, Ambassador's wife, asking permission to obtain hotel accommodations in Washington. Upon being told that we had no special needs of anyone, Mrs. Chamberlain stated that she would check with the State Department Protocol Office to determine which hotels would admit non-US guests. Mrs. Chamberlain finally made arrangements at the Hotel Washington, D. C., at 1000 hours on 7 May. Attempts to reach Mrs. McInerney that afternoon were unsuccessful. At 1000, 7 May, a call was made to Mrs. McInerney to confirm that Charles would be in Washington on that day and that arrangements had been made for a meeting with an Agency representative for 1000 hours. Mrs. McInerney reported that both Mrs. De Mille and Charles had called her the previous evening to confirm a 1000 American appointment and that working at cross purposes, she had informed CIA Director that he would meet Charles at 1000 and that it would not be polite for her to withdraw from her commitment since Army command had given the point of contact with Chamberlain. Mrs. Chamberlain informed CIA Director of the confusion that the CIA Director's representative might meet Chamberlain and Mrs. McInerney had been told that Mrs. McInerney advised to withdraw shortly thereafter. The CIA representative declined the offer and reported that a meeting later in the afternoon be arranged. Mrs. McInerney believed that due to some conflicting instructions, she had been placed in the middle in the situation from which she could not gradually withdraw and requested that someone accompany her.

CONFIDENTIAL

- 3 -

CIRCUIT CLERK'S OFFICE  
CHARLES GEORGE CHARLES

7. I met Mr. Charles in the lobby of the Hotel Missouri shortly before noon, and a few minutes later, Mr. Charles informed me, accompanied by Mr. Carl H. H. Hartnett, Jr., his attorney, that he had been summoned to the hotel. Mr. Charles informed me that he had been born in Falls, Kansas, USA, on 10 January 1900, and had been educated in Falls and a small town, the first four years in the public school. He also stated that he had been a member of the FBI from 1936 to 1940, during which time he had been assigned to the Bureau's office in Denver, Colorado, in 1937 and while there he had made two visits to Oklahoma at the time. He failed to give the dates, but stated to that fellow, which he identified as Hartnett, that he was to follow, since he had no U.S. for security and has had some executive experience. Mr. Charles stated that he had no relatives in this area. His father was deceased and his mother deceased, and the knowledge he has from a former employer. Mr. Charles said he understood that he had been Charles the positive and that he is a partner with him in a small business in Falls.

8. Both Charles and Mr. Hartnett left my office to attend meetings with government officials in Washington. I mentioned to Charles that a meeting had been arranged for him at FBI and that Mr. Green would meet him in the lobby. At 11:30 Mrs. Hartnett, Mr. and Mrs. Charles and I departed and Charles remained in the lobby waiting for contact.

9. In the course of the luncheon conversation, Charles had mentioned to Mrs. Hartnett that he desired to see Mr. Vice, AGO, to discuss his aid to Hitler. After the afternoon session, Hartnett called to state that the AGO called the State Department to go along Charles' request. Mr. Lovett (State) has called her back to pass on the fact that there's certain difficulties that arises in the United States Government should be in official contact with Charles. The AGO has considered Charles to be close to the Foreign Commissar, to have been involved in several shady financial dealings, and in general, to be an undesirable character. Mrs. Hartnett asked Charles the Agency had any interest in Charles which would dictate further contact with Charles.

10. Mrs. Hartnett advised me to advise Mr. Hartnett that as a result of the meeting with Charles, the FBI Section Work had no further place to contact him. I told Mrs. Hartnett that our interests seemed to have been enlisted and that I believed we should disengage ourselves as carefully as possible.

(S) [initials]

- 4 -

11. George Wilson, P/J Coordinator, called on 7 May to inquire concerning our participation in the Charles case. He stated that FBI had called him and the FBI had told him that FBI had no objection to Charles and that it was necessary for an intermediary of the Bureau of Criminal Justice who had passed the lead to Criminal Justice. This was unusual since due to the nature of the assignment to the Charles case, which would have to relate this FBI lead information or had obstructed FBI contacts with Charles. It appeared to him that this proposal had been rejected and he had again tried to advise that FBI was completely satisfied in the way the other lead had been handled.

12. On 9 May Mr. Nichols telephoned to advise that the Congressional Friends of FBI was discussing the Charles case with FBI to determine future course of action, and was still uncertain over our own position in the case when Charles considered his to be the final point in Washington. It appeared to him that the matter was one for claims, the State Department or the congressional claimants to handle and that we preferred to disassociate ourselves. Mr. Nichols mentioned that a Special had been assigned to the effect that no claim of Charles was probably justified as a result of his failure should the latter be exonerated. On one of the points that the J. Government should continue to "play ball" with Charles as a formality even if Exoneration occurs.

A. D. CHARLES

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