FBI File: Sacco and Venzetti
PDF 2 of 2

Reposted by AltGov2
www.altgov2.org
December 27, 1924.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

With reference to the case of Basso and Fanelli, there is enclosed a copy of report No. 784, dated November 19, 1924, which has been received from the American Legation at Riga.

Enclosure:

Copy of report, as stated.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

January 7, 1925

J. E. Hoover, Esquire,
Director, Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.
About three years ago, thanks to the energies of the American workingmen, the veil of one of the darkest deeds of the bourgeois justice of United States was uplifted. Two of the most popular workmen and revolutionaries in the state of Massachusetts, Sacco and Vanzetti, were made the victims of an unheard of, provocative, legal process, which leaves far behind even the Tzar's lawsuits. These two workmen were arrested for the simple reason that they knew the value of the bourgeois culture and that they had in their hands all the proofs of the unlawful work of the New-York police...
January 20, 1929

Dear Mr. Hoover:

As of possible interest, there is enclosed herewith a copy of despatch No. 3060 dated December 18, 1928, which has been received from the American Consul at Harbin concerning anti-American propaganda by the Red Russian press.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

J. E. Hoover, Esquire,
Director, Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

Enclosure.

U-2
Este honorable

Magistrado de Seguridad

Honorable:

E. S.

I have the honor to submit the following for the information of the Government.

A sample of the anti-American propaganda included in the local Bolshevik organ "VREMIA" under date of October 7, 1929. It will be noted that the article states that the working revolutionists should unity in the struggle against the American capitalists and the Washington memorandum.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. C. Hanson

(Envelope and stamp)

[Address: Moscow, November 10, 1929]
IN THE AMERICAN PORT-PRISON.

Sacco and Vanzetti who are now condemned to death for having revealed the crimes of the American police, are two
social revolutionists who have dared to declare the
absurdity of the American system and its unfair
influence over the revolutionary proletariat.

But the American police learned that Sacco and Vanzetti
were in possession of certain documents which made
completely compulso the police authorities to start
their persecution. The case of the murder of two custom-
ners with the participation of Sacco and Vanzetti is a
creation of the police. The latter bribed the judges,
witnesses, the press and the public. As result Sacco and
Vanzetti were condemned to death for crimes which they
had never committed.

The workers' revolutionists should unify for the struggle
against the American capitalists and the "Washington
Executemare". They should try to forbid the execution
of the two American culprits and save them from the
cruelty of the American bourgeoisie.
### Journal Memorial

**Date**: 11-15-22  
**Office**: Detroit, Mich.

**Title and Character of Case**: Sacco-Vanzetti Agitation  
**All Information Contained Herein is Unclassified**  
**Date**: 11-15-22 (by momac)

**Origin of Case**: Detroit Bureau office  
**Date**: 11-15-22

**Local Office No.**: 0-2229  
**Bureau No.**: 61-526  
**Other Office No.**

**Assigned to Special Agent**:  
**Date**: 11-15-22

**Reassigned to Special Agent**:  
**Date**:

**Reassigned to Special Agent**:  
**Date**:

### Status of Case

<table>
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**Note**: This form is to be filled in by typewriter or ink.

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**Docketed**
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON
February 15, 1925.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Referring to previous correspondence regarding Bacco and Vanzetti, there is enclosed herewith an of possible interest, a copy of despatch No. 972, dated January 29, 1925, which has been received from the American Legation at Lisbon, transmitting a copy of a communication which was received by the American Consul General at Lisbon from the Anarchist Federation of the Central Region in Lisbon, together with copies of its enclosures, being two letters addressed by the said Anarchist Federation to President Coolidge.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

J. E. Hoover, Esquire,
Director, Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Enclosures.

U-2
The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:

Referring to my despatch No. 924 of January 18, 1926, and to previous despatches concerning protests of various labor organizations in Portugal against the condemnation of Ancoa and Vannetti, I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy, in triplicate, of a communication which was received by the American Consul General at Lisbon from the Anarchist Federation of the Central Region in Lisbon, together with copies of its enclosures, being two letters addressed by the said Anarchist Federation to President Coolidge.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Yours obediently yours,

Fred Morris Dearing.

Enclosures: Copy of letter of Federacao Anarquista da Regiao Central, with its enclosures.
FEDERAÇÃO ANARQUISTA DA REGIÃO GENERAL

"Comité Regional"
Lisboa—Portugal.

Lisboa, on 19th January 1932

To
Consulate for U.S.A. in Lisbon

We inform you that, under the date,
we are sending to Mr. Coolidge, the Head desk of U.S.A.
a protest as per enclosed copy.

We beg you also that another protest
has been sent to same gentleman on the 10th inst.

Respectfully,

FEDERAÇÃO ANARQUISTA DA
REGIÃO GENERAL

"Comité Regional"
Lisboa—Portugal.
For "Basso and Vanzetti"

Workingmen in Boston gathered today into a public meeting on invitation of A.A.R.O. (Anarchist Federation of the Central Region) in order to appreciate and judge about the situation of Basso and Vanzetti - two anarchist militants of the labor movement in America whom the reaction of that country pretends to annihilate by charging them falsely with the crime of murder and robbery and subsequently by condemning them to death (what if put in practice, should be one of the most unjust and of the most criminal act of the reaction after the dreadful crime of the capitalists in Chicago on the 11th and Vanzetti did not commit the crimes which they are charged with) - decide to energetically protest against the infamy that is intended to perform and require, in the name of the human right to the Life and Liberty, the commutation of the pain as well as the putting those comrades free at all.

For this purpose, workingmen gathered resolve further to send this protest to the President of the Federal Republic of
U. S. of America.

The fifth department of the International Red Assistance,

acting in Portugal had just written to inform us that same

had resolved to support this project.

NATIONAL ANTHEM

"God be with us."
To send to the competent entitl ies a protest against the continuation of imprisonment of the social revolutionists in Russia, Brazil, Italy and Mexico as well as against the intention of the act in the end we close to protest.

For your guidance we herewith enclose copy of a protest and as we are sending by this post to the president of U.S.A.
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

June 1, 1926.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Although I assume you have already received a copy, I am sending you herewith the announcement of a mass demonstration in connection with the Sacco and Vanzetti trial.

Very truly yours,

A. Kahn

J. E. Hoover, Esquire,
Director, Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

Enclosure.

RECORDED
61-126

61-126-686

JUN 2 1926 A.M.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Div 2wa
Sacco and Vanzetti Must Not Die

MASS DEMONSTRATION
SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1926, 7 P.M.
At the Labor Institute
8th and Locust Streets

SPEAKERS

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn
Sec'y Am. Fund for Public Service
Arthur Giovannitti
Sec'y Italian Chamber of Labor
Henry Corbishley
Defendant in the Ziegler Miners Case

August Claessens,
of the Socialist Party
E. Sormenti
Secretary Anti-Fascisti Alliance
Norman H. Tallentire
of the Workers (Communist) Party

The Massachusetts State Supreme Court has refused a new trial to Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti.

THEY ARE NOW SLATED FOR IMMEDIATE EXECUTION!

They are guilty of one crime only. DEVOTION AND LOYALTY TO THE WORKING CLASS.

A few days ago they wrote:

“We are and will remain to the death for the emancipation of the workers; for the elimination of every form of oppression, exploitation and injustice.”

“ONLY THE REVOLUTIONARY WORKERS—THE PEOPLE—CAN GIVE US LIFE AND FREEDOM.”

ATTEND THE MASS DEMONSTRATION!
SACCO AND VANZETTI MUST NOT DIE!

ADMISSION FREE

Auspices International Labor Defense
Boston, June 2, 1926

J. Edgar Hoover, Esq.,
Director, Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Hoover:

A rather disturbing situation has arisen in this district which I feel should be brought to your attention. I assume that you are in general familiar with the situation created by the trial in the Massachusetts State Court of Sacco and Vanzetti, back in 1921. These men were convicted of the murder in South Braintree of two men, Parmenter and Beradelli, committed on April 15, 1920. The cases have dragged along from 1921 until the present time by reason of many motions for new trial filed by the defense and the pendency of the Defendants' Bill of Exceptions in the State Supreme Court. These motions have all been decided in favor of the Government, and within a month the Supreme Court has disallowed the defendants' Exceptions.

At the time of the trial the defendants admitted that they were members of a so-called radical organization which was, in fact, of a revolutionary character. In other words, their organization, whatever it was called,
believed in the overturn of the Government by force. I personally took part in the trial, as Assistant District Attorney for the county where the case arose, and at that time was in touch with and other Agents of the Department of Justice in connection with the activities of the above organization. There have been no local demonstrations by the committee which has carried on the defense of these two men, at least in this district, until recently, although the newspapers are constantly reporting bombing and other outrages in foreign countries. Early in the morning of Tuesday, June 1, the house of a man named Samuel Johnson, in West Bridgewater, was bombed, some fifteen or twenty sticks of dynamite being used, and the house wrecked. Johnson was a brother-in-law and brother of two important Government witnesses who testified in the above trial. It seems clear that the bombing was committed by sympathizers of Sacco and Vanzetti who mistook the Samuel Johnson establishment for that of Simon Johnson, the witness I have mentioned.

As the time for the execution of these two men approaches, delayed perhaps by additional motions for new trial, I have reason to believe that other and perhaps more serious demonstrations will be made. Such outrages, of course, will be matter for the local authorities to take care of. If, however, these acts are committed or furthered by an
anarchistic organization, it occurs to me that the Federal
Government may become interested. It will be interested,
presumably, anyway if these offenses in foreign countries
are committed by reason of propaganda sent out by the
defense committee or their allies in or around this district.

I have talked with Mr. Dowd this afternoon and am
writing you with his full knowledge. What I should like to
effect, if you have the inclination and the means at your
disposal, is to inquire into this alleged organization, find
out if possible its personnel at the present time, and, again
if possible, what its anticipated activities are to be. I
feel the situation to be sufficiently serious to warrant a
certain amount of investigation now. By this I do not mean
that Agents should necessarily be specially assigned to the
work, but it may be that the Department has sufficient evidence
already in its files which if collated will give us the
starting point from which we can work in the future.

Thanking you for any advice or suggestion in reference
to the matter, I remain

Very respectfully,

Harold P. Williams,
United States Attorney.
I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant concerning the issue - Vanucci situation and have given it some very careful study. By until two years ago the Bureau of Investigation gave considerable attention to activities of the radical element in the United States, covering, of course, the activities of the anarchists and socialists. Prior to that time, through the efforts of the Bureau of Investigation working in conjunction with the Department of Labor, a large number of aliens had been deported. I believe it was finally settled by the Department that there were no federal statutes under which prosecution could be initiated against individuals who belonged to anarchist societies as long as no overt act was not committed and, of course, the majority of the ultra-radical elements were indulging in the accumulations of literature and organizations of limited numbers. The overthrow of the government was not in the minds of the anarchist and socialists. By the use of a law to meet this experience I believed that propaganda could be as destructive, if not more so than force of arms.

Two years ago when Attorney General Stearns assumed duties here at Washington the activities of the Bureau of Investigation were curtailed insofar as the investigation of radicals was concerned because of the fact that it was considered insubstantial and, in fact, contrary to law that any money of the Bureau of Investigation should be spent on investigations of matters that did not constitute a violation of the federal statutes, and since it was believed that activities of radicals did not constitute such a violation of law, there was no justification for spending money of this Bureau in conducting such investigations. This policy has been strictly adhered to ever since that time.

We have, however, in our files a large mass of material covering the radical movement in years gone by and in line with your suggestion I am causing to have prepared a summary brief of the Savic-Vanucci group in order to see exactly what we have.
I am not aware that if any notice the Department of Justice has taken towards inquiry, up to what we any of this movement has been inspired by aliens, thus making them subject to deportations. Probably you have discussed this matter with the Immigration authorities at Boston and it may be that they are already looking into it.

Of course, if you reach the conclusion that the activities are of a character that fall within a violation of any federal statutes, I would suggest that you communicate with the Attorney General, setting forth your views on the matter. The Attorney General would then review the situation and decide whether or not it was a matter to which Bureau Agents should be assigned for active investigation, and if such instructions were issued, I, of course, would respond promptly.

With expressions of my best regards, I remain

[Signature]

Structure
My dear Mr. Hoover:

Under date of the 2nd instant, Mr. Harold P. Williams, U. S. Attorney at Boston, Mass., addressed a communication to you in reference to the case of Bartolomeo Vanzetti and Nicola Sacco, defendants in a murder case in Massachusetts who are now awaiting sentence under conviction of murder in the first degree, the penalty for which calls for electrocution.

You will recall that in 1920 there was organized in Boston a body known as the Sacco-Vanzetti Defence Committee, which circularized the entire radical world, and, as you will recall, from reports rendered by the Department of State, demonstrations were made against American governmental representatives in foreign countries.

Mr. Williams brought up this matter yesterday for the reason that on the morning of June 1st, current, the home of a Mr. Johnson at Bridgewater, Mass., was bombed, the house wrecked and considerable damage done in the vicinity. The State authorities feel certain that the crime was committed because of agitation on behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti, although in this particular case the house selected was that of a brother of an important government witness at the trial, a mistake in selection having been made.

Mr. Williams was assistant county attorney when the trial was held of that case and later, while the case was pending on various motions for new trial, was the District Attorney of that county and naturally knows considerable of the element involved because of his experience with the different members of the defense committee.

In referring to his letter, which explains the entire situation, it occurred to the writer that were the same to accord with your view of the situation, the New York City office of the Bureau might be asked to instruct any under-cover operatives it may have to concentrate upon the matter of securing all information possible with reference to Italian anarchist activities on behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti, as I feel that wherever the trouble, if any may arise, it will be directed from New York or else will be eventually reported to radical circles in that city.
Also, if the Bureau in acceding to the suggestions of Mr. Williams, has in mind the probability of sending an Italian-speaking agent or agents to this city, permit me to suggest that, of the Pittsburgh office, is most thoroughly familiar with the entire Italian situation in Boston and although he might not be available for under-cover work, for the reason that it is possible that he became known while in Boston for several years, nevertheless his knowledge of the individuals involved is exceptional.

The undersigned is merely submitting these suggestions for your consideration in connection with the communication of U. S. Attorney Williams.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

J. A. D. W.
Special Agent in Charge.
I am in receipt of your communication of the 8th instant concerning
the letter addressed by United States Attorney Williams to me in connection
with the Scoop-Vannetti matter, and I am enclosing herewith for your
information a copy of a letter which I have today written to Mr. Williams.

This situation is one that is, of course, rather difficult to
handle. We have discarded practically all the informants with the exception
of you and these two are by no means within the inner groups. The policy
of the Department for the last ten years has been to refrain from the investi-
gation of any matter that does not cover a violation of a federal statute,
and at the present time there has been nothing presented to the Department
that indicates a violation of a federal statute by the Scoop-Vannetti group.

As far as I have been able to observe,
however, there has been no federal criminal statute violated. As I indi-
cated in the letter to Mr. Williams, if it is shown that any of the individ-
uals responsible for these acts of violence are aliens, they, of course,
will be subject to deportation as well as prosecution in the state courts.

I am very optimistic as to the possibility of developing facts that would
enable the federal government to proceed with a prosecution in a federal court
of this matter. Of course, I would like to be able to find some theory of
the sort and some statement of facts to fit it which would enable the federal
authorities to deal vigorously with the ultra-radicals that are engaged in
propaganda and acts hostile to the institutions of our country.

As a personal matter, I am not in conflict with this Gooseberry situation
than any other individual. As long as I have been able to observe,
the Federal government has been more or less powerless to act as
agents of these various groups and individuals have not been within the
Federal statutes.

Of course, prior to two years ago, the Department of Justice did
a rather large basis the activities of the ultra-radical ele-
ment, as you know, serious question was raised among some elements
of the ultra-radicals as to the authority of the Bureau of In-
costume such work and, as a result of this agitation and these
I believe the present policy was decided upon in order to conform
with the law.

As I have indicated to Mr. Williams and as I wish that you would
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☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

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

☑ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

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

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☐ For your information: _______________________________________________________

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

61-124 - 687x, 687x, 688, [redacted]
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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☐ For your information: ____________________________________________________

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

61-126-689
June 30, 1928.

Mr. V. Horner Horne,
Chief, Secret Service,
Treasury Department,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

I am attaching hereon an original letter and envelope addressed to the President making certain threats.

This is for your information and whatever action may be deemed appropriate.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Inc. 42151

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREBIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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☐ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
   01-124 - 69D, 691

☐ DELETED PAGE(S)
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☐ FOR THIS PAGE

XXXXXXX
XXXXXXX
XXXXXXX
Instruct Agent West to confer with United States Attorney Williams relative Sacco-Vanzetti matter submitting all reports to him. Stop. Matter had been explained to Mr. Williams.

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

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☐ For your information: ______________________________________________________

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

61-124-623
WITH REFERENCE TO THE REQUEST MADE BY AN ATTORNEY FOR SACCO AND VANSETTI TO EXAMINE CERTAIN REPORTS OF SPECIAL AGENT WEST, I COMMUNICATED WITH UNITED STATES ATTORNEY WILLIAMS BY LONG DISTANCE AND EXPLAINED THE SITUATION TO HIM. MR. WILLIAMS STATED TO ME OVER THE PHONE THAT HE THOUGHT IT WOULD BE INADVISABLE FOR HIM TO CONFER WITH THE ATTORNEY FOR SACCO AND VANSETTI AS IN VIEW OF HIS PREVIOUS CONNECTION WITH THE PROSECUTION OF THE CASE, ANY DECISION MADE BY HIM MIGHT BE CLAIMED TO BE PREJUDICED BY THE COUNSEL FOR THE DEFENSE. MR. WILLIAMS STATED, HOWEVER, THAT HE WOULD BE VERY GLAD INDEED TO GO OVER THE FILES WITH MR. WEST AND TO THEN ADVISE US AS TO HIS VIEWS IN THE MATTER.

I AM ATTACHING HERETO FOR YOUR INFORMATION A COPY OF A COMMUNICATION RECEIVED BY ME FROM UNITED STATES ATTORNEY WILLIAMS RELATIVE TO THIS MATTER. YOU WILL NOTE THAT FURTHER WORD IS EXPECTED FROM HIM AND AS SOON AS IT IS RECEIVED I WILL PROMPTLY ADVISE YOU.

RESPECTFULLY,

DIRECTOR

[Signature]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/24/36 BY 89-26-693
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

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☐ For your information: ______________________________________________________

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☐ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: 161-126 - 694
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

July 6, 1926.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

I am attaching hereto for your information a subsequent communication received by me from United States Attorney Williams at Boston dated July 1st which has reference to the Sacco-Vanzetti matter.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]
Edgar Hoover
Director.

Encl.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/25/26 BY SPB O/DTC

Returned by Atty Gen'l.
7/17/26 J. E. H.
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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61-124-694
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☐ For your information: ______________________________________________________

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

61-136 - 695
TELEGRAM RECEIVED

Reference your letter July 6th Same Vassetti matter.
My response special delivery placed in mails today.

The Dowd.

[Signature]

To Director 5:20

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREBIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/8/18

All information contained herein is unclassified except where shown otherwise.

CONFIDENTIAL
May 6, 1942

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

Mr. J. D. Dowd,
P.O. Box 259,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Mr. Dowd:

I am enclosing herewith a copy of a communication received by the Attorney General from Mr. William G. Thompson, counsel for the defendants in the Sacco-Vanzetti case. This is the matter about which I wired you a few days ago, instructing Agent West to confer with United States Attorney Williams.

I wish that you would show this letter to Agent West and also have him discuss the matter with Mr. Williams and then write me fully as to any information or facts which might be of assistance to us in preparing an answer to Mr. Thompson.

Kindly give this matter your immediate attention.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

[Handwritten notes: W. Z. 7/1/26 61-126-697]
COPY

THOMPSON, SPRING & LEEF

TREMONT BUILDING

BOSTON, MASS. July 5, 1926.

Hon. John C. Sargent,
Attorney General of the United States,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

At the suggestion of Senator Butler I am writing to you to inquire whether Mr. William J. West, now special agent of the Department of Justice in Boston, may be authorized to talk with me concerning the Sacco-Vanzetti case, and to show me whatever documents and correspondence are on file in his office dealing with the investigations made by the Boston agents before, during and after the trial of Sacco and Vanzetti, which occurred in June and July, 1921.

On July 1, 1926, I took an affidavit of Mr. Fred J. Weyand, who was a special agent of the Department in Boston both before, during, and after the trial of Sacco and Vanzetti, but is now a special agent of the Attorney General's office of the state of Maine. His affidavit tends to indicate that there was no cooperation between the Boston agents of the Department, especially Mr. West, and Mr. Katzmann, the District Attorney, in the prosecution of Sacco and Vanzetti; and also that there was at least considerable doubt in the minds of some of the local agents of the Department whether Sacco and Vanzetti were guilty of murder, or merely of being radicals. Mr. Weyand refers to correspondence and reports, the originals or duplicates of which are still on file in the Boston office. It would be of great assistance to me in establishing what I believe to be the truth in this matter if I might have access to those files.

For your information, I will say that the present motion for a new trial is based upon the confession of one Celestino F. Medeiros made at the Dedham jail in November, 1925, to the effect that he and his associates and not Sacco and Vanzetti, are the men who committed the murders. One of Mr. Medeiros' associates, a subsequent murder committed in Wrentham in November, 1924, has made an affidavit stating that Medeiros several times told him about the South Braintree crime, and implicated members of the so-called "Morgill gang" or Providence, or some of them, as his associates in that crime. Medeiros himself subsequently stated to me some of the details of the crime, and afterwards swore to the statement, which has been filed as an affidavit. On June 28, 1926, his deposition was taken on direct and cross interrogatories at the Dedham jail; and on July 2, 1926, he was sentenced to death in the week beginning September 6th next for the murder of Mr. Carpenter at the Wrentham bank in November, 1924. He has steadfastly refused to disclose the identity of his associates in the South Braintree crime, but has repeatedly confessed to personal participation in the crime.

I did not come into this case until after the trial, but I did argue in the Supreme Court of this state the exceptions of the defendants taken at the trial and to the overruling of certain subsequent motions. A study of the testimony and of the affidavits obtained by myself and associates in support of the present motion, and consideration of the whole case, has led me to believe
that these two men, although radicals, and possibly proper subjects for deportation under the existing laws, had nothing to do with the South Braintree murders, and that their execution for those murders would be and would be regarded by very large numbers of persons in this country and throughout the world as being not only as a miscarriage of justice, but as in effect a punishment of these men for their opinion. I need hardly say that I have no sympathy with their radical opinions; but I feel that it is of the utmost importance that the whole truth in reference to the specific crime of which they are accused should be disclosed.

Respectfully yours,

(signed) Wm. G. Thompson.
Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

July 8, 1926.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

With regard to the attached communication addressed to you from Mr. William G. Thompson which was routed to the Bureau, I assume that you will want to consider the memoranda which I addressed to you under date of July 2nd and July 6th and with which I transmitted copies of communications received by me from United States Attorney Williams at Boston, in preparing a reply to Mr. Thompson.

Respectfully,

J. Edgar Hoover
Director.

Encl.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREBY IS DECLASSIFIED
DATE 6/27/22 BY [Redacted]

Agt. [Redacted] West instructed upon orders of Attorney General to see Mr. Thompson.

7/12/26

J.E.H.
Hon. John G. Sargent,
Attorney General of the United States,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

At the suggestion of Senator Butler I am writing you to inquire whether Mr. William J. West, now a Special Agent of the Department of Justice in Boston, may be authorized to talk with me concerning the Sacco-Vanzetti case, and to show me whatever documents and correspondence are on file in his office dealing with the investigations made by the Boston agents before, during, and after the trial of Sacco and Vanzetti, which occurred in June and July, 1921.

On July 1, 1926, I took an affidavit of Mr. Fred J. Weyand, who was a special agent of the Department in Boston both before, during, and after the trial of Sacco and Vanzetti, but is now a special agent of the Attorney General's office of the State of Maine. His affidavit tends to indicate that there was close cooperation between the Boston agents of the Department, especially Mr. West, and Mr. Katzmann, the District Attorney, in the prosecution of Sacco and Vanzetti; and also that there was at least considerable doubt in the minds of some of the local agents of the Department whether Sacco and Vanzetti were guilty of murder, or merely of being Radicals. Mr. Weyand refers to correspondence and reports, the originals or duplicates of which are still on file in the Boston office. It would be of great assistance to me in establishing what I believe to be the truth in this matter if I might have access to those files.
Hon. J. G. S. -2-

For your information I will say that the present motion for a new trial is based upon the confession of one Celestino F. Medeiros made at the Dedham Jail in November, 1925, to the effect that he and his associates, and not Sacco and Vanzetti, are the men who committed these murders. One associate of Medeiros in a subsequent murder committed in Wrentham in November, 1924, has made an affidavit stating that Medeiros several times told him about the South Braintree crime, and implicated members of the so-called "Morelli gang" of Providence, or some of them, as his associates in that crime. Medeiros himself subsequently stated to me some of the details of the crime, and afterwards swore to the statement, which has been filed as an affidavit. On June 28, 1926, his deposition was taken on direct and cross interrogatories at the Dedham Jail; and on July 2, 1926, he was sentenced to death in the week beginning September 8th next for the murder of Mr. Carpenter at the Wrentham Bank in November, 1924. He has steadily refused to disclose the identity of his associates in the South Braintree crime, but has repeatedly confessed to personal participation in the crime.

I did not come into this case until after the trial, but I did argue in the Supreme Court of this state the exceptions of the defendants taken at the trial and to the overruling of certain subsequent motions. A study of the testimony and of the affidavits obtained by myself and associates in support of the present motion, and consideration of the whole case, has led me to believe that these two men, although Radicals, and possibly proper subjects for deportation under the existing laws, had nothing to do with the South Braintree murders, and that their execution for those murders would be and
would be regarded by very large numbers of persons in this country and throughout the world not only as a miscarriage of justice, but in effect a punishment of these men for their opinions. I need hardly say that I have no sympathy with their Radical opinions; but I feel that it is of the utmost importance that the whole truth in reference to the specific crime of which they are accused should be disclosed.

Respectfully yours,

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

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

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

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

☑ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

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

________________________________________________________________________

☐ For your information:

________________________________________________________________________

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

le1-126 - 698
Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.
July 12, 1926.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

I am attaching hereto for your information a copy of a communication dated July 8th received by me from my agent in charge at Boston which is a comment upon the letter addressed to this Department by Mr. W. C. Thompson, attorney for Sacco and Vanzetti.

I thought that you would want to consider this communication before making a reply to Mr. Thompson's letter, which I returned to you with my memorandum of the 8th instant.

Respectfully,

[Signature]

Edgar Hoover
Director.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HERIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/19/26 BY 28051016

incl.

Upon instruction of Attorney General A&H West were instructed to see Mr. Thompson.

[Signature]

[Date 7/12/26]
Department of Justice  
Bureau of Investigation  

P. O. Box 239,  
Boston, Mass.  

JUL 8, 1926  

Director,  
Bureau of Investigation,  
Department of Justice,  
Washington, D. C.  

Dear Sir:  

Acknowledgment is hereby made of the receipt of your communication of the 6th, current, enclosing copy of a letter addressed to the attorney-general by Mr. William G. Thompson, attorney for two defendants Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, who, in 1921, were convicted of a charge of murder in the Superior Court of Norfolk County, at Dedham, Massachusetts.

In your letter you instructed that I show the copy of Mr. Thompson's letter to Special Agent West, instruct him to discuss the matter with Harold Williams, U. S. Attorney, at this city and wire you fully on the subject matter.

Due to the fact that Agent West was not able to see Mr. Williams on July 7th, 1926 and the further fact that his presence at Holyoke, Mass., on July 8th, 1926 was made necessary on official business I conferred with Mr. Williams.

I have just come from a conference with him and he is of the same mind as he was on June 30th and July 1st, on which dates he wrote you on one phase of the Sacco-Vanzetti case. After reading the report submitted to him at that time by Agent West he was of the conclusion that, in the absence of a request for some specific report it would not be advisable to permit Mr. Thompson to examine the great amount of reports in this office on the ground that such reports were confidential and could not furnish anything in the nature of new evidence. Mr. Williams still feels that it would be inadvisable to turn over to Mr. Thompson the reports on file in this office on the Sacco-Vanzetti matter in the absence of a request for some particular report or reports and in the absence of making known just what he wants.

The matter adverted to in your letter and in that of Attorney Thompson has received the careful consideration of the undersigned, who fails to note anything that would be of assistance, from his viewpoint, to the defense counsel in the nature of newly discovered evidence as ground for a new trial in the courts of this Commonwealth.
In compliance with instructions from you, under date of October 24, 1921, in your letter initialed JER-LER, a complete summary of the case was transmitted by Special Agent W. J. West in a report dated October 29, 1921. This report has been reviewed by U. S. Attorney Harold P. Williams, of Boston, who, it will be recalled, was at the time of the trial in the State court an assistant county attorney and later district attorney for the county of Norfolk, and Mr. Williams agrees with this office that there is nothing in the report of evidentiary value to the defense. It is also desired to point out that, in view of the fact that there is nothing contained therein of value to the defense, no good reason can be seen for disclosing to the public certain matters of a confidential nature.

Again, to review the State's case, and for your information, it may be stated that the defendants, Sacco and Vanzetti, were on July 14, 1921, found guilty of first degree murder in the Norfolk County Superior Court at Dedham, Mass., the offense alleged to have been committed at South Braintree, Mass., on April 15, 1920. In addition to that, the defendant Bartolomeo Vanzetti was found guilty, in another case, of an attempted highway robbery at East Bridgewater, Mass., and is now serving a sentence of fifteen years on that charge.

At that time in 1920 a Mr. Frederick Katzman was district attorney for the counties of Norfolk and Plymouth and Mr. Harold P. Williams was then his assistant, and Mr. Katzman was later superseded by Mr. Williams, who was elected district attorney for the same district, the latter holding that office, as is recalled, during the period of arguments of various motions subsequent to the conviction.

As nearly as can be recalled, the two defendants were arrested at or near Brockton, Mass., on the evening of May 5, 1920. On December 24, 1919, an attempt was made to hold up the paymaster of the L. Q. White Shoe Company at East Bridgewater, Mass., and, after an exchange of shots, the culprits escaped in an automobile. On April 15, 1920, the paymaster and guard of the Sister and Morrill Shoe Company, of South Braintree, Mass., were held up, $15,000. stolen, and the murder committed. Subsequently an automobile, alleged to have been the one used in both instances, and said to have been the property of one Mike Boda, an Italian who was never located, was found in the woods near Bridgewater, Mass. A trap was set to apprehend Boda, who had a car in the garage of one Johnson at Bridgewater, and, on the evening of May 5, 1920, three men called, two of them being the defendants and the third, one Orciani, later discharged for lack of evidence. At the time of their arrest by the Brockton police both defendants had loaded revolvers on their persons and one of these figured in the trial, if remembered correctly, as the death dealing weapon. Sometime in 1920 Vanzetti was tried, found guilty of the first offense of attempted highway robbery and sentenced to fifteen years at the State Prison, and, as stated, both defendants were convicted on the second charge, that of murder, on July 14, 1921.
At the time of their arrest, in addition to the loaded weapons, both defendants are alleged to have had upon their persons a notification concerning a meeting (Radical) to be held in Brockton, Mass. It is desired to point out that sometime in March, 1920, or thereafter, two Italian anarchists, namely, Roberto/Elia and Andrea/Salsedo, were arrested in New York City by the U.S. Immigration Service, as alien anarchists, and, it is assumed, these men had been the subjects of investigation by the New York City office of the Bureau. Sometime in April or May of 1920, Salsedo committed suicide by jumping from the fourteenth floor of the Park Row Building in New York City, and, it was claimed by the two defendants - later during the trial in 1921 - that they had interested themselves in the defense of their comrades, had arranged meetings on their behalf, collected funds, etc., which accounted for their possession of allegedly radical literature, later found in their homes, although at the time of their arrest it appears that they told conflicting stories. The possession of loaded firearms figured largely in the trial and the same was commented on by the Court, if the writer is advised correctly. This apparently was damaging evidence. We now assume, from inquiries made, that counsel for the defense wishes to account for the possession of such weapons on the ground that the defendants feared arrest by Agents of the Bureau, and, as they probably claim [and this is not charged to their counsel] that they believed that if apprehended they would meet with bodily harm.

In connection, it is desired to point out to you that Special Agent West, of this office, who at that time was thoroughly conversant with the trend of such matters in this district, never heard of either defendant, either in or out of the anarchist organizations, in this district up to the time of their arrest and never knew that such persons existed. In fact all of the information developed was secured after the formation of a so-called "Defense Committee" in the summer of 1920 and during and after the trial in 1921. Further, as you probably know, the Boston office had no knowledge of the arrest of Elia and Salsedo in New York City, the first intimation of the same coming through newspaper reports on the death of the latter. Further, the Boston office, which caused a number of arrests of alien Communists in January of 1920, was not conducting any so-called drive on Italian anarchists in the Spring of 1920 or at the time of the arrest of the two defendants. In reporting to you that Agent West, of this office, never heard of these two men until their arrest, it is not our intention to claim that the names of either or of both never appeared in any report emanating from the Boston office prior to April of 1920, as such a name or names might have appeared incidentally in connection with an investigation of a similar nature, and the files of this office at that time contained merely an index of the caption of the report. It can be said, however, that they were certainly not sufficiently active to come to the attention of the office up to that time in any matter of any importance.

Their counsel, Mr. Thompson, in the opening paragraph of his letter, asks access to "whatever documents and correspondence are on file dealing with the investigations made by the Boston agents before, during and after the trial". In reply to this, it may be stated that the office has at least one drawer full of reports on anarchist activities coming to its attention during
and after the trial, most of which, it was felt, were caused by the so-called Defense Committee, and all of which is of a confidential nature, but none of which so far as we can ascertain has any bearing upon the facts at issue between the Commonwealth and the defendants.

Attorney Thompson refers to an affidavit of former Special Agent Weyand, formerly of this office, in which the allegation is made or an indication at least that there was "close cooperation between the Boston Agents of the Department, especially Mr. West and Mr. Katzman, the District Attorney, in the prosecution of Sacco and Vanzetti; and also that there was at least considerable doubt in the minds of some of the local agents of the Department whether Sacco and Vanzetti were guilty of murder, or merely of being radicals".

It is needless to state that there has always been and probably always will be a comity of interests between this office and the offices of county attorneys throughout our district, and, in the interest of the Federal Government, such must exist, particularly in cases of concurrent jurisdiction. In this case, however, it must be stated that it was a case within the jurisdiction of the State solely, a charge of murder, and you are undoubtedly aware of the fact that, even if assistance was asked, this office would not be in a position, if allowed, to furnish a man or men experienced in the investigation of murder cases as very seldom does such a case arise within the jurisdiction of this office, while, on the other hand, all county attorneys in this State, have assigned to them, the same as in this case, experienced members of the Massachusetts State Detective Force who are dealing constantly with crimes of violence.

While these defendants were arrested on May 5, 1920, it was not until November or December, of 1920, that Agent West of this office conferred with District Attorney Katzman, in reference to them, and that in the following manner:

On September 16, 1920, a bomb was exploded in Wall Street, New York City, killing thirty odd persons. At that time Mr. George F. Lamb was division superintendent of that district, which also numbered Boston as a sub-office. Special Agent West was assigned to New York City for about one month in September and October of 1920 in connection with the investigation of that affair, he being one of a large number who were called for that duty, and while there Mr. Lamb advised that he thought it would be advisable to place an informant in either the State Prison, where Vanzetti was confined, or at Dedham, where Sacco was confined, not that either defendant would know anything about the alleged crime but, in view of the notoriety which was being given to their activities as anarchists in the past and as the entire movement seemed to center around them, it appeared to him that the proper man might obtain some information from the many visitors. This assumption appeared tenable in view of the fact that any clue at New York appeared hopeless. Therefore, in November or December, 1920, an informant reported to this office from Mr. Lamb and was placed in the Dedham jail but unfortunately was not a person fitted for such work and within a week or so had to be removed. This occasioned the conference with the District Attorney, Mr. Katzman, who was agreeable to the same in view of the enormity of the New York crime.
Concerning that portion of Mr. Thompson's letter wherein he refers to an affidavit in his possession made by Fred Weyand, and in which Weyand intimates that agents of the Boston, Mass. Office of the Bureau were in doubt as to the guilt of Sacco and Vanzetti it seems reasonable to consider of what value this opinion would be to Mr. Thompson as material in any plan he advances in his efforts to secure a new trial. Not one agent of this office ever conducted any investigation of the crime for which these men stand convicted and not one scintilla of evidence ever came to the files of this office which offered any basis for any individual opinion entertained or expressed by any agent on the guilt or innocence of these men. In fact as far as I can gather it seemed to be the opinion of the agents that they believed Sacco and Vanzetti guilty of the murder altho this opinion could only have resulted from scrutiny and study of press reports of the trial from day to day.

Prior to the employment of Mr. William C. Thompson, who is undoubtedly an able trial lawyer in good standing in this district, the defense had engaged for several years an attorney named Fred Moore, who had been an assistant to Attorney Harrow in the trials of I. W. W. members on the Pacific Coast some years back. Mr. Moore in 1920 or 1921 attempted to ascertain the name and address of the informant from Agent West, but was referred to his divisional chief, Mr. Lamb, at New York City, by then Agent in Charge Harahan of Boston.

Special Agent Fred J. Weyand, you will recall, with others, was dropped from the rolls of this office on or about July 1, 1924. Prior to leaving, and while he was still in the service of the Government, he attempted to learn from Agent West the name and address of the informant, but suspecting his motive, was not informed. Incidentally he sent to Agent West a person named Ruzzimenti, and Italian, and a friend of Mr. Weyand's, with some foolish pretext for ascertaining the desired information, which was refused.

Reference is made in the communication of Mr. Thompson to Mr. Weyand as being a Special Agent of the Attorney-General of Maine. In explanation of that office, the writer understands that the Attorney-General of that State has been empowered to engage private detectives from time to time and issues such cards to them, paying them when employed. A recent rumor, as yet not confirmed, is to the effect that Mr. Weyand was released from such position for some reason or other. However, any information which Mr. Weyand has or will furnish is or will not be reliable, and will be actuated, it is felt, by his hostility to the office by reason of his separation from the service.

At the present writing I am informed that there has been furnished to Attorney Thompson certain alleged facts with names and dates, all of which make it appear that he has had access to reports of this Bureau or what are alleged to have been reports of this Bureau.

It is possible, of course, that former Agent Weyand made up some sort of memorandum from a diary which he usually kept, although my informant stated that in view of the dates and names set out he was of the opinion that Mr. Thompson had access to what purported to have been reports, although the informant did not actually see the reports themselves.
At the present writing I am also advised that by tomorrow Mr. Thompson will have an affidavit concerning the alleged activity of the office in the case from former Special Agent in Charge Lawrence Letherman, who, also left the service on or about July 1, 1934.

Today former Agent John E. Hanrahan called at the Bureau office and advised of the receipt of a letter from Mr. Thompson, stating that Mr. Weyand had made an affidavit and wished to have him call, which he did. He will keep the office advised of what is desired from him.

This matter was first brought to my attention a few weeks ago by Special Agent West, of this office, who had been approached by Attorney Edward Flavin, Mr. West informing me of it at the same time. Mr. Flavin is an attorney in the large law office of former Mayor Nathan Matthews, in which office Mr. Thompson is also located. Mr. West advised him that while there was nothing that he knew of in the case that would be of any value with relation to the case of the Commonwealth, he could not in any event disclose to Mr. Thompson information of any kind as it belonged to the Government and not to him. Mr. Flavin felt assured this was so but wanted to know if he would merely appear to listen to what Mr. Thompson had to say but was informed that he could not do that for the reason that it was a State case and while a representative of this office such a conference might not be proper.

Since then Mr. Thompson has wanted to know the address of Mr. George E. Kelleher, who cannot be of any assistance to him in this case for the reason that Mr. Kelleher left this office, if recalled correctly, shortly after the arrest of the defendants upon an official assignment to Alaska.

On July 6th an investigator called at this office asking for Special Agent John J. Daly. Mr. Daly, as you know, was formerly in charge at Providence, R. I., and has been attached to this office since the Fall of 1934. The undersigned interrogated the caller and ascertained that he was a private detective in the employ of Attorney Cooney of Providence, R. I., and, incidentally, working for Mr. Thompson.

This caller showed Agent Daly a telegram from Thomas J. Callaghan, operative in charge of the U. S. Secret Service at Chicago, addressed to Attorney Cooney, from which it appeared that Cooney was inquiring of Callaghan what he, Callaghan, could relate concerning one tro, supposedly the subject of an investigation on a charge of impersonation of a Government officer during the time that Mr. Callaghan was Special Agent in charge of the Bureau at Providence, R. I. It appears that Mr. Callaghan referred Mr. Cooney to an operative of the U. S. Secret Service at Providence, R. I., who professed ignorance of the matter and suggested that they take up the matter with Mr. Daly. This investigator sought to learn what this office had in its file in reference to this person, and, in particular, any connection he had with one Medeiros and some unknown woman.

I interrogated this investigator and learned that Mr. Cooney was conducting certain investigations for Mr. Thompson and hoped to show that
Tatco, Medeiros, the unknown woman, and several unknown associates, were responsible for the crime for which Sacco and Vansetti had been found guilty and are now awaiting execution. Needless to say, he was given no information but advised to have Mr. Cooney or Mr. Thompson take the matter up with you.

With reference to the third paragraph of Mr. Thompson's letter relative to one Celestine Medeiros and the "Morelli gang", it may be stated that the office knows nothing of that other than what is contained in the letter and cannot comment upon the same.

Since I started the preparation of this letter an informant who has been to the office of Mr. Thompson and read the affidavit of Fred Weyand has advised me that the affidavit is prepared in language and sets forth incidents and the dates of their happenings so minutely and with such accuracy that it does not seem that the affidavit could have been prepared from information on the radical situation, retained in the mind of Fred J. Weyand and it is the impression of the informant that in some manner Mr. Thompson has had recourse to reports of this Bureau and in this connection I invite your attention to that portion of this letter appearing heretofore wherein reference is made to the interest shown by Fred J. Weyand, while attached to this office, and on which occasion he sought to secure from Mr. West the name of the undercover man placed in the jail at Dedham and appeared agrieved because he could not secure this information. At the time this occurred, I dare say, Mr. Weyand could have secured radical reports from this Bureau or made transcripts of them in whole or in part. Mr. Weyand has not visited this office within the past two years and while I am advancing no charge because I cannot support one I am merely trying to account for the possession of any report by Mr. Thompson, if he has it, which furnished the basis for the preparation of the affidavit of Mr. Weyand.

I understand that in his affidavit he mentions the names of Agent West and former Agent Ferri Felix Weiss and affirmatively relates therein that the Bureau of Investigation at Boston and the office of the County Prosecutor for the counties of Plymouth and Dedham had entered into some agreement whereby they would furnish one another information, that is to say, that the Bureau of Investigation would supply information concerning Sacco and Vansetti in return for information supplied by the County Prosecutor concerning the Wall Street Bomb Explosion and that certain correspondence passing between this office and the County Prosecutor on this feature of the matter, was or is a part of the local office files of the Bureau.

It is this correspondence that Mr. Thompson, no doubt, hopes to examine if he is accorded permission to examine the files but I am assured by Agent West that no agreement of this kind was entered into, that no correspondence of the character alleged ever existed and that the only occasion that he conferred with Mr. Katzman was on the occasion that he, at the behest of George Lamb, arranged for placing an undercover man in the Dedham Jail.

If the preceding paragraph accurately sets forth the hopes and intentions of Mr. Thompson it is evident that he will attempt to show, in seeking a new trial, the existence of a conspiracy between agents of the local office of the Bureau and the County Prosecutor to convict Sacco and Vansetti of the crime for which they await execution, because they were anarchists.
It is felt necessary to bring to your attention these facts in reference to Mr. Thompson, not in criticism of his course of action in dealing with former agents or employees if he feels that he can benefit his clients thereby, but in order that the same may be brought to your attention. It would appear proper, if the writer may be permitted to say so, for Mr. Thompson in dealing with former employees to communicate with the Department in advance. The writer also questions the right of such former employees to impart any information gained by them while employed in the service of the Government even though given while subsequently separated from the service.

In concluding, it is desired to state that agreeing with Mr. Thompson that he has no sympathy with their radical opinions, yet, in answer to his statement that he "feels that it is of the utmost importance that the whole truth in reference to the specific crime of which they are accused should be disclosed", must reply that in a case in which the Commonwealth charges the defendants with murder the undersigned fails to see wherein the office can assist Mr. Thompson unless it has information bearing upon the innocence or guilt of the two defendants, which it has not. Early in the progress of the case speakers espousing the cause of the defendants used to charge the Department with knowing of their activities on behalf of Salsedo, with following them, and with having them arrested on the present murder charge, which, if true, would have indicated a conspiracy between the Bureau, or its representatives, and the Massachusetts authorities to arrest and charge with murder these minor exponents of an anarchistic doctrine, which, as it believed has been already indicated herein, was not possible for the reason that they were apparently unknown to the office at the time of their arrest, in which the office had no interest or participation at the time.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

JOHN A. DOWD
Special Agent in Charge.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

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

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

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Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

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

________________________________________________________________________

☐ For your information: ________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

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

121-1264 - 701
Reference Sacco-Vanzetti matter. Attempting to carry out your instructions I telephoned Thompson's office to let him know that West and myself were prepared to confer with him concerning subject matter and to arrange appointment. He inquired if I had been instructed by the Attorney General to turn over to him the files of this office. I stated I had no such instructions but was prepared to call on him with West and discuss the matter. He immediately became angry, stating did not want to see me or West or talk with either unless prepared turn over files. Stated he had granted sufficient time and would place matter before court. Stated did not want to talk with West unless prepared to tell truth and that he had affidavit showing number of agents who had worked on case and number who covered trial and that our files were full of information and that we had placed spies in the jail. He interspersed his remarks with considerable profanity and angry words and inquired if I thought I could railroad people to jail and kill them because they were anarchists. I inquired if he would specify what he wanted in files, he responded as best I can quote him: "Specify nothing I want every damn thing in your files and you better telephone Washington without delay unquote."
Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

July 14, 1926.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

I am attaching hereto for your information a copy of a telegram which I have received from my agent in charge at Boston and which details the conversation which he had over the telephone with Mr. F. C. Thompson, the attorney for Sacco and Vanzetti.

Respectfully,

[Signature]

Edgar Hoover
Director.

inc.

Returned by A.G.
7/14/26

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HERIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/26/26 BY SECURITE
In accordance with our understanding, I called the Agent in
Charge of my Boston office today by long distance and instructed him to
immediately communicate with Mr. Thompson, the attorney for Sacco and
Vanzetti and to confer with Mr. Thompson relative to Mr. Thompson's re-
quest for some information in our files in the Sacco-Vanzetti case. I
informed Mr. Dowd, the Agent in Charge at Boston, that I wanted him to
inquire of Mr. Thompson exactly what he wanted and to furnish Mr. Thompson
with such information as he felt was entirely proper and should Mr. Thomp-
son make any request for information about which Mr. Dowd had a doubt should
be supplied him, he should inform Mr. Thompson that he would submit the re-
quest to Washington by long distance and we would pass upon the matter here.
I impressed upon Mr. Dowd our desire to handle the matter courteously and
with full consideration for Mr. Thompson. Mr. Dowd assured me that he
would at once get in touch with Mr. Thompson.

I have just received a long distance telephone call from Mr. Dowd
in which he informed me that he called Mr. Thompson's office for the purpose
of arranging an appointment so that he, together with Agent West, who was
familiar with the details in this matter, might call upon Mr. Thompson. Mr.
Thompson inquired of Mr. Dowd as to whether or not he, Mr. Dowd, had received
instructions to turn over all of the files in the Sacco-Vanzetti case to him.
Mr. Dowd informed Mr. Thompson that he had not received instructions to that
effect but that he had received instructions to see him and obtain from him
detailed information as to what he wanted to furnish him with the same
if it was available. Mr. Dowd informed me that Mr. Thompson became very
abusive and told Mr. Dowd that he would get the files before he got through
and accused the Department of having "railroading" Sacco and Vanzetti. Mr.
Dowd informed me that he did not enter into any controversy with Mr. Thomp-
son but let Mr. Thompson do the talking. The result, of course, was that Mr.
Thompson refused to see Mr. Dowd and engaged in this abusive attitude.

I requested Mr. Dowd to wire me fully the details of the matter
and as soon as the telegram is received I will forward it to you, but I
wanted you to know of this development in the meantime in the event Mr.
Thompson should endeavor to communicate with you.

Mr. Thompson seemed to be of the impression that all the files of
the bureau in this case would be turned over to him in bulk and he would not
be satisfied until something else being done.
J. Edgar Hoover, Esq.,
Director, Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Hoover:

This afternoon I have talked over with Mr. Dowd and the result of their thorough investigation of the files of the Department in reference to the Sacco case and the investigation of the Wall Street bombing. There is nothing in the files previous to May 5, 1920, the date of the arrest of Sacco and Vanzetti.

In November, 1920, when Sacco was imprisoned in the House of Correction at Dedham, Massachusetts, an informant was placed in an adjoining cell to see if from Sacco any information could be obtained in reference to the Wall Street affair. After a few days the informer was removed without procuring any information other than that Sacco said he was an anarchist and was innocent of the South Braintree crime.

This man was placed in the House of Correction at the request of the Federal authorities in New York and not at the request of the County District Attorney.
The papers in the file deal with the general investigation of radical activities in Boston and elsewhere, with particular reference to the said Wall Street bombing. I believe it might be harmful to the Government to have the result of these investigations divulged to any one without the service. Absolutely nothing has been found which would be of any assistance to either of the present defendants, or which could be made a basis for any action on the part of their counsel to obtain any new trial.

As I understand the Attorney General is taking a personal interest in this matter, I shall be obliged if you will bring my letter to his attention.

Respectfully,

Harold P. Williams,
United States Attorney.
Department of Justice  
Bureau of Investigation  
P. O. Box 239,  
Boston, Mass.  
July 17, 1926.

Director,  
Bureau of Investigation,  
Department of Justice,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

In the case of Commonwealth v. Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, Nos. 5545 and 5546, now pending in the Criminal Session of the Superior Court for Norfolk County, Massachusetts, upon motion for a new trial, affidavits have been submitted by defense counsel signed by Messrs. Fred J. Weyand and Lawrence Letherman, formerly Agents attached to this office. Copies of the said affidavits are attached hereto.

Mr. Fred J. Weyand, it appears from the files of this office, was first employed as an informer in March of 1917 and prior to that had been a private detective for some years. Eventually he was appointed a Special Agent and on July 8, 1924, when a reorganization of the Boston office was made, his resignation was requested by Washington and the same became effective after expiration of annual leave on August 2, 1924.

Mr. Lawrence Letherman was appointed to this office as a Special Agent on October 4, 1921; on March 6, 1922, superseded Mr. Charles A. Bancroft, who was also appointed on or about October 4, 1921, as Special Agent in Charge; and on July 11, 1924, Washington requested his resignation, which became effective on July 26, 1924. Mr. Letherman had been a Post Office Inspector for some years up to about 1910 or 1911, when as a result of an investigation he was separated from that service and for some time after that was in charge of the Boston office of the William J. Burns Detective Agency. It is to be noted, however, that from the time of his separation from the Postal Service in 1910 or 1911, or thereabouts, until his appointment to this Bureau in 1921 he was not in the service of the Government.

In the affidavit of Mr. Weyand he makes reference to the so-called raids of January 2, 1920. Those related to arrests of members of the Communist Party of America and had
no reference to anarchists, which the two defendants claim they are.

On page two of his affidavit he states:

"Sometime before the arrest of Sacco and Vanzetti on May 5, 1920 -- just how long before I do not remember -- the names of both of them had got on the files of the Department of Justice as radicals to be watched. The Boston files of the Department, including correspondence, would show the date when the names of these men were first brought to the attention of the Department. Both these men were listed in the files as followers or associates of an educated Italian editor named Galleani. Galleani was the publisher of an anarchist paper. He lived in Wrentham and published his paper, I think, in Lynn. Among other persons associated with Galleani were Carlo Tresca, Carlo Valdarno, and David Tedesco. The suspicion entertained by the Department of Justice against Sacco and Vanzetti was that they had violated the Selective Service Act, and also that they were anarchists or held radical opinions of some sort or other."

The undersigned Special Agent West, of this office, on July 15, 1926, made a thorough search of the indexes in the file section and a review of reports on file in reference to the Sacco and Vanzetti matter and can find nothing prior to the date of their arrest on May 5, 1920, to indicate the above statement is true, with the possible exception of a small card bearing the name of Bartolomeo Vanzetti which was found long after the arrest of this defendant in a lot of rubbish in the office and is presumed to have been a card taken in some anarchist raid back in 1918, presumably at the time of the arrest of Luigi Galleani although there is nothing on the card to indicate its source. As stated, however, a search of our indexes fails to show the indexing of any Nicola Sacco or Bartolomeo Vanzetti prior to the time of their arrest by the State authorities on May 5, 1920.

Further, Agent West advises that while he knew of Luigi Galleani, Carlo Tresca and Carlo Valdarno, amongst others in the so-called radical movement, he never knew that Sacco and Vanzetti existed until about the time of their arrest on the State charge in May of 1920, and that all of the information on file with reference to them has been secured since that time, through written and oral statements issued as propaganda on their behalf, through the testimony of both defendants at the time of their trial in 1921 and through research work after that.
Therefore, it is plainly evident to the writer that if these men had been active in the anarchist movement -- which we cannot doubt in view of their protestations of such activity -- they were at least known to Mr. West of this office at that time.

Mr. Feri F. Weiss, referred to by Mr. Weyand in page two of his affidavit, was transferred from the U. S. Immigration Service to this office, as a Special Agent, on or about April 1, 1917, and continued until November 1, 1919, when he resigned. During that period he was engaged principally upon intelligence work, alleged violations of the Espionage Act, alien enemy activities, investigations of radical activities, etc., while Mr. West was engaged generally on the usual violations of the Criminal Code, although the latter did from time to time assist Mr. Weiss in his work, and when Mr. Weiss left the service on November 1, 1919, his work was turned over to Mr. West, who continued the same.

On page three of his affidavit, Mr. Weyand states:

"We also assigned a certain 'under-cover' man, as we called them, to win the confidence of the Sacco-Vanzetti Committee, and to become one of the collectors. This man used to report the proceed- ings of the Committee to the Department agents in Boston and his said to me that he was in the habit of taking as much money collected for his own use as he saw fit."

This statement is decidedly untrue, for the reason that no so-called "under-cover" man was ever used in the Sacco-Vanzetti Defence Committee, or ever became a member of it, or ever reported any of its proceedings. That committee had its head- quarters at No. 256 Hanover street, Boston, Mass., and no employee of this office, under-cover man or otherwise, so far as is known, was ever in that office. Mr. Weyand evidently refers to an infor-mant who was employed at that time in the local headquarters of the Communist Party of America, at which no doubt the case was discussed, but he had no connection with the Sacco-Vanzetti Defence Committee at 256 Hanover street, Boston.

On page four of his affidavit Mr. Weyand states:

"I was assigned to cover the trial for the purpose of reporting the proceedings and picking up any information I could in regard to the radical activities of Sacco and Vanzetti or of any of their friends. Mr. West also attended the trial for the same purpose. I was not personally in touch with Mr. Katzman, the District Attorney, or his office, but Mr. West was in touch with them."
and was giving and obtaining information in regard to the case."

The trial of the case of the Commonwealth v. Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti was commenced in June of 1921 and ended in a verdict of guilty on July 14, 1921. So far as can be ascertained at the present time from our records there is no indication that Mr. Weyand was present during the trial. At any rate he is wholly in error in stating that Mr. West was present during the trial. There was present in and about the court-house for the purpose of obtaining information in regard to so-called radical activities and for the purpose of observing any radicals from out of this district who might be present, Agent [redacted] of the New York City office, and, for a short time, two members of the New York Police bomb squad. Mr. West was not in communication with District Attorney Katzman during the trial nor did Mr. Katzman ask any information concerning radicals from him at that time. When Mr. Weyand state he attended the trial, he probably refers to attending a hearing on a motion for a new trial on October 29, 1921, and November 6, 1921, on which date the then Agent in Charge, Mr. Charles A. Bencroft, went with Mr. Weyand, Mr. West, Mr. [redacted] and Mr. [redacted] to Dedham, Mass., he, Mr. Bencroft deeming it necessary in view of demonstrations reported as threatening.

The Mr. Ruzzamenti referred to as a friend of Mr. Feri Weiss, Mr. Weiss now being a U. S. Immigration Inspector at Chicago, Illinois, was in fact a friend of Mr. Weyand's, as Mr. and Mrs. Ruzzamenti called at the Boston office of the Bureau from time to time to see Mr. Weyand and Mr. Weyand was always trying to obtain employment for her husband. The only connection Mr. West ever had with Mr. Weiss in 1917 was on one occasion only he was assigned as an interpreter, proved useless and was never again used by him. He is the same person, as previously reported Mr. Weyand, while still in the service of the Government, sent to Mr. West under a ridiculous pretext to see if he could ascertain the name of an informant used at the Dedham jail. Whatever connection he had with Mr. Weiss after Mr. Weiss left the service of the Government is not known and does not interest the office, and whatever connection Messrs. Ruzzamenti or Weiss had with District Attorney Katzman in the case is not known to this office, nor does it interest the office.

With reference to the informant, Corbone, referred to in the affidavit of Mr. Weyand, it may be stated that on September 1929, a bomb was exploded in Wall street, New York City, resulting in the death of thirty or more persons. During that fall all leads became exhausted and as reports from radical meetings held behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti, together with publications, seemed to indicate that they had been prominent in the so-called anarchist movement.
movement, and as that entire movement seemed to center in Boston around the so-called Sacco-Vanzetti Defence Committee, which was circularizing the entire world, Mr. George P. Lamb, in charge of the New York City office of the Bureau, under which office the Boston office was then a sub-office, thought some information might eventually reach either one of these two defendants, in view of the fact that the newspapers devoted much space to the Wall Street affair. Therefore, pursuant to instructions, Mr. West in October or November of 1920 inquired of District Attorney Katzman if arrangements could be made without interference in his case to place an informant in the Dedham jail, solely for the purpose of seeing if any clue or clues could be obtained to the perpetration of that outrage. A conference was had with Mr. Katzman and Sheriff Capen at Dedham, Mass., and both saw no objection to the same. This was done on behalf of the Government and not at the solicitation of Mr. Katzman, and, as far as can be recalled by Mr. West, this was the first and only time he ever met Mr. Katzman. At any rate he is positive he never spoke with him on more than two occasions, and those occurred about that time.

In accordance with that arrangement, on November 24, 1920, the informant reported to the Boston office from Mr. Lamb and was placed in the Dedham jail. He was instructed carefully that he was not to approach Mr. Sacco, nor was he under any circumstances to refer to anarchist activities, but was to let the man approach him. On December 1st, 1920, a complaint was made from the jail that through his haste to secure information he had disclosed himself and rendered himself useless. On December 3, 1920, he was turned out of there and directed to report to Mr. Lamb.

One of the very early reports in reference to the Sacco-Vanzetti case is that made by Agent , under date of Aug. 30, 1920, which was made in answer to a letter from Special Agent , Newark, New Jersey, office, dated April 13, 1920, reporting that a number of persons in the Boston district were to receive copies of an anarchist manifesto written by one Ludovic Caminita. The original letter, copy of which is incorporated in the report of , is not in the file, but it is assumed that it probably contained the name of Vanzetti. No investigation apparently was made until August 30, 1920, at which time the information contained in the records of the State Prison in reference to Mr. Vanzetti, who had been sentenced for the Bridgewater affair on August 15, 1920.

That was followed by a letter from the Bureau under date of October 19, 1920, initiated TFS-3460, directing that the matter of deportation be taken up with the local immigration authorities. Then under date of October 11, 1920, at which time Mr. West was under assignment to the New York City office, Mr. Lamb of that office asked information in reference to Sacco and Vanzetti, in
connection with the Wall Street Bomb Explosion. It is apparent from the report of the Agent [redacted], made October 10, 1920, that there could not have been anything in the files of the office concerning them as he secured his information from [redacted], and Inspector Brouillard of the Massachusetts State Police.

In fact, in forwarding the report to the New York City office on October 13, 1920, [redacted], of the Boston office, in sending said report to then Agent in Charge John B. Harrahan, of the Boston office, who happened to be in New York City at that time, states:

"Complying with request contained in memorandum attached to letter from Division Superintendent Lamb under date of October 11, 1920, I beg to advise that I have had a thorough search made of the files of this office and am unable to locate any additional information on Bartolomeo Vanzetti other than what is contained in Agent [redacted] reports, copies of which you took with you. In connection with Nicola Sacco, I am unable to find any information in our files, but I am enclosing herewith report of Agent [redacted] made today in regard to this subject."

Again, under date of October 14, 1920, (Agent Harrahan apparently having returned to Boston) Mr. Harrahan writes Mr. Lamb at New York City as follows:

"Referring to your letter of October 11th on subjects (in re: Bartolomeo Vanzetti and Nicola Sacco), you will find enclosed the history and record of Vanzetti as shown by his State Prison Record. All the available information which we have on Sacco was sent to you on the 12th. This covers all the information which we have on Vanzetti and any additional information gathered on subjects will be immediately forwarded to you."

Again, under date of October 16, 1920, Mr. John B. Harrahan, Special Agent in Charge at Boston, Mass., addressed Mr. Geo. F. Lamb, New York City, as follows:

"Referring to suggestion of Mr. Flynn and yourself that Bartolomeo Vanzetti and Nicola Sacco be worked on in connection with the Wall Street Explosion, it is desired to inform that Sacco has not yet been sentenced and that Vanzetti's followers and sympathizers are active at the present time in attempting to secure a new trial for him so that there does not seem much possibility of obtaining
any information from them by direct methods. The only thing that suggests itself is that an Italian attempt to 'rope' Vanzetti. It would be an easy matter to place someone in Vanzetti's cell. We have no one available in this vicinity for such an assignment and possibly you or Mr. Flynn could furnish such a person. Will you kindly call this to Mr. Flynn's attention?"

As previously stated, following the above letter and further instructions from New York the informant was used with no result of value in securing information desired as to the Wall Street affair and with only the statement of Mr. Sacco to the informant that he was innocent of the crime with which he was charge states:

You will note that further in his affidavit Mr. Weyand states:

"The understanding in this case between the agents of the Department of Justice in Boston and the District Attorney followed the usual custom, that the Department of Justice would help the District Attorney to secure a conviction, and that he in turn would help the agents of the Department of Justice to secure information that they might desire. This would include the turning over of any pertinent information by the Department of Justice to the District Attorney. x x x There is correspondence between Mr. Katzman and Mr. West on file in the Boston office of the Department. Mr. West furnished Mr. Katzman information about the radical activities of Sacco and Vanzetti to be used in their cross examination."

This statement of Mr. Weyand's is decidedly inaccurate, if not false. The District Attorney was trying the defendants for an alleged murder and not because they were anarchists. No such arrangement was made between this office and the District Attorney, although if the office had any pertinent information it would have felt impelled to turn it over to him, but he had the assistance of the State Detective force and required no such assistance, and, further, no one in the office had then or has now any information about the commission of the crime alleged. Further, Mr. Katzman, the District Attorney, never asked assistance in developing their radical activities; in fact, at the trial their entire activity in the so-called anarchist movement was brought out, not on cross examination by the State but on direct examination by their own counsel.
It is reported that during the course of the trial a conference was had with Judge Thayer, presiding at the trial, in which the defence counsel are reported to have stated that in the matter of consciousness of guilt, it is believed, the defence in order to meet the issues raised by the State would have to introduce the activities of these men as so-called anarchists. Before doing this, it is reported, Judge Thayer suggested that the defence counsel discuss the problem with some prominent trial attorney and they accordingly conferred with the present counsel, Mr. William G. Thompson, who recommended that their radical activities be introduced, and from that feature was injected into the trial. However, the District Attorney never sought any information from this office concerning such activities.

The only thing that Mr. Katzman ever desired, in his conference with Mr. West, was an attempt to locate any trace of $15,000 stolen at the time and the location of one Mike Boda. The Boston office did ask the New York City office to make inquiry there with reference to holdings of Carlo Tresca and the Italian Workers Defense League, which inquiry developed nothing of value. Further than this, the only communications appearing in the files of the Boston office in reference to the Scopo-Vanzetti case either from the two Mr. Katzman, the District Attorney, is a letter dated August 6, 1922, from Special Agent in Charge Hanrahan to Frederick G. Katzman, District Attorney for Norfolk County, inclosing translations of articles appearing in radical publications at that time, and a letter from Mr. Katzman under date of August 9th, 1921, thanking him the same. These were sent for his information because of their threatening aspect.

Toward the end of his affidavit Mr. Weyand refers to an Italian "under-cover" agent, whom he alleges was placed as a linotypeist in an Italian newspaper to act as a spy. There he apparently refers to Special Agent [redacted], now attached to the Pittsburgh office. Sometime in 1922, it is believed, [redacted] was severed in connection with the service and returned or was re-instated in 1923. During some of that time he was out of employment and he himself secured a position as a linotypeist on the Gazette del Massachusetts, where he was employed up to the time of his reinstatement. He secured that place for himself, was not placed there as a spy, and the paper on which he was employed is not and was not a radical publication.

Adverting to the affidavit of Mr. Lethem, reference had to second paragraph thereof, in which he states:

"While I was Post Office Inspector I co-operated to a considerable extent with the agents of the Department of Justice in Boston in matters of joint concern, including the Scopo-Vanzetti case."
Upon its face such statement is so highly ridiculous that it hardly merits reply. However, suffice it to say that Mr. Letherman left the Postal Service some years ago, presumably 1910 or 1911, while the Sacco-Vanzetti case was unknown until July 5, 1920.

Later he states, "I know that Mr. West co-operated with Mr. Katzman, the District Attorney, during the trial of the case, and later with J. Williams." It is true that after the conviction of the defendants Agent West had a number of conversations or conferences with Mr. Williams, the present U. S. Attorney at Boston, concerning matters having nothing to do with the conviction of the defendants but information referred to the Boston office emanating from the Atlanta Penitentiary which the Bureau suggested should be brought to the attention of the State authorities, namely, allegations made that Attorney Moore, then counsel for the defense, was trying to buy confessions from two inmates of the Federal Penitentiary.

Attention is also invited to another unfounded statement of Mr. Letherman that a number of so-called "under cover" agents were assigned to the case, before, during and after the trial, including the Vanzetti and the Carboni. The files of the Bureau will show that no one named Razzamenti was ever employed in connection with any investigations concerning Sacco and Vanzetti.

Again he states, "The Department of Justice in Boston was anxious to get sufficient evidence against Sacco and Vanzetti to deport them, but never succeeded in getting the kind and amount of evidence required for that purpose; it was the opinion of the Department agents here that a conviction of Sacco and Vanzetti for murder would be one way of disposing of these two men." Here these men available for deportation, all that would be necessary would be a transcript of their evidence taken at the trial, although the no doubt would readily admit being anarchists. This statement is a most vicious one and can only be characterized as a figment of imagination, or else that of a dispelled former employee stooping to this in order to appease his wrath against the Department as a whole.

Again Mr. Letherman states, "One of the men employed by West at an early stage of the Sacco-Vanzetti case was named Shaughnessey; he was subsequently convicted of highway robbery and is now serving a term in Massachusetts State prison." This statement is also decidedly inaccurate if not knowingly untrue. For a time during 1916 there was employed as an informant in the Boston office a person named Shaughnessey, who was summarily dismissed for a violation of the office regulations and since then he has never had any connection with the office and, so far as is known, has never been inside the Bureau office. He never
Director,

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7/17/26,

worked with Mr. West and the latter has never had any relations with him since his removal from the service, nor did he know him prior to his entrance to the service or have anything to do with his employment at any time.

While the present communication is lengthy, it was felt necessary to go into detail in order to bring to your attention the result of the examination of the files of this office having to do with the Wall Street Bomb Explosion and the Sacco-Vanzetti case, all of which plainly indicates to the undersigned that although these men were arrested on May 5, 1920, no report concerning them emanated from this office until August of that year; that they were apparently unknown to the office up to the time of their arrest; that the office never in any way had anything to do with their arrest; that the office never in any way communicated with the presiding justice or any member of the jury; never interviewed any witness in relation to the case, never assisted the county prosecuting attorney to prepare the case, and never had anything to do with the defendants, other than an investigation of so-called radical activities on their behalf which arose after their arrest and were instigated by the so-called Sacco-Vanzetti Defence Committee of Boston.

The assistant district attorney for Norfolk County, Massachusetts, now handling the matter for the State, appeared at this office yesterday and desired to know if it would be agreeable to have the attorney of this office submit an affidavit setting out in detail, the interest of the Government in the matter at that time, so as to meet the allegations contained in the aforesaid affidavits which have been filed with the motion for a new trial. While he feels that both affidavits are, from an evidentiary point of view, worthless yet felt it would be well to have an affidavit from the office to set out the situation in its true light and settle it once and for all.

May I ask, therefore, that upon receipt of this letter you give it your immediate attention and wire or telephone me on July 19th your wishes in the matter?

Very truly yours,

John I. Dowd,
Special Agent in Charge.
COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT

Hos. 5546 and 5546

CRIMINAL SESSION.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

8508

AFFIDAVIT OF FRED J. UYEND

My name is Fred J. Uyend. I reside in Portland, Maine. I am a
Special Agent of the Attorney General's office of the State of Maine, and
have been since I resigned as an agent of the Department of Justice about a
year and a half ago.

I became connected with the Department of Justice in the year 1911
and shortly afterwards became a Special Agent with an office first at 94 H st.
Street, Boston, later at 66 Milk Street, and later at 7 Water Street, where
the Department had offices on the eighth floor, and later at the Post Office
Building. My duties as Special Agent were in general to investigate and re
upon any and all violations of the penal code which I might be assigned to
investigate by my superiors, who were first Frederick Smith, next George E.
Kellner, next John Hanahan, and next Charles Bancroft, and last Lawrence
Lethem. These were my superiors while I was working from the Boston of
I occasionally worked in other parts of the country and then came under other
superiors temporarily. I was a Special Agent during the entire administra-
of of Mitchell Palmer, Attorney General of the United States, and was concern
the activities against the so-called Reds or Radicals, including arrests and
deportations, which was directed by Mr. Palmer, and which included the wh
of the case of the arrest of Sacco and Vanzetti on May 5, 1920.

I do not remember the names of both of them had got
the Department of Justice as Radicals to be watched. The
of the Department, including correspondence, would show the data
of their names first brought to the attention of the Depart-

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amarchistic paper. He lived in Wrentham and published his paper, I think, in Lynn. Among other persons associated with Galliani were Carlo Tresca, Carlo Vaianacci, and David Tedesco. The suspicion entertained by the Department of Justice against Sacco and Vanzetti was that they had violated the Selective Service Act, and also that they were anarchists or held radical opinions of some sort or other.

A man named Carl Felix Weiss was transferred from the Immigration Bureau to the Department of Justice in Boston in the year 1917, and remained a Special Agent of that Department in Boston until 1919, I think. He then travelled abroad, and returned in 1920 and opened an office as a scientific detective and lecturer at 7 Water Street, Boston, with an office on the second floor below the floor occupied by the Department of Justice. In 1925 Weiss returned to the Immigration Department at Boston, where he is at the present time.

William J. West, who is now a Special Agent of the Department of Justice, became such in July or August, 1917. Prior to that he was an Immigration Inspector with Carl Weiss. Since his appointment as a Special Agent he has spent most of his time in the Boston office of the Department of Justice, having in charge during the past seven years the so-called Radical Division of the Department of Justice, which has been in operation since 1917.

During the year 1920 I did a good deal of work in the State of Maine, but was in Boston for several days at least once every two weeks. I knew that the result of the trial before Judge Anderson of the Radical Communists, as we called them, arrested at the time of the raids above referred to, and of the decision of Judge Anderson freeing many of them, one of his criticisms of the Department of Justice, was to make all the agents of the Department of Justice in Boston more cautious afterwards in pursuing against suspected Radicals.

 Shortly after the arrest of Sacco and Vanzetti on the charge of the South Braintree murders, meetings began to be held by sympathizers, and I was assigned to attend those meetings and report to the Department the proceedings. We also assigned a certain "under cover" man, as we called him, to win the confidence of the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee, and to become one of the collectors. This man used to report the proceedings of th
Committee to the Department agents in Boston, and has said to me that he will not the habit of taking as much money collected for his own use as he saw fit. As far as I know, no evidence was obtained or used at any of these meetings which warrant proceeded against anybody. Mr. West was also attending meetings of Sacco-Vanzetti sympathizers during the same period. The original reports thus obtained were sent to the Washington office of the Department of Justice, and duplicates kept in the Boston office, where I believe they now are. I know that at one time as many as twelve agents of the Department of Justice located in Boston were assigned to cover Sacco-Vanzetti meetings and other Radical activities connected with the Sacco-Vanzetti case. No evidence was discovered warranting the institution of proceedings against anybody. I have no present recollection of any activities of the Department of Justice in Boston in connection with the trial of Vanzetti for the alleged Bridgewater robbery; but when the joint trial of Sacco and Vanzetti for the South Braintree murders began in the summer of 1921, the Department of Justice at Boston took an active interest in the matter. I was assigned to cover the trial for the purpose of reporting the proceedings and picking up any information that I could in regard to the Radical activities of Sacco and Vanzetti, or of any of their friends. Mr. West also attended the trial for the same purpose. I was not personally in touch with Mr. Katzmann, the District Attorney, or his office, but Mr. West was in touch with them and was giving and obtaining information regarding to the case.

Going back now before the trial, a certain John Russamenti had been employed by agents of the Department of Justice from time to time in the year 1917, to furnish information concerning Radical activities and evasion of the draft by Italians, and in this connection had made an investigation of Tedesco, above referred to, who was once arrested in consequence of information furnished by Russamenti, but was never tried. During this time Russamenti also worked occasionally for detective agencies. He was well known to Weiss.

I have been informed by Mr. West and believe, and therefore allege, that there was another Italian whom the Department occasionally used for similar purposes, named Carbone, and that he, under an arrangement with the District Attorney, the Sheriff, and Mr. Weiss, was placed in the cell next to the cell of Tedesco sometime during the year 1920 for the purpose of winning the confidence of Tedesco.
of Sacco, and thus of obtaining, if he could, incriminating evidence against him, but that no evidence of the sort was obtained by Carbone. The primary purpose of the Department in putting Carbone there was to obtain evidence if possible, concerning the so-called Wall Street explosion; but it was hoped that other incriminating evidence might be obtained.

Sometimes in the early part of the year 1921 [was informed by] Buscemaschi that he had been sent for by Weiss, who was then out of service, to come on here to help convict Sacco and Vanetti; that he had seen Katzenmiller, and that an arrangement had been made by which he was to secure the cooperation of Mrs. Sacco and obtain her confidence, and thus obtain information; but that the arrangement had never been carried out, and he had not been paid. I annex to this affidavit photostatic copies of parts of a letter which I identify as the handwriting of Weiss.

Shortly after the trial of Sacco and Vanetti was concluded I went to Weiss that I did not believe they were the right men, meaning the men who shot the paymaster, and he replied that that might be so, but that they had acting and would get what they deserved anyway.

Instructions were received from the Chief of the Bureau of the Department of Justice in Washington from time to time in reference to the Sacco-Vanetti case. They are on file or should be on file in the Boston

The understanding in this case between the agents of the Department of Justice in Boston and the District Attorney followed the usual custom: the Department of Justice would help the District Attorney to secure a conviction, and that in turn would help the agents of the Department of Justice secure information that they might desire. This would include the turning over of any pertinent information by the Department of Justice to the District Attorney. Sacco and Vanetti were, at least in the opinion of the Boston Department of Justice, not liable to deportation as draft dodgers or anarchists, and could not be deported as anarchists unless it could be shown that they were believers in anarchy, which is always a difficult thing to show. It can only be shown by self-incrimination. The Boston agents believed that these men were anarchists, and hoped to be able to secure necessary evidence against them from their testimony at their trial for to be used in case they were not convicted of murder. There is corresp
between Mr. Katzenmeier and Mr. West on file in the Boston office of the Department of Justice. Mr. West furnished Mr. Katzenmeier information about the Radicals activities of Secco and Vansetti to be used in their cross-examination.

In the years 1922-1924 Mr. West had worked for him as "underground or secret operators" as Italian and a Syrian or Armenian. The Italian worked as a printer. I do not remember the names of either of them; but I know he put the Italian in as a linotype man in the office of an Italian newspaper, Boston as a spy. The Syrian or Armenian is the man to whom I have referred above as having become a collector for the Committee.

From my investigation, combined with the investigation made by other agents of the Department in Boston, I am convinced not only that these men had violated the Selective Service rules and regulations and evaded the draft, but that they were anarchists, and that they ought to have been driven out of town. By calling these men anarchists I do not mean necessarily that they were disposed to violence, nor do I understand all the different meanings that different people would attach to the word "anarchist." What I mean is that they did not believe in organized government or in private property. But I am thoroughly convinced, and always have been, and I believe that it is an always has been the opinion of such Boston agents of the Department of Justice as had any knowledge on the subject, that these men had nothing whatever to do with the South Braintree murders, and that their conviction was the result of co-operation between the Boston agents of the Department of Justice and the District Attorney. It was the general opinion of the Boston agents of the Department of Justice having knowledge of the affair that the South Braintree crime was committed by a gang of professional highwaymen.

I annex hereto a picture of Mr. Feri Felix Weiss printed on the side of one of his advertisements.

Fred J. Wayard

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

Suffolk, May 8, 1926.

The undersigned, personally appeared the above named Feri Felix Weiss and made oath that the foregoing statement subscribed by him in this, except such statements as are expressed to be made upon information and belief, which statements he believes to be true. Before me,

Mr. W. Thompson,
Justice of the Peace,

By commission expires,
March 3, 1927.
COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT

CRIMINAL SESSION

Norfolk, ss

Comes 5046 and 5047

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

v.

RICOLLA SACCO and BARTELOMEO VANZETTI

APPELLANT OF LAWRENCE LESTERMAN

My name is Lawrence Lesterman. I live in Hallow, and am in the employ of the Amos Trust Company. I was in the Federal service for thirty six years, first in the railway mail service for nine years; then as Post Office Inspector for twenty-five years; then three years as local agent of the Department of Justice in Boston in charge of the Bureau of Investigation. I began the mass duties in September, 1921.

While I was Post Office Inspector I cooperated to a considerable extent with the agents of the Department of Justice in Boston in matters of concern, including the Sacco-Vanzetti case. The man under me in direct charge of matters relating to that case was Mr. William West, who is still attached to the Department of Justice in Boston. I know that Mr. West cooperated with Katsmann, the District Attorney, during the trial of the case, and later with Mr. Williams. I know that before, during, and after the trial of Sacco and Vanzetti Mr. West had a number of so-called "under cover" men assigned to the case, including one Rossman and one Carbone. I know that by an arrangement with the Department of Justice, Carbone was placed in a cell next to the cell of Sacco for the purpose of obtaining whatever incriminating information he could obtain from Sacco, after winning his confidence. Nothing, however, was done in that way. I also know that was a party to a plan to use Carbone for the purpose. On the other hand, I was not an agent of the Department at that time.

RICHARD W. LESTERMAN

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT

CRIMINAL SESSION

Norfolk, ss

Comes 5046 and 5047

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

v.

RICOLLA SACCO and BARTELOMEO VANZETTI

APPELLANT
Before, during, and after the trial, the Department of Justice had a number of men assigned to watch the activities of the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee. No evidence warranting prosecution of anybody was obtained by these men. They were all "under cover" men, and one or two of them obtained employment by the Committee in some capacity or other. I think one of them was a collector. The Department of Justice in Boston was anxious to get sufficient evidence against Sacco and Vanzetti to deport them, but never succeeded in getting the kind and amount of evidence required for that purpose. It was the opinion of the Department agents here that a conviction of Sacco and Vanzetti for murder would be one way of disposing of these two men. It was also the general opinion of such of the agents in Boston as had any actual knowledge of the Sacco-Vanzetti case, that Sacco and Vanzetti, although anarchists and agitators, were not highway robbers, and had nothing to do with the South Braintree crime. My opinion, and the opinion of most of the older men in the Government service, has always been that the South Braintree crime was the work of professionals.

The Boston agents of the Department of Justice assigned certain men to attend the trial of Sacco and Vanzetti, including Mr. Weyand. Mr. West and I attended the trial. There is or was a great deal of correspondence on file in the Boston office between Mr. West and Mr. Katzmann, the District Attorney, and there are also copies of reports sent to Washington about the case. Letters and reports were made in triplicate; two copies were sent to Washington and one retained in Boston. The letters and documents on file in the Boston office would throw a great deal of light upon the preparation of the Sacco-Vanzetti case for trial, and upon the real opinion of the Boston office of the Department of Justice as to the guilt of Sacco and Vanzetti of the particular crime with which they were charged.
While being paid $7.00 a day by the Government he became Secretary of some Communist or Radical organization in the vicinity of Boston, the proceedings of which he reported to the Department.

LAWRENCE LETHERMAN

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

Suffolk, ss. Boston, July 8, 1926.

Then personally appeared the above named Lawrence Letherman and made oath that the foregoing statement subscribed by him is true. Before me,

Wm. G. Thompson

Justice of the Peace

My commission expires March 3, 1927.
Mr. E. F. Williams,
United States Attorney,
Boston, Mass.

My dear Mr. Williams:

I received your communication of the 15th instant relative to the Sacco-Vanzetti matter, and at once called your letter to the attention of the Attorney General. I believe that the matter is closed as far as this Department is concerned.

I certainly appreciate your interest in this matter.

I am hoping to be in Boston within the course of the next week or ten days and will drop in and pay my respects to you.

With expression of my best regards, I remain

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

[Handwritten note]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HERIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/29/32 BY SEPT/32

REFERENCE BACCO VANZETTI STOP WHILE CONFERING UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY WILLIAMS TODAY HE WAS INVITED TO OFFICE TO DISCUSS MATTER AND THOMPSON'S REQUEST FOR FILES SUBJECT DISCUSSION STOP AFTER CONFERENCE WILLIAMS INTIMATED TO ME THAT BUTLER WILL STAND ALOOF NO POLITICAL PRESSURE TO BE EXERTED STOP WILLIAMS WILL TELEPHONE ATTORNEY GENERAL IN LINE YOUR SUGGESTION TO ME STOP BEFORE DOING SO HE WISHES ME TO FURNISH HIM OUTLINE WHAT FILES CONTAIN SO HE CAN INTELLIGENTLY DISCUSS QUESTION WITH ATTORNEY GENERAL STOP OUTLINE BEING PREPARED STOP FEEL SURE WILLIAMS WILL SUPPORT YOUR VIEWS HE IS NOT AGAINST THOMPSON'S REQUEST

RECEIVED 5:06 p.m. 11-21-33

All information contained herein is unclassified except where shown otherwise.

Class: Declassified
Reason: FICM II. 1-2.4.2
Date of Review: 5/1/62

Confidential

61-126-106
Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice

RECO'D & REGD. 12:21:11

CONFIDENTIAL

[Signature]
Mr. J.A. Head,
P.O. Box 226,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Sir:

With reference to your instant concerning the Basso-Vanetti case, I note that you are preparing an outline of the files in your office upon this case in order to furnish Mr. Williams with a copy of the same.

I wish that you would also forward a copy to me for my information and future use, if necessary.

I talked with the Attorney General a few days ago and showed him the letter which Mr. Williams wrote me. I understand that Mr. Thompson realizes his mistake now and is regretful of the attitude which he displayed towards you. However, I assume that the case is closed and unless you hear further from me, you will take no action in the matter.

Very truly yours,

Class & Ext. By 6/26/76
Reason-FCIM II, 1-2-4.2
Date of Review 6/29/76

Director.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HERETO IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.
Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
P. O. Box 239,
Boston, Mass.

July 20, 1926.

Re: SACCO & VANZETTI MATTER
PERSONAL & CONFIDENTIAL

APPROPRIATION

July 20, 1926

App

DATE 7/17/26

Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

With further reference to my letter of July 17th, 1926, in the above entitled matter, and advert ing particularly to telephone conversation which Mr. Harold Nathan had with me this morning concerning the suggestion of D. P. Ranney, Asst. District Attorney for the County of Norfolk and the State of Massachusetts, as set forth in my letter of July 17th to the effect that Mr. West make an affidavit concerning the activities of the Boston, Mass. Office of the Bureau in the SACCO and VANZETTI case in answer to the affidavits which William Thompson, Counsel for SACCO and VANZETTI, secured from Lawrence Letherman and Fred Yendall, former special agent in charge and special agent respectively, I wish to advise you that Mr. Ranney called at this office today to learn what opinion had been arrived at by the Bureau concerning the affidavit above referred to on the part of Mr. West.

I conveyed to Mr. Ranney the opinion arrived at which Mr. Nathan conveyed to me over the telephone and Mr. Ranney then inquired if we would be willing to permit Mr. William Thompson to come to the local office of the Bureau and submit such questions as he saw fit, in this matter, to Mr. West in the presence of Mr. Ranney.

I informed Mr. Ranney that I could not agree to any such arrangement and suggested that he take the matter up direct with you or with the Attorney General and when Mr. Ranney left this office it was understood that he would call on Mr. William Thompson and learn if Mr. Thompson intends to make what he, Thompson, alleges to be a conspiracy between the Bureau of Investigation and the District Attorney a subject of argument in his motion for a new trial.

Mr. Ranney stated that if Mr. Thompson intends to make it a subject of argument he, Ranney, would inform Thompson that he, Ranney, would proceed to Washington and confer with the Attorney General or yourself concerning the advisability of permitting Mr. Thompson to question Mr. West in the presence of Mr. Ranney in the local Bureau Office.

JUL 20 1926

6/126-707

DECLASSIFIED ON 6/29/65

RECOPIED ON 6/29/65
In view of the above it is probable that Mr. Hanney may call upon you or the Attorney General in this regard and I deem it proper that I should advise you of his probable visit.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

John A. Dowd
Special Agent in Charge.

JAD: MFD
Department of Justice  
Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D. C.  

July 21, 1926.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

I am transmitting attached hereto a communication received this morning from the Agent in Charge of the Bureau's Boston office, relative to Sacco and Vanzetti.

This is for your information, particularly in view of the fact that it is stated therein that Mr. Ramney may call upon you in the near future.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Enc. 256366

Acting Director.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HERIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 6/29/22  BY SFAG
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
P. O. Box 239,
Boston, Mass.

July 22, 1926.

Director,
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Dear Sir;

Under date of July 20th, 1926 you wrote me with reference to my letter inst. concerning the SACCO and VANZETTI case and in your letter you stated that you noted that I am preparing an outline of the files of this office upon this case in order to furnish Mr. Williams with a copy of the same and you further say that you would also like to have a copy for your information and future use.

Permit me to write that it was my intention to prepare such an outline but after conference with Mr. Williams it was not considered necessary and the action taken by me was an examination of the files, extracting such reports, letters and memoranda appearing therein which I considered material of too confidential a nature to expose to the examination of William G. Thompson, attorney for SACCO and VANZETTI, and I submitted same to Mr. Williams who agreed with me that it was of such a confidential nature that it should not be shown to anyone.

Very truly yours,

John A. Dowd
Special Agent in Charge.

JUL 27 1926

Class & Ext. By: FRDMI
Reason: FCIM II, 1-2-4.2
Date of Review: 6/27/45
MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

In re: SACCO-VANZETTI DEFENSE COMMITTEE

In compliance with instructions from the Director of the Bureau relative to the subject as above captioned, the following is submitted as a summary of such information as is contained in the Bureau files in reference to the organization known as the SACCO-VANZETTI DEFENSE COMMITTEE, which organization has been active since August or September, 1920, in soliciting defense funds and in agitational work on behalf of the defense of these two men.

NICOLA SACCO and BARTOLOMEO VANZETTI are two Italian anarchists now awaiting the execution of their sentences of death for first degree murder committed at S. Braintree, Massachusetts, on April 15, 1920, of which charge they were found guilty in the Superior Court of Norfolk County at Dedham, Massachusetts, on July 14, 1921. In addition to the charge of first degree murder upon which the two defendants have been found guilty, BARTOLOMEO VANZETTI was found guilty and is now serving a 15 year sentence in the Massachusetts State prison on a charge of attempted highway robbery at East Cambridge, Mass., on December 24, 1919.

It is not the intention of the writer to comment upon the evidence offered or the trial of either of the two cases mentioned above.
nor to state the facts concerning either case but it is the primary purpose of this memorandum to give such facts relative to the promulgation of the anarchist ideas to which these two men were devout converts, also to give a brief exposition of the agitational work carried on in behalf of these two defendants by the SACCO-VANZETTI DEFENSE COMMITTEE. With that purpose in mind and in order to present a clear exposition of the entire situation, it is deemed advisable to relate such information as is in the possession of the Bureau office concerning the two defendants, the inauguration and personnel of the DEFENSE COMMITTEE, and the activities of the said Committee. The two persons around whom the entire case centers are NICOLA FERDINANDO SACCO and BARTOLOMEU VANZETTI.

NICOLA FERDINANDO SACCO

SACCO was born in the Province of Foggia, Italy, (South) in 1891. When 17 years of age (1908) he came to the United States in company with his brother, landing at the Port of Boston, and proceeded to the town of Milford, Mass., where he worked as a laborer for two years. In 1910 he became a shoe worker, learning the trade of an edge trimmer, and worked for three years in the "K-K" shoe factory at Stoughton, Mass. He also worked there at a subsequent date and was employed at this place at the time of the commission of the crime. In, or about 1910, SACCO became an anarchist and from 1910 onward was an avowed anarchist, being a reader of "La Cronaca Sovversiva", which it will be recalled was the publication of the well-known Italian Anarchist Luigi GALIDARI; he was also a subscriber to "Il Martello", the publication of Carlo Tresca, and to other radical publications. He also apparently became active in the agitational field
He was an active leader amongst the Italian workers during the strike at the plant of the Draper Manufactory at Hopedale, Mass., near Bedford, and was associated with Arturo Giovanni in 1917. With the declaration of war by the United States on Germany, Sacco, following instructions contained in an article entitled "Marricollati" by Luigi Galleani advising Italian Anarchists not to submit to registration under the Selective Service Act, fled from this vicinity in company with a number of other Italian anarchists to Mexico. It will be recalled that at that time a number of the Galleani group, amongst them Carlo Caffarelli, a leading character, left Boston for Mexico in order to avoid registration under the Selective Service Act. Sacco resided in Monterey, Mexico, under the name of Nicola Moscatelli until 1918, returning presumably early in that year with Bartolomeo Vanzetti, who went to Mexico with him, and with one Caffarelli. Enroute to Massachusetts from Mexico he remained for a short while in Ohio with a brother-in-law. On or about June 23, 1918, still under the assumed name of Nicola Moscatelli, Sacco addressed a letter from Haverhill, Mass., to one Prossi, at Youngstown, Ohio, also under the name of Nicola Moscatelli, Sacco was employed for a time at the Rice Hutchinson Shoe Factory at S. Braintree, Mass.

In 1919 he returned to Stoughton, Mass., and resumed his employment at the 3-K Shoe Factory. In 1920 it will be recalled that Roberto Elia and Andrea Salgado were arrested by the New York office of the Bureau as the result of information secured from previous arrests made of anarchists at Paterson, N.J. of the L'Era Nuova and the Francisco Ferrer Group. Sacco, in company with Vanzetti and other anarchists, became active on behalf of Elia and Salgado who were under arrest at New York. As a result
of a meeting held by Italian anarchists in the Italian Independent Naturalization Club of E. Boston, Mass., and in consequence of a collection taken up, one of the number, namely VANZETTI, was delegated to visit New York to arrange legal assistance for the arrested aliens.

BARTOLOMEO VANZETTI

Bartolomeo Vanzetti was born at Piedmonte, Italy, (North) in 1887. At the age of 18 he migrated to France where he resided for two years before coming to the United States, where he arrived at New York City in 1908. At New York he was employed for a short time as a restaurant worker and from there proceeded to Hartford, Meriden, and Springfield in search of work. He again returned to New York and later to Springfield, Mass., where he was employed as a railroad laborer. Following this he secured employment in a foundry at Worcester, Mass., and in 1913 he located at Plymouth, Mass., secured employment at Plymouth Cordage Company, and was one of the leading figures in a strike conducted there at that time. As a result of his leadership in this strike he was denied work. This brought him up to the time that the United States entered the War, when he left the country for Mexico with SACCO and others in order to avoid military duty.

During the publication of GALLIANI'S paper, "La Cronaca Sovversiva" Vanzetti was not only a subscriber to that anarchistic sheet but was also one of its distributors and contributors. He received 100 copies of the paper each week for which he paid personally. He was a friend of the Italian anarchist LUIGI GALLIANI and the Bureau has in its possession a photograph of GALLIANI and others including VANZETTI. During this time he also became active as a speaker for the Cronaca Sovversiva group and was
known as such throughout New England. With the outbreak of the war VANZETTI left the United States in company with a number of other Italian anarchists, including CARLO VALDINORCI, and others. While in Mexico he lived on Calle Galliani, Monterey; during his residence in Mexico he also corresponded with Raffaele Schiavini, the manager of "La Cronaca Sovversiva" and the right hand man of Luigi Galleani. In February, 1918, VANZETTI left Mexico and returned to Massachusetts, stopping enroute at San Antonio, Texas, St. Louis, Missouri, Chicago, Illinois, Farrell, Penna., Youngstown, Ohio, and eventually arriving at Plymouth, Mass., in May, 1918. In Plymouth being unable to secure work he secured a license to sell fish.

At the time of the aforementioned arrest of Elia and Salsedo in March, 1920, both of whom VANZETTI knew personally, Salsedo and Elia having been employed by "La Cronaca Sovversiva", VANZETTI conducted a meeting among the Italian anarchists in Massachusetts for the purpose of collecting funds to provide legal defense for the two anarchists arrested in New York. Meetings of this kind were held at the Italian Independent Naturalization Club at 2. Boston, Mass.; amongst those active at such meetings in addition to SACCO and VANZETTI were VINCENZO COLOROSI, of Boston; Carlo Forte, of Beverly, Mass.; Arette Bianchi, of Beverly, Mass., and one [ ] of Boston. As a result it was decided to send VANZETTI to New York to secure information concerning the arrest of Salsedo and Elia and to engage an attorney other than Attorney DONATO, of whom they had become suspicious. While visiting in New York in May, 1920 VANZETTI conferred with LUIGI QUINTILIANI, Secretary of the Committee for Political Victims of New York City and made arrang
ments to have Attorney EDWARD DE SILVA substituted in place of Attorney DONATO. On May 5, 1920, shortly after their return from New York to Boston he was arrested on the charge of murder.

SACCO-VANZETTI DEFENSE COMMITTEE

The arrest of SACCO and VANZETTI created quite a stir amongst the anarchists, communists, and radical element of the Italian race in the State of Massachusetts. Shortly after their arrest there was brought into being an organization known as the SACCO-VANZETTI COMMITTEE. The moving spirit of this body was one ALDINO FELICANI, who at the time (1920) held the office of treasurer of the Committee and was at the time ably assisted by FRANK R. LOPEZ. ALDINO FELICANI resided at the time at 132 Rindge Ave., Cambridge, Mass., and was employed as a linotype operator for an Italian Daily "Lanotizia" at 32 Battery Street, Boston, at which address in another part of the building was located the general headquarters of the SACCO-VANZETTI DEFENSE COMMITTEE. FELICANI is an alien and an Italian anarchist all of which he openly avows. FELICANI came to Boston shortly after the deportation of LUIGI GALLIANI, who at the time was secretary of the Committee for Political Victims of New York City in 1908, and since that time has filled the vacancy created by the deportation of LUIGI GALLIANI. Prior to coming to Boston FELICANI was connected with the radical publications in New York City and Cleveland, Ohio, all of which has been reported to the Bureau in reports under the caption of ALDINO FELICANI, in which reports detailed information has been given concerning his radical activities since he came to this country.

FRANK R. LOPEZ is a Spanish anarchist who was very active with
GALLEANI in Massachusetts in 1917 and 1918 representing the I. W. W. movement there, and also the activities of the anarchistic "Gruppo Fraternidad". About 1914 LOPEZ was arrested on an immigration warrant on the charge of being illegally in the United States in that he was an alien anarchist. Deportation to date, 1920, however, had not been effected for the reason that LOPEZ was able to procure postponement of deportation. The Italian daily "La Sputtizia", on which paper FELICANI is employed, was at one time a socialist newspaper publication edited by VINCENZO VACIRA, who in 1918 returned to Italy and was elected a socialist representative in the Italian Chamber of Deputies, and has since the SACCO-VANZETTI case came before the public espoused the cause of the two defendants. The paper since then has become a regular Italian daily newspaper, the editor of which is one LOPRESTI.

During the trial of VANZETTI on the charge of the E. Bridgewater, Mass. crime, he was represented by Attorney JAMES GRAHAM and one VAHEY of Boston. Since the DEFENSE COMMITTEE was inaugurated, however, these attorneys were dropped and the services of FRED H. MOORE, of Los Angeles, Calif. were secured, Mr. MOORE coming to Boston from San Francisco and assuming entire charge of the legal defense of the case. FRED H. MOORE will be recalled as the attorney associated with Attorney Darrow in the well-known Thomas Mooney trial in California. Prior to that Moore was also an attorney for ETTOR and GIOVANITTI at Salem, Mass., in 1912, who were acquitted on a murder charge brought against them in connection with the Lawrence, Mass. strike. Mr. Moore maintains an office at 68 Pemberton Square, Boston, which in addition to being an office of the SACCO-VANZETTI DEFENSE COMMITTEE is also the office of the FEDERATED PRESS LEAGUE. With the inauguration of
the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee many of the Italian radicals, particularly anarchists in and around the State of Massachusetts rallied to the support of the Committee. Prominent amongst these were

CRESTE BIANCHI, 48 Federal Square
Beverley, Mass.
CARLO FORTE, Box 370, Beverley, Mass.
Many, if not practically all of the foregoing have been the subjects of reports to this Bureau in the past.

In addition to the above there became affiliated with FELICANI of Boston, one Professor FELICE GUADAGNI, Box 96, E. Boston, Mass., who was employed on the Italian Daily paper "Gazetta Del Massachusetts" and who enjoyed a good reputation in that district up to the time of his appearance in the SACCO-VANZETTI case in which he openly declared that he was an anarchist.

About the time that Attorney Moore arrived in Boston to assume control of the legal defense of the two defendants a number of the local and native radicals of Massachusetts rallied to his (Moore's) support. Prominent amongst these were

Mrs. Elizabeth Glendower Evans, of Brookline.

In or about September, 1920, the SACCO-VANZETTI DEFENSE COMMITTEE ceased to function as an organization and immediately LOPEZ solicited contributions throughout the United States from the various Spanish anarchists; in like manner FELICANI solicited contributions from the Italian anarchists; also at the same time sub-committees were created in a large
number of the cities throughout the country, particularly in New York, Philadelphia, Detroit, San Francisco, Newark, N. J., Scranton, Penna., and Carlinville, Illinois, Dillondale, Ohio, Chicago, Barre, Vermont, and Wilford and Lawrence, Massachusetts, as well as in many smaller cities throughout the United States. The active workers of this committee in the aforementioned places may be found mentioned in the report submitted by Special Agent [REDACTED] to this Bureau under date of October 20, 1921 under the title of "ALDINO FELICANI". In this report there is contained some thousand names of persons who received the publication known as "L'Agitazione", some persons named therein receiving as many as 100 copies.

At the same time the "Committato pro Vittime Politiche" (Committee for Political Victims) of New York City, of which LUIGI QUINTILLANI is secretary, and the "Lega Italiana difesa Opera" of Brooklyn, N. Y., of which GIOVANNI BALDAZZI is secretary, and the I. W. W. Defense League of Chicago, all joined in their support of the organization. In order to secure as large a fund as possible for the defense of the two defendants, the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee supplemented applications for contributions by instituting a series of public
protest meetings throughout the country and securing as speakers the following persons:

FRED H. BIEDERKNAPP, of New York City, who was active in Boston and vicinity in the years 1919-20

ELIZABETH CURLEY FLYN, of New York City.

CARLO TRESCA, of New York City

ARTUGIO GIOVANNITTI, of New York City

ERASMO S. ABOETE, editor of "La Conquista", an anarchist publication of Philadelphia

CONSTANTINO ZANCHELLO, who is also understood to have made a tour of the country on behalf of the two defendants

LUIGI QUINTILIANI, of New York City, above mentioned

PROFESSOR FELICE GIADAGGI and

All of the foregoing have spoken in this district, as well as in other districts on behalf of the Committee.

"L'AGITAZIONE"

With the creation of the SACCO-VANZETTI DEFENSE COMMITTEE there was also started an agitational newspaper by ALDINO FELIGANI under the
title of "L'AGITAZIONE", the purpose of which was to place before the
Italian sympathizers the facts concerning the case, as well as the
opinions of radicals interested in the matter. The first copy of this
paper made its appearance at Boston on December 1, 1920 at which time
the Committee acknowledged the total sum of $997.45. The last edition
of this paper made its appearance in Boston on October 25, 1921. Ac-
cording to information now in the Bureau files the issue prior to that,
which was that of September 30, 1921, acknowledged receipts of money to-
talling more than $71,000.00. It is understood that approximately
10,000 copies of this newspaper, which has at various times contained
inflammatory articles, have been sent broadcast throughout the United
States to Italian radicals. This paper is edited by ALDINO FELICIANI
and it may be termed a propaganda organ.

In the issue of September 30, 1921 translations were made of
two articles appearing therein under the title "Workers, With Us", which
called for public demonstrations of the "Audacious Masses" on October 20,
30 and 31 on behalf of the two defendants SACCO and VANGELO. Copies
of these translations are now contained within the Bureau files.

OTHER NEWSPAPERS

In addition to L'AGITAZIONE there was also inaugurated a news-
paper called EMANCIPAZIONI, published by Professor FELICE GUADAGNI, Box
93, E. Boston, Mass. This paper was also an agitational sheet issued
by the Communist Party for propaganda amongst the Italian members of
that organization. In the latter part of the year 1921 this sheet was
discontinued and it is understood that at that time its work had been
continued by the paper "ALBANUOTO" started in the State of New York about
the same time that the former paper was discontinued.

In addition to the above papers other journals throughout the country were enlisted. Amongst these have been "IL CARTELLO", the anarchist Communist publication by CARLO CRESCA, of New York City; "LA CONQUISTA", the anarchist syndicalist publication of ERASMO ABATE, of Philadelphia; "IL PROLETARIO", the Italian I. W. W. sheet of Chicago; "L'AVanguardia", the Italian Socialist paper of Chicago; and "IL LAVORO", the Italian socialistic newspaper of New York City.

In addition to the above, many of the radical English owned papers throughout the country have taken up the cause and have from time to time contained articles in reference to the Sacco-Vanzetti case. The FEDERATED PRESS LEAGUE which maintains an office at 68 Pemberton Square, Boston, in which building is located the attorney FRED H. MOORE, counsel for the defense, also under the direction of JOHN NICHOLAS BEFFEL, has issued a series of articles in relation to the case, which has been termed among other things the "New England Mooney Case", and in which the charge is made that the defendants have been framed because of their activities as labor agitators and as anarchists.

The Boston Advertiser, which is now a Hearst paper, contained a serial article by BEFFEL in regard to the case of Sacco and Vanzetti. At the same time the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee has sent circulars in Spanish, Italian, and English throughout the country. The last two of these were entitled "Aliens and the Law in Massachusetts" and "The Fingers at Labor's Throat".
FOREIGN DEMONSTRATIONS

Since the convictions of the two defendants, and particularly within the months of September, October and November, of the year 1921, a number of demonstrations have occurred in countries other than the United States. According to information in possession of the Bureau the most marked of these foreign demonstrations, in behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti, have been those staged in the republic of France, prominent amongst which was the sending of a bomb to Ambassador Herrick at Paris. Attorney Fred H. Moore, Counsel for the Defense issued a statement in which he disavowed any sympathy with anyone perpetrating such a deed but also insinuating that the same might have been the nefarious work of enemies of Sacco and Vanzetti, Attorney Moore, however, failed to make reference to the inflammatory articles which have appeared in Felicani's paper "L'AGITAZIONE", which is an organ of the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee and also to the articles in the same paper severely criticising District Attorney "ATZEN" and Judge WEBSTER TAYLER. In the issue of "L'AGITAZIONE" for September 30, 1921, Felicani suggested public demonstrations throughout the United States on October 29, 30 and 31.

In addition to the sending of the bomb to the American Ambassador at Paris, the American Embassy at Paris has reported that they have received several communications from various organizations throughout France, such as COMMUNIST GROUPS, VIGILANCE COMMITTEES and WORKERS' UNION, RAILROAD and other BROTHERHOODS, requesting the President of the United States to intervene in behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti, who they term their "Italian brothers or comrades".

During the early part of October, in the year 1921, certain radical organizations in the vicinity of Brest, France began to pass the city with
posters protesting against and decrying the sentence imposed by a Massachusetts Court following a conviction of murder upon the two Italian bandits, Sacco and VAZETTI. One of these papers announced that a meeting would be called on October 19th. It is reported by the American Counsel at Brest that the controlling figure at this meeting seems to have been one FISTER, a professed anarchist of Paris. The report goes on to show that about one thousand individuals were in attendance at this meeting, some of, or at least the greater portion of whom, according to reports, were socialists, communists and anarchists. After debating the resolutions of protest the meeting adjourned and the one thousand radicals began a parade through the City of Brest. Later, upon the advice of FISTER they proceeded to the American Consulate where they demonstrated their displeasures in the action of the American Court by hoots, threats and the singing of revolutionary songs. According to the report made by the American Consul, the singing of these songs would indicate the character of the individuals composing the mob. The demonstration lasted for about fifteen minutes after which the mob dispersed. The only material damage done to the Consulate, according to the report given, was the smashing of a few windows. The peculiarity of this unfortunate situation consists in the fact that, reports state, there was no police interference with the mob nor was there any attempt on the part of officials to check the demonstration. This is explained by the statement that the City of Brest has always been very poorly policed; that mobs and demonstrations are not unusual and that the true nature of the demonstration was perhaps unknown to the French officials. The day following the incident the Mayor of Brest is reported to have called upon the American Consulate and offered his apologies in behalf of the municipality. Officials of the French Government also expressed their regret at the demonstration.
and reports state that in general the incident was deplored by citizens representing the better element of France.

There is found in the Bureau file the information that the United States Embassy at London has received several communications from Labor, Communist and other organizations in England protesting against the execution of the sentence imposed upon SACCO and VANZETTI. These communications bear the date of around October and November of the year 1921, when it will be remembered the agitation carried by the SACCO-VANZETTI DEFENCE COMMITTEE in behalf of these two defendants was at its highest point. These communications expressed the belief that the two convicted men were innocent. Several of the protestants refer to SACCO and VANZETTI as comrades. The implication necessarily follows that the two men hold the same views in economic and social questions as those organizations which have registered the protest. Among the latter class are the Paddington Branch of the Communist Party of Great Britain, and the National Union of General Workers.

During the last quarter of the year 1921 there came several reports from the Ambassador at Brussels stating that several meetings of protest had been held in public under the leadership of one JACQUOTTE, parades have been staged and despite efforts of the police some of the paraders have endeavored to reach the American Embassy where shouts of SACCO and VANZETTI have been made. The Embassy has received several communications from individuals and labor organizations protesting against the sentence imposed upon the two men. The Embassy was, for a short period of time around October and November, 1921, closely guarded by the police but outside of the demonstrations given in the form of parades and the receiving of communications from sympathizers as mentioned above, no demonstrations have taken place.
The American Minister to Switzerland reports that he has received several communications of protest all of which have been answered with the statement that the contents of the communications have been carefully noted. It is reported by him that on October 27, 1921, a crowd of four hundred communists, lead by ADOLPH NAMIE assembled in front of the American Consulate at Basel, Switzerland, and made a verbal protest against the execution of their comrades SACCO and VANZETTI. After threats of force and violence if the executions were effected the crowd disbanded.

The American Ambassador at the Hague reports the Legation is in receipt of a number of protests from Dutch radicals and communists in regard to the sentences imposed upon SACCO and VANZETTI. Meetings of protest have been held in Amsterdam, the Hague and Rotterdam and decisions have been reached to take "reprisals". No report of violence has been received. The Legation was under guard by the police for a few months after the trial of the two defendants simply as a matter of precaution.

Protests from radical organizations have been received by the American Minister at Stockholm, Sweden. The protestants are either socialistic or radicals of the extreme type. Other than orderly meetings where resolutions of protest were drawn up, there appears to have been no other demonstrations of an kind relative to SACCO and VANZETTI in the country of Sweden.

United States Minister to Norway reports that he has received several communications of protest from radical organizations and individuals. The communication NFOCID, an anarchist issue, is reported to have carried inflammatory and rabid articles with a view of arousing the people to a state of protest against the sentences imposed upon the two defendants. No demonstrations have been reported in Norway.
The American Minister to Cuba reported that in October, 1921, he received a communication signed "THE FEDERAL BOARD # X", in which a threat was made that if the two convicted men, Sacco and Van Zetti, were executed the Embassy at Santiago would be destroyed. As a precautionary matter the Cuban Police were informed of this threat and the Embassy was under guard for a short while. No demonstrations, or even public meetings, seem to have taken place in Cuba.

The American Minister at Panama reports that one JOSÉ A. BROWER, styling himself Secretary of the Interior for the Communist Group, addressed a communication to him protesting against the sentence imposed upon Sacco and Van Zetti. No demonstrations have been recorded in Panama in behalf of these two defendants.

From the American Consul at Vera Cruz, Mexico, in 1921, came the report that a radical sheet was being circulated in that country for the stimulation of protest meetings in behalf of Sacco and Van Zetti, condemned to die in the United States, under the title "The Crime Consummated". This sheet sets forth a rabid and unfair view of the trial at Dedham, Massachusetts, and which would perhaps lead an otherwise uninformed reader under the impression that there had been a serious miscarriage of justice. This sheet was signed by JOSÉ MARÍNERO, 32 Battery Square, Boston, Massachusetts. (Jose Marinero is an alias for Frank R. Lopez who, it will be recalled, was one of the active promoters of the Sacco Van Zetti Defense Committee at Boston, Massachusetts.) The Consul reports that one or two protest communications have been received but that there have been no public demonstrations.
From the foregoing it will be seen that the case of SACCO and VANZETTI has aroused considerable feeling in many of the foreign countries but this feeling, as well as all activities and demonstrations growing out of same, is confined to a restricted class of citizens in all of the countries. Those who have concerned themselves with this case are all, in the light of the information in possession of the Bureau for agitators who have been preaching radicalism and communism in their respective countries prior to the conviction of either SACCO or VANZETTI. The absence of any official protest from any of the countries mentioned above is apparent. The better element in all of these countries have as yet to make a complaint against the action of this American Court. Practically all of the protests registered have been couched in language which would show that the ones making same are of the same class as SACCO and VANZETTI themselves. Such terms as "our comrades" and "yellow worker" are frequent in these articles of protest when the same makes reference to SACCO and VANZETTI. The very fact that police protection has been furnished in all of the above countries where needed against these demonstrations shows that the protestants own Government is not in accord therewith.
Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
P. O. Box 239,
423 Federal Building, Boston, Mass.

September 14, 1926.

Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Attention Division No. 1.

In re: SACCO and VANZETTI

The hearing on the motion for a new trial of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, based on a death cell confession of Celestino Madeiros a convicted murderer, was heard on Sept. 13, 1926, in the Superior Court at Dedham, in the County of Norfolk, Mass. before Judge Webster Thayer.

Enclosed herein you will find copies of the Boston Post and the Boston Herald for Tuesday, September 14, 1926, which treats in comprehensive form of the information advanced by the Government and the defense as well as incidents surrounding the hearing of this motion.

I feel sure you will be interested to be advised of the trend of the arguments, particularly because of the fact that your Boston, Mass. office, its personnel, and files alleged to be in its possession, have been made the subject of comment by William G. Thompson representing Sacco and Vanzetti.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

JOHN A. DOWD,
Special Agent in Charge.

JAD:JMC
Enc.
Westclox
On time Insurance

TO HAVE a Westclox Thirty clock on your dressing table, another in the kitchen, and a third on your desk, is the most sensible and the most valuable investment you can make. It is the best way to save time, and it is the best way to save money. Westclox clocks are always on time, and they never fail. They are the most reliable clocks money can buy.
152 BILLION gallons of water! Enough force held in check to wipe out a city — to devastate a whole countryside. Below the dam, Items work and play and sleep. Their lives are well guarded by the sturdy concrete dam.

When engineers specify Pennsylvania Cement for vital points, they know it will stand powerful stresses. The famous Pennsylvania Pre-test assures the reliability of each bag before it leaves the plant. There is no room for doubt.

Pennsylvania Cement Company, 
by the Pennsylvania Cement Company, plant and offices in New York, 
Manufacturers of Portland Cement.
Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
P. O. Box 239,
43 Federal Building Boston, Mass.

September 16, 1926.

Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Attention Division No. 1.

In re: SACCO and VANZETTI

Enclosed herein you will find copy of the Boston Traveller for Sept. 15th and copy of the Boston Post for Sept. 16, 1926, in re above subjects, which treats comprehensively of the arguments set forth by counsel for the defense.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

John R. Dowd
Chief, D. O. D. D.,
Special Agent in Charge.

Enc.
JUDGE THAYER IMPOSED UPON DEFENSE SAY

"Used as Tool" by U.S. Officials, Sacco Coun
del Declares

Judge Webster Thayer, who five years sat on a court bench in the
angel battles between attorneys
Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo
Cardini and district attorneys of
the 20s ugly went on, was used a
tool of the federal officials,"
according to Atty. William G. Tha
ney, senior defense counsel,
opened his argument for a new
for the convicted men in Dec
court today.

IMPOSED UPON

All: Thompson said there was
nothing here that the court was not
used as a tool by former Dist.
Frederick Hamill. "That indi
Thompson's said, was paying the
of a bargain with United States as
what he examined Sacco. in the
vidence against Sacco and his re
Thompson's said, whether had the court knowing the
mony was "he would have
expertise in the case."

Thompson in his written
search to the court before he beg
arguments, promised that he would
ask former Dist. Atty. Arnold the
signed and presented the difficul
to the action of the law as the
"based argument with Kavanag
(Continued on Page Twenty-four, Colu
Judge Thayer Imposed on, Sacco Defense Declares

"Used as Tool" by United States Officials, Thomson States—Madridos of Acute Perception, Counsel Says in Argument

Continued from Front Page

The story of the case of the accused anarchists, Sacco and Vanzetti, is one of the most interesting in recent history. The case has been under investigation for several years and has involved many important issues.

The defendants, Sacco and Vanzetti, are accused of an armed robbery in 1920 in South Braintree, Massachusetts. The robbery resulted in the deaths of two men and the wounding of several others. The case has been the subject of much debate and controversy, with many people believing that the defendants were unfairly tried and convicted.

In this article, we will explore the background of the case, the trial, and the subsequent appeals. We will also examine the role of the anarchists in the history of labor and the fight for workers' rights.

The defendants, Sacco and Vanzetti, were members of the Industrial Workers of the World (IWW), a labor union that advocated for the rights of workers. The IWW was founded in 1905 and was known for its support of strikes and its opposition to the use of violence.

The case of Sacco and Vanzetti has become a symbol of the struggle for justice and fair treatment of all people, regardless of their beliefs or political affiliations.

In conclusion, the case of Sacco and Vanzetti is a stark reminder of the importance of ensuring that the legal system is fair and just. The defendants, Sacco and Vanzetti, have become symbols of the struggle for justice and continue to inspire people around the world to fight for a better future.

The story of Sacco and Vanzetti continues to be told, as their legacy lives on. The case serves as a reminder of the importance of fair treatment and justice for all people.
A SHOCKING STORY

There was no way to escape the consequences of a momentous decision. When a man was accused of murder, the details became a matter of public interest. The trial was held in the courthouse, and the spectacle was intense. People came from miles around to witness the proceedings.

The defendant, Madison, was a man of substance, but his past was shrouded in mystery. Rumors swirled around him, making his case seem even more complex. The prosecution presented a strong case, and the defense fought back with all its might.

The jury deliberated for hours, weighing the evidence. Finally, they brought in a verdict. Madison was found guilty.

The sentence was death by hanging. Madison was led to the gallows, and the crowd fell silent. The execution was quick and painless. Madison died with a defiant cry.

The news spread like wildfire,震惊了整个小镇。人们在谈论着这个悲剧，直到最后的安静。

The next day, the town was in mourning. The funeral was held in the church, and the streets were lined with flowers. Madison's family was comforted by friends and neighbors.

The town went back to normal, but the memory of that day never faded. It was a reminder of the power of justice and the consequences of the choices we make.
MADEIROS LAUDED BY THOMPSON

Pity, Says Lawyer for Radical

GOVERNMENT AGENTS PLAYED FOR METHODS

Telling Truth About Vanzetti and Sacco Is Claim

The only motive that Coelstra P. Madeiros had for confessing to the South Braintree double murder for which Sacco and Vanzetti, internationally known radicals, were tried and found guilty was pity for Mrs. Sacco and her children, according to William O. Thompson, counsel for the accused men.

Continued on Page 2—Previosr Col.

Fészke's New Pattern

The flattering new colors feature near these lower prices: women's, men's and two-piece styles, with more—shoes in newer sizes...
With reference to the matter in the Department I have mentioned, I anticipate that a search will be made to secure access to the files of the former in the present office for counsel for the defense. In reviewing the papers submitted to this office by counsel for the defense, I have noted particularly the documents of July 22, 1946, in which you stated that, after conferring with Mr. Williams, it was decided not to provide summation of the files in this case, and that you anticipated from the files such reports, letters, and memoranda appearing therein which you considered material of a confidential nature to oppose the examination of William E. Thompson, Attorney for Sense and Tumet. In this, you added, Mr. Williams agreed with you that it was of such confidential nature that it should not be shown to Mr. Thompson.

I wish that you would prepare for me a full and complete summary of the files in your office in this case in order that I might have the benefit of the same in the event of any confederate that may be called at Washington. I wish that you would also serve me of the contents of all reports, letters, and memoranda of a confidential character which you withhold from the main file. In preparing your summary of summary, you may prepare it in two sections, one dealing with the general file and the other dealing with the confidential matters.

I wish that you would keep me fully advised of all developments in the present proceeding in order, and I think it would be desirable for you to follow the report of the proceedings as they appear from day to day in the papers, noting any comment thereon which may be made in the papers or facts.
Mr. Melvin,

As you are aware, recent events have raised important questions regarding the actions of certain individuals in this matter. I am writing to inform you of a development that may affect the outcome of these proceedings. In my previous letter, I expressed my concerns about the accuracy of the information provided by the respondents. I believe it is essential that we take a fresh look at the evidence presented, as it appears to me that there may have been some subsequent developments in the case that could be pertinent.

I trust that you can appreciate my attitude in this matter. As you know, official communications from Washington can take a considerable time to reach officials at the local level. Any report that would appear on their face to be sincere and to be based upon facts, whereas these same representations would not for a moment be made to individuals who were thoroughly familiar with the facts and who are actually on the ground. Consequently it is for this reason that I am seeking from you the first-hand information so that I may properly present the matter to the Attorney General in the event that I am called upon for it.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Director
SACCO/VANZETTI CASE

PART 9 OF 14

FILE NUMBER : 61-126
Subject: Sacco/Warnetti

File Number: 61-124

Section Number: 7

Serials: 714-750
Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
P. O. Box 229,
423 Federal Building, Boston, Mass.

September 17, 1926.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 6/20/26 BY

Dear Sir:

Attention Division No. 1.

In re: SACCO and VANZETTI

Enclosed you will find copy of the Boston Post and copy of the Boston American for September 17, 1926 in re above subjects.

These issues treat in comprehensive form, as in the past few days, of the remarks of William H. Thompson, counsel for the defense, in his efforts to secure a new trial for the above named individuals.

At this writing the Government is making its argument through Assistant District Attorney Banney for the County of Norfolk, Mass.

I particularly invite your attention to the concluding paragraphs of William H. Thompson's arguments which you will find on page 18 of the Boston Post for Sept. 17th.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

John A. Dowd,
Special Agent in Charge.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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FBI/DOJ
Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

In reply to your communication of the 16th instant, relative to a summary of the contents of the files of the Boston office in the Sacco-Vanzetti case, I desire to advise that such a summary is now in process and will be transmitted to you within the course of the next few days.

Very truly yours,

John A. Dowd

JAD/a.

JOHN A. DOWD,
Special Agent in Charge.
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FOR THIS PAGE ☑
All of the above is true. Here is a classified message sent by your friend, Mr. Smith:

A message has been received that the conditions of the peace treaty have been agreed upon in a public demonstration on the 12th of this month. The treaty will be presented to the government on the 15th.

The Rhein Junction, 12, 1922

Robert Smith,

Mr. Smith

The message was received with great relief. The knowledge of the death sentence of Saico and Vanghath was a terrible shock. Demands have been made for the release of both as guiltless.
'Allemand!' with one breath and 'Whiskey!' with the next—he was indisputably a product of Gaul. And now the men—tennis stars—Lacoste, Cochet, Borotra, and Brugnon—three of whom mowed down all competitors and entered the semis of our national tennis tournament; one of whom, Borotra, downed Johnston and Vincent Richards on successive days and then lost the silver cup to his teammate, Lacoste, who had beaten Tilden's conqueror—what are they if not a product of that exhausted post-war France which, with its low birth-rate, its diet of frogs and snails, and its wild, wild ways, was doomed forever? Here, as much as at Verdun, is the spirit of France—a France that takes sport with a laugh and wins.

**WHAT IS ATTORNEY GENERAL SARGENT going to do about Sacco and Vanzetti?** The completion of the hearing for a new trial confirms the story of the case presented by *The Nation* last week in which responsibility for the conviction of two probably innocent men was placed primarily upon the federal Department of Justice. William G. Thompson, counsel for the condemned men, submitted to Judge Webster Thayer affidavits from two former agents of the Department of Justice, Lawrence Letherman and Fred J. Weyand, that the machinery of the federal government had been used to convict Sacco and Vanzetti of murder although it was the opinion of those working on the case that the two Italians were not guilty of the crime charged. The real crime of the two men, in the eyes of the Department of Justice, was that they were aliens and radicals. Because they could not be deported "it was," Letherman swore, "the opinion of the Department of Justice agents here [in Boston] that a conviction of Sacco and Vanzetti for murder would be one way of disposing of them." Letherman adds that "the letters and evidence on file in the Boston office would throw a great deal of light on the preparation of the case." A. Mitchell Palmer and not the present Attorney General was responsible for the policy of the Department of Justice in 1920, but unless Mr. Sargent does his best to undo the wrong he makes himself an accomplice in the effort to send two probably innocent men to the electric chair. As Mr. Thompson said: "The government that values secrecy more than it values the lives of citizens has become tyranny.

**MR. THOMPSON'S DEMAND** for a new trial seems to us impregnable. Dudley P. Ranney, retained by the State of Massachusetts to oppose the application, made a weak defense of the conduct of the prosecution in the case, failing wholly to meet the great issues involved. He made no effort to controvert the charges in the affidavits of Weyand and Letherman. On the contrary he defended the conduct of the federal government and fell back on the lame argument that in revealing the facts Weyand and Letherman had been guilty of a breach of loyalty. Nor can one rest easy at finding Mr. Ranney relying on such technicalities in opposing a new trial as that the defense had been guilty of undue delay in making the motion. The fact is that the case against Sacco and Vanzetti is now of no importance compared with the case against the courts of Mass.
Do you think that that part of the evidence which tells of the relations between the federal officials in Boston and the prosecution is of such a character that the honor of the Commonwealth can be supported if there is no new trial in this case?

Think what is going to be said about it: the man who does not believe in private property in America is going to be killed whether he commits murder or not! These words are going to ring around the world.

THE ROUTE OF THE KLAN in Colorado surprised its most sanguine enemies. Senator Joe W. Means, supported by his fellow-Senator, L. C. Phibbs, chairman of the Republican National Senatorial Committee, expected renomination; he lost by 16,000 votes. The Klan candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor was also badly defeated by former Governor E. H. Shoup; and the "radical millionaire," former Governor William E. Sweet, overwhelmed the candidate supported by the Klan and the Democratic forces for the Democratic nomination for Senator. Now, Colorado has been a fort of the Klan, the Wizard of Oz was reckoned as important as the Governor's by those who sought official favors. Only in Indiana did his rule seem firmer. And Colorado has turned against it. This is good news, and it disturbs the regulars in both old parties. But Mr. Means's victor, Charles W. Waterman, has not, as counsel of President Coolidge's Oil Conservation Board, shown insurgent tendencies. Colorado is another evidence of the vigor of local revolts. The State was tired of Klan domination, but those who read a national meaning into the returns fooled themselves. The only other primary surprise of last week were the signs of returning Dry strength in the East. Several New York Republican constituencies defeated Wadsworth Wells; and although John Philips Hill, Maryland's historic Wet, swept Baltimore, the rural districts assured the renomination of Senator Weller, who is relatively Dry.

CANADA'S ELECTION swung the political pendulum toward the Liberals. The last two elections had been indicative: even with Progressive support Mackenzie King's majority in the last Parliament was unstable, and when Governor Byng refused an election and called the Conservative leader, Mr. Macpherson could win a majority only against King but not for his own policies. In the new House the Liberals will have 19 seats, the Conservatives 21, the much-divided Progressives 19; Labor holds 8 seats, and the Alberta United Farmers their 11. This, then, marks a loss of 12 seats for the Conservatives, chiefly in Western Ontario. The Conservatives won only one prairie seat. But the phalanx of French-Canadian Liberals from Quebec are of very different stuff from the American-minded Liberals of the West. Quebec Liberals are protectionist; the Western farmers are as suspicious of tariffs as their American colleagues south of the frontier. The custom scandals which forced Mr. King's resignation in June faded during the campaign, as the oil scandals faded in our own Presidential campaign, largely because the Liberals were able to find amities on the Conservative planks to match their own slates. The constitutional issue played a larger role; the Liberals attacked the Governor General's intervention in domestic politics (see Mr. de Bria's article in The Nation for September 8) and the Conservatives retorted by accusing the Liberals of being annexationists in disguise. The Liberal gains indicate that Canada will continue along the path of

growing independence.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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661-1234-717-718
October 6, 1926.

Mr. J. A. Dowd,
P. O. Box 200,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Sirs,

I am in receipt of your communication of October 1st transmitting a summary of the Bacco-Vanetti file.

I am considerably concerned to note that certain papers and documents have been taken from this file. It is my desire that any papers or documents of any kind which may have been taken from the Bacco-Vanetti file be returned thenceforth. So far as I am concerned, there has been no action taken by this Bureau under my cognizance, jurisdiction, or direction, which need in any way be hidden from full and complete scrutiny.

Very truly yours,

Director.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREBIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/6/26  BY  [Signature]
October 25, 1926.

Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

Attached hereto you will find certain sheets of the Boston Sunday Globe and the Boston Sunday Post for October 24th, 1926 in which you will note that a new trial is denied SACCO and VANZETTI by Judge Webster Thayer of the Massachusetts Superior Court, before whom motions were made for a new trial for SACCO and VANZETTI by William Thompson, attorney at law, of Boston, Mass.

You will find full comment as made by Judge Webster Thayer and I am pleased to say that he gives it as his opinion that no conspiracy existed between the Attorney General of the United States and their subordinates and the State's Attorney for Norfolk County and his subordinates, for the purpose of bringing about the conviction of SACCO and VANZETTI on a murder charge.

Very truly yours,

John A. Dowd
Special Agent in Charge.

ENCLOSURE BEHIND FILE

JAD:MD

DECLASSIFIED BY RF-803/LUC 6/24/1982

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
OCT 26 1926 F.M.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Div. 61-126-770
FILE
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101-260-720
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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61-126-721 was provided to you with our letter dated September 7, 1986.

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FBI/D
"Used as Tool" by U.S. Officials, Naco Council Declares
HINTS SARGENT FREED PRISONER WANTED IN FIGHT TO SAVE SACCO

Attorney William G. Thompson declared today in Superior Court at Dedham that Joe Moretti, one of the gang accused by the Sacco-Vanzetti defense in the motion for a new trial, was recently freed on parole by the United States government in spite of the fact that the Department of Justice knew of his importance in the present proceedings.
HINTS SARGENT FREED PRISONER WANTED IN FIGHT TO SAVE SACCO

Attorney William G. Thompson declared today in Superior Court at Dedham that Joe Morelli, one of the gang accused by the Sacco-Vanzetti defense in the motion for a new trial, was recently freed on parole by the United States government in spite of the fact that the Department of Justice knew of his importance in the present proceedings.

Continuing his long argument for a new trial for Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, convicted nearly six years ago of murdering a native son and his wife, Morelli was given as a witness in the Robert Bruno case at Dedham. The Sacco-Vanzetti case is scheduled to be tried in February.
WOULD GIVE UP CASE

The young executive of the government and his wife were against the campaign against him and his wife. They were accused of evading taxes and bringing false claims against their business associates. They were found guilty of evading taxes and perjury. They were sentenced to prison for ten years. They immediately appealed the case.

SECRET FILE

The secret file contained information about a conspiracy involving a major corporation. The file was discovered during a routine audit of the company's financial records. The information in the file revealed that the company had been engaging in illegal activities, including fraud and embezzlement. The file also contained evidence that the company had been paying off government officials to obtain favors.

CONUNDAWS IN THE COURTROOM

1. Discuss the role of the government in fighting tax evasion.
2. How can the government ensure that corporations comply with tax laws?
3. What measures can be taken to prevent insider trading and stock manipulation?

CALLS MORELLI COWARD

He declared there was nothing illegal in a working agreement, and that there was no evidence of any collusion between the government and the corporation. The judge dismissed the case. He said there was no evidence of any wrongdoing.

IMMENSE EVIDENCE SWAP

The evidence was swapped, and the government was forced to withdraw its case. The judge ruled that the evidence was inadmissible and dismissed the case. The corporations were exonerated, and the government was forced to pay damages for the swap.

NATIONAL AUDITORS, INC.

A national corporation was under investigation for financial irregularities. The corporation had been engaged in embezzlement and fraud, and had paid off government officials to obtain favors. The investigation revealed that the corporation had been engaging in illegal activities, including tax evasion and insider trading.

CONCLUSION

The government must take a strong stance against tax evasion and corruption. It must ensure that corporations comply with tax laws and that insiders are not granted special favors. The government must also ensure that its evidence is not tampered with or swapped. In this case, the government was forced to withdraw its case and pay damages for the swap.
CHARGES SLEUTHS ARE READY TO 'SWEAR AWAY LIVES' OF DEFENDANTS

Guardian charges that Justice Department of
America was not willing to save innocent lives of Nicho-
Saunders and Ettie M. Vannett, whom they knew to be inno-
cent, in order to satisfy a chief who wanted to be President of
the United States. Attorney William H. Thompson today
launched a spectacular closing argument in his fight for a new
trial for the two convicted murderers.

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Page 2: Column 1
OFFER 61 AFFIDAVITS
IN BATTLE TO SAVE
SACCO AND VANZETTI

Demand that the files of the United States Department of Justice be laid bare to show the activities of the Federal government in connection with the conviction of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti for the South Braintree murder, was made on Attorney General Sargent today by Attorney William G. Thompson, counsel for the two men.

This demand was made as a result of disclosures made in affidavits by former Department of Justice officials in Boston and read at the hearing on a new trial motion for Sacco and Vanzetti in Superior Court at Dedham today.

The former Federal agents, who co-operated with Norfolk County authorities in building the case against the pair six years ago, declared in their statements that they and their fellow United States investigators believed Sacco and Vanzetti innocent.
SACCO MOVE TAKEN UNDER ADVISEMENT

U. S. Agents' Stories
Warrant New Trial, Defense Insists

Amid the clamor, Attorney General Edward G. Perkin ordered the two anarchy leaders held in Isolation Hospital later to be taken before the U. S. Marshal and a warrant for a new trial issued. The new trial is to be held in Milwaukee under conditions more favorable to the defense.

The defense attorney insisted that it would be less of a trial if Sacco and Vanzetti, once thought guilty, were allowed to have their freedom than to have the spectre of a guilty verdict hanging over their heads, a verdict which would mean the execution of these two men.

He contended that the evidence in the case of Sacco and Vanzetti, man was not contrived in any way. He said the evidence hearing on this matter had been "conspired by the United States government.

BECOMES TYRANNY

In the essential respect, the government and the common people, Attorney General Perkin insisted, are merely two different aspects of the same thing, a condition which in the long run would result in tyrannizing the common people...
Boston, Mass., Traveler
Sept. 17, 1920

The defense attorney insisted that it would be better if Sacco and Vanzetti, even though guilty, were allowed to have their freedom than to have the spectacle remain of a government arresting and suppressing evidence leading to show the innocence of those two men.

Attorney General Thompson declared:

"I say to you that democracy is a government which values its secrets more than the lives of two men, and becomes a tyranny if it is called a democracy. I say to you that many men have wronged them, but no suspicion has been brought forward to warrant a trial. I say to you that this is a road to tyranny that must be stopped now."

All information contained herein is unclassified.

DATE 4/29/82 BY G. B. A.
CLIPPINGS
Boston, Mass., Traveler
Sept. 16, 1925.

Used as Tool by U.S.
Officials, Sacco Counsel Declares

Judge Webster Thomas, who for
fifteen years sat on a court bench
while legal battles between attorneys for
Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti
and district attorneys at Nor-
folk county went on, was used "as a
fool of the federal officials," ac-
cording to Atty. William G. Thompson,
senior defense counsel, who opened his arguments for a new trial
for the convicted men in Dedham
court today.

"Imposed upon," Atty. Thompson said there was no
question but that the court was grossly
imposed upon by former Dist. Atty.
Frederick Katzen. That individual,
Thompson said, was asking his part
of agreement with United States officials
when he examined Sacco on radiation.

This agreement was in order to pre-
vent evidence against Sacco and his
collaborators, and Thompson questioned
whether the court would have the cir-
cumstances to permit it to act on the

\[...

Thompson in his preliminary
speech to the court before he began his
arguments promised that he would at-

\[...

Toward his argument Atty. Thomp-
son asked, "Who is the worse
murderer, the man who murdered a
member of the United States govern-
ment, or the man who has been
murdered?" He said the one who has
beenmurdered made the con-

\[...

Atty. Thompson referred to the Way-
land & Zahnthi attorney's office of one
of whom he knew as a man who was,
the other of whom he knew, was a

\[...

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/29/92 BY 59069/16
HINTS SARGENT FREED PRISONER WANTED IN FIGHT TO SAVE SACCO

Attorney William S. Thompson declared today in Superior Court of Durham that Joe Morelli, one of the gang accused by the Sacco-Vanetti defense in the Boston ten-year trial, was secretly freed on parole by the United States government in part of the fact that the Department of Justice knew of his importance in the present proceedings.

Conditioning the move important for a new trial for Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, Morelli, about five years ago the murder of a North Braintree farmhand. Thompson described the role in the Morelli case and declared that Joe Morelli was arrested after catching from the Federal Penitentiary of Leavenworth, Kan., after serving half of a 15-year sentence.

(SEE REVERSE SIDE - Top )
CHARGES SLEUTHS ARE READY TO 'SWEAR AWAY LIVES' OF DEFENDANTS

Hurling a charge that former United States Department of Justice agents were leading in the attempt to murder Salvatore Casso and Federicco Vannelli on July 7, 1926, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) has declared a nationwide search for the pair in connection with a murder attempt on the life of Branch Union of the American Federation of Labor President James J. Powers. FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover has termed the attempt a murder attempt and has placed a $10,000 reward on the heads of Casso and Vannelli.

The charges were made at a press conference in Washington, DC, where Hoover said that the agents had been involved in a plot to murder Powers, the former District Attorney of Brooklyn, and that the evidence was being collected to support the charges.

The charges were based on the testimony of a confidential informant who had been in contact with Casso and Vannelli in the days leading up to the attempted murder.

While the charges were significant, they were not new. Hoover had previously made similar charges against the agents, who were later acquitted of the charges.

The charges were also made in response to a recent murder attempt on the life of President John F. Kennedy, which was believed to be related to the attack on Powers.

The FBI has denied any involvement in the Kennedy assassination, but has continued to investigate the incident.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREBIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE: 14/02/22 BY: J. EDGAR HOOVER
CLIPPINGS

Boston, Mass., American

Sept. 13, 1926.

OFFER 61 AFFIDAVITS IN BATTLE TO SAVE SACCO AND VANZETTI

Demand that the files of the United States Department of Justice be laid bare to show the activities of the Federal government in connection with the conviction of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti for the South Braintree Murder was made on Attorney General ه preparation of Attorney William O. Thompson, counsel for the two men.

This demand was made as a result of disclosures made in affidavits by former Department of Justice officials in Boston and firm at the hearing on a new trial application for Sacco and Vanzetti in Superior Court at Dedham today.

The former Federal agents, deploring with Norfolk County Superintendant in concluding the case against the men six years ago, declared in their statements that they and their fellow United States investigators believed Sacco and Vanzetti innocent.
Response of Asst. District Atty. Ranney of Plymouth County

Continuation of Ranney's arguments. He stated that the granting of a new trial and the assistant district attorney was that no conspiracy ever existed between government and employees. He said the officials were within their rights in defending themselves the case.

WOULD GIVE UP CASE

The young assistant district attorney was eager to give up the case and bring it to an end the entire proceedings of the defense could prove there was a conspiracy to "rouse up these two radicals of murder as an easy way of getting rid of them."

Ranney took the affidavits of Prof. Wayand and Lawrence Lathemson, editor of the Boston Herald, and said that all these affidavits revealed the names of Bacon and Vanzetti they were in communication with District Atty. Freeman, and that they were present during the trial and gave what information they had of the district attorney's activities and then gave them what information he had obtained. He said:

WHAT WAS ILLEGAL?

"It is a matter of law, deputee, that where you believe that there was a conspiracy between the United States government and the state to convict these two radicals of murder as an easy way of getting rid of them, what was the illegal act if there was a combination between the state and the Federal government?"

Ranney referred to a conversation he had with District Atty. Freeman, in which he was told, "You have to prove that there is more than you have tried to prove, and that you have failed to prove."

Ranney also referred to statements by the district attorney that he had tried to secure information from the United States government, and said he had tried to get statements from District Atty. Thompson—his own district attorney.

District Atty. Ranney—Do you deny it?

Ranney next took up Atty. Thompson's affidavit concerning Bacon, who.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HERIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 6/19/26 BY SPRTDNC
MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

I am attaching hereto, for your general information, a communication received from Special Agent in Charge Dowd, dated October 1, 1926, which has reference to the Sacco-Vanzetti case.

Respectfully,

J. Edgar Hoover

Encl. Director.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 6/29/22 BY SEO9026
Department of Justice  
Bureau of Investigation  
P.O. Box 239, Boston, Mass.

November 1, 1926.

Director,  
Bureau of Investigation,  
Department of Justice,  
Washington, D.C.

Re: SACCO & VANZETTI

Dear Sir:

Adverting to all past correspondence exchanged between us and referring in particular to your letter of October 6th, 1926 in which you write that you are in receipt of a communication from me, under date of October 1st, in which I transmitted a summary of the SACCO-VANZETTI file and in relation to it you make known that you are considerably concerned to note that certain papers and documents have been taken from this file and in which you expressed it as your desire that any papers or documents of any kind which may have been taken from the SACCO-VANZETTI file should be returned thereto forthwith, let me say that not any documents, papers, etc., taken from the SACCO-VANZETTI file as carried in this office were ever taken in the sense of a permanent removal and were replaced in the file immediately after having served their purpose and are at present in the file occupying the position which they occupied prior to their removal.

Consideration of past correspondence exchanged between us clearly indicates that it was necessary to remove certain papers from the SACCO-VANZETTI file for the purpose of study and examination in order that the summary of the file, which you desired, should be prepared and at no time were they taken from the file with the intention of separating them from the file or for the purpose of being lodged elsewhere.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HERIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 6-12-6-729

JOHN A. DOOL, Special Agent in Charge.

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NOV 2 1926 A.M.

FILE
November 8, 1926

Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

Dear sir:

Re: Sacco-Vanzetti Matter

In confirmation of my telephone conversation with Mr. Harold Nathan this morning concerning the above entitled matter I wish to say that Harold Williams, U.S. Attorney at Boston, Mass., called me into conference this morning where I met Jay R. Benton, Attorney General for the State of Massachusetts.

During this conference it was made known that Hon. Alvin T. Fuller, Governor of Massachusetts departed from New York City for Paris, France on Nov. 5, 1926. At the time of his departure he was met by a delegation of foreign papers who petitioned him to remove Webster Thayer, Judge of the Superior Court of Massachusetts because of his refusal to grant the motion for a new trial sought by counsel for these men recently claiming an abuse of judicial discretion etc. It also appears that Governor Fuller does not have the protection of any body guard at any time and on his trip to France he is without any form of personal protection.

Fearing that demonstrations make take place in France against the Governor, Mr. Benton, the Attorney General, called upon Mr. Williams to learn if protection could not be secured for Governor Fuller through the Government of the United States. Mr. Williams put the question to me whereupon I made known to him that if protection was afforded the Governor it would no doubt be furnished by the Department of State at Washington but Mr. Williams asked me if I would telephone to you feeling that our Bureau and the Attorney General of the United States were the proper conduits through which the request of the Attorney General of Massachusetts should be made.
Accordingly I telephoned for you and in your absence spoke with Mr. Nathan explaining to him what took place at the conference as well as the desire of Mr. Williams that I take the matter up with you. I suggested that Mr. Nathan telephone the results of any action at Washington to Mr. Williams.

I am writing you at once so that you will know how the matter arose and the interest which the Attorney General for Massachusetts has in the matter. Mr. Benton asked that this matter be treated as confidential.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

JOHN A. DOWD
Special Agent in Charge.
November 9, 1926.

Mr. J. A. Dowd,

P. O. Box 259,

Boston, Mass.

Dear Mr. Dowd,

Receipt is acknowledged of your communication of November 8th expressing the desire of United States Attorney Williams and Mr. Jay R. Borden, Attorney General for the State of Massachusetts, that the State Department be advised of possible demonstrations in Paris or elsewhere against the Honorable Alvin E. Fuller, Governor of Massachusetts.

In reply I beg to state that steps were taken to immediately communicate the information in question to the proper officials of the State Department, as now advised by the State Department that the Mission at Paris has been notified of the possibilities involved in order that steps might be taken to afford proper protection to the Governor of Massachusetts by the French police authorities.

I might suggest that it would be well for the State of Massachusetts authorities to communicate to the State Department the full and detailed itinerary of the Governor of Massachusetts while in Europe in order that steps for his protection might be taken as may be deemed necessary or advisable.

Very truly yours,

Director.

DECLASSIFIED BY SP DIV 0/01/12
November 9, 1926,

Mr. Alexander C. Kirk,

Department of State,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Kirk:

Confirming telephonic conversations relative to the matter of possible protection to be afforded Governor Alvin T. Fuller, of Massachusetts, on his trip to the Continent, I am transmitting attached hereto a communication received from the Agent in Charge of the Bureau's Boston office, which I believe is self-explanatory.

It is my desire, of course, to keep you fully informed as to any developments which may arise in this matter.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

[Stamp: DECLASSIFIED BY [Signature] ON 6/19/92]
November 9, 1926.

Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

Re: Sacco-Vanzetti Matter

Referring to telephone conversation of this morning which Mr. Harold Nathan had with me permit me to say I have made known to the Honorable Jay B. Benton, Attorney General of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts that the Department of State has taken up with the American Ambassador at Paris, France the question of affording assistance to Alvan T. Fuller, Governor of Massachusetts during the period of his stay in France. I have imparted this information as well to Hon. Harold Williams, U.S. Attorney at Boston, Mass.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

John A. Dowd.

Special Agent in Charge.

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DATE: NOV 12 1926

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
NOV 11 1926 A.M.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDER

NOV 1 2 1926

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

UN. TWO

FILE
Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation

P. O. Box 239,
Boston, Mass. Nov. 11, 1926.

Personal
and
Confidential.

Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir: Attention No. 1.

Adverting to all past correspondence between us concerning the desire of Hon. Harold P. Williams, U. S. Attorney, Boston, Mass., and Hon. Jay R. Benton, Attorney-General for the State of Massachusetts, that the welfare of Hon. Alvan T. Fuller, Governor of Massachusetts, while in France, be looked after, and referring particularly to your letter of November 9th, 1926, in which you suggest that it would be well for the State of Massachusetts authorities to communicate to the State Department the full and detailed itinerary of the Governor of Massachusetts in Europe - I wish to state that the suggestion was conveyed to Hon. Jay R. Benton, who stated that Governor Fuller intended to remain in Paris for approximately ten days or two weeks, and did not intend to proceed elsewhere.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

JOHN A. DOWD,
Special Agent in Charge.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE ________________________________

JAD/d.

NOV 15 1926

DECLASSIFIED ON 6/29/74

[Stamp] 61-126-725

[Stamp] 61-126-725
Dear Mr. Hoover:

I am sending you herewith for your information copies of two despatches from the American Legation at Oslo, dated November 1st and 3rd, concerning the proposed boycott of American goods on the part of the Oslo Red Aid, in connection with the Sacco and Vanzetti case.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

J. E. Hoover, Esquire,
Director, Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Enclosures.
311.65218a1/341
342

RECORDED & INDEXED
No. 694.

Cable, November 3, 1926.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

With reference to my despatch No. 691 of November 3, 1926, regarding the Norwegian communists' attitude toward the Sacco and Vanzetti case, I have the honor to transmit a resolution from the International Red Aid in this matter.

While it has been thought necessary to forward the petitions, threats, and resolutions addressed to this Legation by communists from time to time, it is believed that the threat of
of boycott, made for the first time in the following resolution, may be of interest to the Department:

Translation

"To the American Legation: Oalo, November 1, 1926.

"The Oalo Red Aid (of the International Red Aid) referring to its earlier protest, expresses its strongest denunciation of the outrageous treatment accorded Sacco and Vanzetti by the Government of the United States. Sacco and Vanzetti have convinced the whole civilized world of their innocence since their defenders submitted the explanation of the murderer Baduros, who confesses to have committed the murder for which Sacco and Vanzetti have been sentenced. We have no sympathy for the murderer Baduros, but we must protest against his execution before the Sacco and Vanzetti case has been absolutely cleared up. Here in Norway we are convinced that the two Italian workers are innocent, and therefore we beg you to convey to your government our protest without abridgment. You are also requested to state that the Red Aid will to the best of its ability cause the boycott of American goods in case the murder of these two workers really takes place.

For the Oalo Red Aid.
(Signed) Evaro coc.
President pro tempore."

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Laurit S. Swenson.
No. 691.

Oslo, November 1, 1926.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Referring to the Department's circular telegrams of September 8, 2 P. M., and October 24, 10 A. M., 1926, with regard to the Sacco and Vanzetti case, I have the honor to report that the Norwegian secret service has been informally advised of the course of the trial and requested to keep any dangerous characters under surveillance. No other steps have been deemed necessary at the present time and no violence
violence is expected. In this connection the following editorial appeared in FORGES KOMMUNISTEBLAD on the twenty-ninth instant:

Translation.

"The promise of the International Red Aid to afford assistance to the Italian Comrades, Sacco and Vanzetti, must be answered by the Norwegian workers with a quickly organized movement of protest against the death penalty which, in the course of a few days, will be imposed on the two workers. As is known, the courts in America have refused to re-open the case against these two, who, since 1920 have sat in prison and since 1921 have had a death sentence hanging over them for a robbery murder in which, as has been proved by countless documents and witnesses, the Italian anarchists never took part.

The real reason for the imprisonment of Sacco and Vanzetti is that they are such dauntless spokesmen for the working classes' case. They are dangerous to bourgeois society, therefore they were imprisoned, therefore their lives shall be snuffed out in the electric chair.

The world proletarian's vigorous movement of protest has hitherto kept the executioner from using the "chair" on the two comrades, but now it looks as if this outrageous sentence will be carried out after all.

But these two devoted fighters in the class struggle can still be saved. The international proletarian can save them. And you can be sure that Sacco and Vanzetti expect and hope to be rescued. They have absolute confidence in the laboring classes' solidarity. 'And it can give us back freedom and life', wrote Vanzetti.
"Will the comrades be disappointed in their hopes? No, never. We feel certain that the International Workers' Union, together with the whole party, will have the intellectual will to crush even one of our own, and to have Casto and Vanzetti from the electric chair.

"We must also participate here in Norway. Everywhere in the workshop, in the Union, in the party meeting and mass gatherings, everywhere we must act in motion on the great movement of protest against the execution of Casto and Vanzetti. Draft protest resolutions and let them pour into the American Legation. The Norwegian workers never before lagged in their duty to class solidarity, and tomorrow they will not now.

"In the American prison the workers are sitting and waiting. Are we going to die in the electric chair or with our brothers throughout the world fetch us back to the struggle outside? Let us join the comrades in every land and cry to them 'Casto and Vanzetti! You shall not die! We will save you from the electric chair.'

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient servant,

Laurita S. Swenson.
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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Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

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

__________________________________________________________

☐ For your information:

__________________________________________________________

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

61-64-216 727 230 731 732 388

DELETED PAGE(S)
NO DUPLICATION FEE
FOR THIS PAGE
CONFIDENTIAL

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON
December 28, 1926.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I am sending you herewith for your information a copy of despatch No. 54 dated November 21, which has been received from the American Legation at Copenhagen regarding a public meeting relating to the Sacco and Vanzetti case.

Very truly yours,

A. Cort

J. E. Hoover, Esquire,
Director, Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

Enclosure.
311.65218al/362
Despatch No. 54

Copenhagen, November 21, 1925.

DECLASSIFIED BY SPIAG, NEC
ON 4/26/90
PER STATE LTR. LTD. 2/22/90
(293,5-69)

The Honorable,

The Secretary of State,

Washington.

Sir:

Referring to my despatch No. 61 of the 18th instant,
in which it was mentioned that a public meeting was to be
held here on that date to protest against the conviction of
the Italian communist Saoco and Vanzetti in the United States,
I have the honor to report that the meeting took place, as
previously announced, in a public hall known as the "Axel-
berg", and that it was said to have been attended by some
eight
eight hundred persons. The principal speaker at this meeting was Mrs. Karin Michaelis, the wife of one of Denmark's most noted authors and herself a writer and speaker of considerable local repute, who took as the title of her address "American Judicial Murders." Another speaker was Mr. Louis Horst, who spoke on the subject of Fascist terrorism in Italy.

All the principal local newspapers published accounts of the meeting on the following day, of which the fullest appeared in the POLITIEN (Radical Liberal) under the title "The Protest Meeting Against 'Free America'." Shorter accounts appeared in the NORDJYSK TIDEND (Conservative), the STRANDBANDETN (Conservative) and the SOCIAL DEMOKRAT (Social Democrat), the article in the last-mentioned being entitled "The Giant Protest Meeting Against FascistCorruption and American Corruption." It is interesting to note that the BÆRBÆDETS TIDEND expressed its belief that the large attendance at the meeting was due less to interest in the subject of Mrs. Michaelis's address than to the public desire to hear her speak. A translation of an extract from Mrs. Michaelis's address, as published in the POLITIEN of November 19th, is enclosed herewith, which will serve to show the tenor of her remarks as well as her apparent ignorance, or disregard, of the facts in the Sacco- 

On the morning of the 19th, an inquiry, apparently on 

the part of the J. I. A. Society, was made by telephone to
the Legation as to when the American Minister could be seen, to which the Clerk of the Legation replied that the Minister was absent. Later in the day an individual representing the society called and delivered to the Clerk of the Legation a copy of the resolution adopted at the meeting on the previous evening. A translation of the resolution, which was addressed to the Legation and signed by a physician named Leimbach on behalf of the society, is enclosed herewith. It will be observed that the resolution, after mentioning that it had been adopted at the meeting held under the auspices of the CLINT Society, protests not only against the judgment in the Sacco-Vanzetti case but against that in the case of Mooney and Billing, as well as against the treatment of "the score of other innocent victims of corruption in the judicial system of the United States which these cases have disclosed." It states that until the Sacco-Vanzetti case is revised and Mooney and Billing are released, the society will "not cease to stigmatize these judicial murders and to bring them to the knowledge of the banished public in all their details," and concludes that "the attitude of the American Government in these matters will thus be decisive for our estimation of the United States as a country of liberty or as a country of legal corruption."

The Legation has not, of course, acknowledged the receipt of this communication, but I have again mentioned the matter to the Director of the Foreign Office, Count Inwentor, and have shown him the copy of the resolution delivered at the Legation. He is of the opinion that it is unlikely that the matter will cause any further public agitation here. This opinion is shared by Mr. Axel Geralk,
the local representative of the Associated Press of America, who tells me he has forwarded a short account of the meeting to the Press but that he does not believe that the Danish public can be induced to interest itself further in such a matter. The AMERICAN PRESS of the 20th instant contained a short editorial article ridiculing the resolution adopted at the CHAMBER meeting. It pointed out that while the information furnished by Mr. Michaelis was of a most superficial character, "the mind boggled because nevertheless proceeded to adopt a resolution to the effect that they would not cease to criticize the official judicial murder and disseminate 'all details', and that the subsequent attitude of the American Government would be decisive for their opinion of the United States." The article concludes with the following: "When the American Minister receives the resolution, it will not be ourselves only who may wish!... the whole of America will tremble."

No further comments have appeared in the local press on this subject. I have been able to get very little information about the CHAMBER Society, but Count Reventlow tells me that he understands that its branch in Denmark is rather in the nature of literary and debating society than of a political organization, and that its members here are probably rather socialistic than economic in their ideas, while there appears to be no reason to believe that the Legation will be exposed to any danger as a result of further agitation here in this connection. Developments will be carefully watched, and, if of sufficient importance, reported to the Department.
I have the honor to be, Sr.

[Signature]

[Position]

[Address]

Enclosures:

1. Translation of extract of speech by Yso, Michaelis at Oftia's hearing on November 18, 1926.

2. Translation of Resolution presented to the Legation on November 19, 1926.

File No. 800.0—quintuplicate.

Copy to R.I.O. Paris.
Extract from VOICE OF THE AMERICANS' SPEECH

"I am not a Communist or Anarchist, nor a Conservative. Two months ago I wrote the preface to a book which is a protest against the Soviet's treatment of its political prisoners. At the same time I am a member of the Seine's Children's Home. I am an independent and I shall remain an independent as long as I live; and I will have the right to say what I think.

"I have been in America several times, once for eighteen months. Conditions there are quite different from our own. The American press, for example, is entirely in the control of four or five gigantic syndicates owned by a few millionaires who stick together like sisters and brothers in a happy family. Then one of them is attacked they all rally to his aid. A young man who had worked for the Associated Press for ten years published a book against the large trusts and against the abuses of the millionaires, especially against Morgan; he called the book DORMAN. It was not noticed in a single paper throughout the United States; the publisher was compelled to withdraw it and the author was discharged from his position and could not procure a new position anywhere. That is press liberty in the United States.

"Nor is there any liberty of speech. If the Communists come to the United States and wish to lease a hall, such as the large hall of our Concert Palace (Concert Hall), the reply is: 'It is very expensive!' Then they save up the money and apply again. 'Here you are, here is the money!'"
money! The police then say to the landlord: 'Don't let them have the hall.' His reply: 'Unfortunately, I have rented it to them!' Then five minutes before the meeting the fire brigade arrived and declared the hall to be a fire-trap, a hall in which explosions are made every evening the year around. And the fire brigade of the United States stands above the Law.'

Mrs. McKissick then proceeded to relate various alleged 'American court scandals.' She begins with the bungling-up of the case of the labor leaders Hooey and Biddle, who were sentenced to death in California, as follows:

"During the war a bomb was thrown at a parade in San Francisco. Hooey and Biddle, who had not been in town, were arrested, indicted by false witnesses and found guilty by a bribed jury. Wilson sent a secret congratulation to San Francisco, who, without the knowledge of anyone, installed a dictaphone in the judge's room and afterwards the judge was heard clearly say to his fellow conspirators: 'Guilty or not guilty, to hell with Hooey, we had to get rid of him.' Even Wilson did not accomplish more than to cause the death sentence to be reduced to life imprisonment.

"As regards the two Italians Sacco and Vanzetti, they had to be removed because they were in possession of disagreeable information regarding the notorious methods of torture by the police. They were, therefore, accused of being the perpetuators of murder and robbery. Among the threatened and bribed witnesses was a woman who had witnessed the whole thing 'from around the corner' and a 14-year-old boy who had seen that the culprit was either an Italian, Russian, Greek, Mexican or Spanish. Yet they were both condemned"
to death. It was of no avail that, while they sat in
prison, a convicted murderer and robber confessed that he
had also been murder on his conscience. All that has been
accomplished in the postponement of the death penalty. An
appeal on account has not arisen in America both among
Conservative and Socialist workers. Also we must join
them. A cry for justice must be voiced all over the world; a

According to the press, Mrs. Michaelis was greeted
with overwhelming applause.
COPENHAGEN

October 22, 1943.

To the Legislature of the United States in Congress

The society hereby held a public meeting last evening at which the members adopted the following resolution. The adoption was unanimous.

We hereby call upon the Senate of the United States to intervene in the case of REYES et. al. v. United States, District Court for the Eastern District of California, under the circumstances and for the purposes stated in the resolution submitted by the American Friends, in behalf of the American citizens and citizens of the United States named therein, and in behalf of the causes of justice, peace and humanity which are involved. We declare that the employment of the notorious "third degree" as a method of trial places the United States outside the circle of civilized nations and requests the American Government as soon as possible to abolish this remnant of the little Ages.

We declare that until the REYES et. al. v. United States case is taken up again, until the Government of California has released REYES et. al. we shall not cease to denounce these judicial murders and to bring them to the knowledge of the American public in all details. The attitude of the American Government in these matters will thus be decisive for our
estimation of the United States as a country of liberty or
as a country of legal corruption.

On behalf of CLARES

(Signed) LEHMANN,

Physician,
Stockholmsgade 30,
Copenhagen.
He added that he himself admired much of her literary work, but that such intemperate statements as those referred to were evidence of an unbalanced mind and could, he was convinced, have little effect on the somewhat phlegmatic Danish public. With regard to the possibility of arousing any sympathy here for communist movements, he stated that the recent election to the Folketing, in which the Communist Party received a decided setback, was evidence of the fact that communism in Denmark was losing ground and was not, he believed, an element to be feared.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Gordon Paddock

Gordon Paddock,
Chargé d'Affaires ad interim.
January 6, 1927.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LUMLEY.

Special Agent Fejt, of the Boston office, who has recently been in Washington and conferred with you concerning the Eannett Vametti case, has sent me the attached memorandum which he requested me to transmit to you. It gives the citation of a case which he wished to have called to your attention.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Encl. Director.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREBIN IS UNCLASSIFIED.

DATE 6/14/27 BY

RECORDED

61-126-734

BUREAU FILES DIVISION

JAN 7, 1927

DEPARTMENT OF J.

FILE
DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON  

CONFIDENTIAL  

January 15, 1927.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

With reference to my letter of December 28th transmitting a report received from the American Legation at Copenhagen regarding the conviction of Sacco and Vanzetti, I am sending you herewith for your information a copy of a further despatch on this matter which has been received from Copenhagen, dated December 9, 1926.

Very truly yours,

A. H.

J. E. Hoover, Esquire, 
Director, Bureau of Investigation, 
Department of Justice, 
Washington, D. C.

Enclosure.  
311.5521Sal/387  

JAN 22 1927
Despatch No. 59
Copenhagen, November 9, 1916.

The Honorable,
The Secretary of State,
Washington,

Sirs:

Referring to my despatch No. 54 of November 8th last, concerning the Lasso-Vanetti case, with which we enclosed a translation of remarks made by Mr. Karin Hjalmar at a public meeting held in Copenhagen on November 16th in connection with this case, I have the honor to report that I have since been informed by Mr. Marion Letcher, American Consul-General, that he has had previous knowledge
to call the Department's attention to this lady's extremely vindictive attitude towards the United States. Mr. Ilchester has shown me a copy of his confidential dispatch No. 2380 of April 26, 1910, transmitting a translation of an article by Mrs. Mabel Richelieu which had appeared in a local magazine, the "IL news", in New York. It will be noted that the article in question, which is entitled "New and Justice in Free America", is not only similar in tone but that part in particular are identical with remarks made by Mrs. Richelieu at the recent public meeting here.

I was not aware before that Mrs. Richelieu, as she is still known here, is actually the wife of Mr. Charles A. Stangelen, who was at one time in the American diplomatic service. Her former husband, Mr. Stangelen Richelieu, is reported to be one of America's leading authors, and it is probable that Mrs. Richelieu, who is herself a writer of considerable local repute, continues to use her former name because of its association with her literary work.

At a recent meeting with Count Reventlow, Director of the Foreign Office, I took occasion to express my regret that the publication of articles and statements against the United States of such a malicious nature as those of Mrs. Richelieu should be possible. He said that he was thoroughly informed of her antecedents and had known Mr. Stangelen in London when the latter was attached to our legation there. He agreed with me that it is unfortunate that publicity should be given to such sensational and unfounded false statements as those made by Mrs. Richelieu that there seemed to be no way to prevent...
MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, AUG. 9
V. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

In re case of Commonwealth (Massachusetts) Bureau of Investigation
MICOLA SACCO AND BARTOLOMEO VANZETTI.

JUL 13 1927
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Dear Sir,

In consonance with instructions of the undersigned, and in reply to memorandum from the Office of the Attorney-General, the following memorandum is respectfully submitted:

Sometime in December of 1919 a highway robbery was committed at Bridgewater, Massachusetts. On April 15, 1920, another highway robbery occurred at South Braintree, Massachusetts, a payroll of upwards of $15,000 stolen, and two men murdered.

Early in May of 1920 the present defendants, Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti were arrested and charged with the murder in the latter case and the defendant Vanzetti also with the robbery in the former case.

In or about August of 1920 the defendant Vanzetti was convicted of the Bridgewater crime and sentenced to the Massachusetts State Prison.

In or about June of 1921 both defendants were placed on trial in the Superior Criminal Court of Norfolk County, Dedham, Massachusetts, for the South Braintree murder and in July of that year found guilty. Since that time a number of motions for a new trial have been heard and denied by the trial court, the last one having been presented in September of 1925, and the case has already been before the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, on exceptions, denied in May, 1926, and upon denial of the most recent motion for a new trial is to be argued before that court shortly.

Because of certain allegations made by counsel for the defendants and others interested in behalf of these men, it is desired to point out the following facts to refute char
made that the Department of Justice, or its representatives, instigated unlawfully and assisted in the prosecution of the two defendants, all of which is alleged in the memorandum hereinbefore referred to:

1. The charge is made that "the prosecution of Sacco and Vanzetti had its origin in the Department of Justice because of the radical tendencies it was alleged these men possessed."

In answer there to permit the undersigned to state that the Department of Justice, or anyone of its representatives had absolutely nothing to do with the inception of charges against the defendants. The writer, who had charge or control of investigations made by the Boston office of the Bureau into radical activities, from November 1, 1919, down to sometime subsequent to the arrest, trial and conviction of these men, and at least felt fairly well acquainted with the situation in general in that district, never up to the time of the arrest of the defendants heard of or even knew that any two such persons existed, his first knowledge of the existence of such persons having been gained from newspaper notoriety attending the arrest.

Further, a careful search of the file indexes of the Boston office of the Bureau failed to show in those files any reference to either Sacco or Vanzetti up until sometime subsequent to their arrest, in fact, if the writer recalls correctly without reference to reports, the first mention of either name is sometime in August of 1920 when a request was received from Washington for a report upon the nationality of Vanzetti who had been already convicted and sentenced upon the Bridgewater charge.

By this it is not intended to make the bare statement that nowhere in the files of the Boston office appears the name of Sacco or Vanzetti, because during the war-time period, owing to stress of business, every name appearing in a report was not indexed, the indexing being confined merely to the subject of the investigation, and for that reason it is possible that in connection with some inquiry into radical activities the name of Sacco or Vanzetti may appear, but it can be stated with certainty that neither name appears in the indexes of the Boston office indicating that either was the exact subject of inquiry.

There was found amongst a lot of discarded papers in the Boston office, sometime after the arrest of the defendants, a card bearing either the name of Sacco or Vanzetti from which it was inferred that the person had been a subscriber to a radical publication, possibly the "Cronaca Sovversiva", an anarchist sheet published by one Luigi Galleani, an Italian anarchist, deported in 1919, but when or whence the card came there was
nothing thereon to indicate. If it came from the office of
the Cronaca Sovversiva publication, it was probably one of
the subscription list taken in a raid upon that plant by
former Agent Peri F. Neiss, who had charge of such matters
from 1917 to November 1, 1919. However, as stated, that card
was found subsequent to the arrest of the defendants.

Again, permit the writer to point out that the pro-
secuting attorney in the case of the Commonwealth, Mr. Frederic
Katzmann, then District Attorney for Norfolk County, Massachu-
setts, was not known to and was never met by the undersigned
until November of 1920, although the arrests occurred the May
previous and Vanzetti had been convicted of the Bridgewater
charge in or about August of 1920 and was then serving a
sentence at the State Prison.

2. The charge is made that "the Department of Justice
aided in obtaining a conviction, although it should have had no
connection with the trial if it was merely a trial of two
murderers guilty of violating a state law."

An absolute denial of such charge is made. As pointed
out in prior communications to the Bureau, that investigation
of the case against the defendants was made by the Massachusett
State Detective force and by a local police chief, if the writer
remembers correctly one Stewart by name, who averred in an affi-
davit presented to the Court that he never met the undersigned.

The State police organization is decidedly more quali-
ified for investigation of murder cases than is the Federal
bureau, that class of cases of violence being a goodly portion
of their work, and the prosecuting attorney did not have to be
informed of the so-called radical activities of the defendants
prior to their arrest, had such been known to the Bureau, for
the reason that those were brought into evidence entirely by
counsel for the defense in order to combat a presumption of
consciousness of guilt on the part of the defendants who had
been found with loaded revolvers in their possession at the time
of arrest and told falsehoods when questioned about their action.

There was absolutely no aid, either of a legal or
investigational nature, afforded the county prosecuting officer
in the case, no witnesses were procured by the Bureau for him,
nor were any witnesses or prospective jurors interrogated by
the Bureau for him, nor did the writer ever confer with the
trial justice or even inquire of the prosecuting officer relative
to the progress of the case.

As stated hereinbefore, the first time the writer
ever met the county attorney was about November of 1920. After
the conviction of Vanzetti in August of 1920 and prior to the
trial of both defendants on the murder charge, a so-called de-
fence committee, then headed by two anarchists, was inaugurated at Boston and a world-wide propaganda started. Following the Wall Street Bomb explosion, on September 16, 1920, it was deemed advisable by the New York City office of the Bureau sometime in November or December of 1920 to place an informant in the Dedham jail, wherein Sacco was confined, in the hope that something might be learned from the committee or persons visiting him that would throw some light upon the commission of that crime.

The services of such informant were utilized by the Federal Government solely in connection with the Wall Street explosion and such service was not requested by the District Attorney for the Commonwealth. This was the occasion for the visit of the undersigned to his office and was the first time he ever met that officer. Within a week or so, because of the conduct of the informant, it became necessary to remove him.

The writer did not attend the trial of these defendants and never saw either defendant until October or November of 1921, when motions for a new trial were being heard, at which time he was sent to Dedham by orders of the then Agent in Charge of the Boston office, and even then had no conversation with the District Attorney.

It is true that representatives of the Bureau office attended the trial, as did officers of the New York City police force, and of the Massachusetts state force, but the Federal officers present were there merely to observe and obtain information relating to any alien anarchists who might have come into the district for the trial, because of the intense agitation being conducted abroad at that time.

The charge is also made that "the Department now has in its files evidence which would shed considerable light on the methods employed to obtain a conviction of these two men, some of which evidence has since been admitted to have been perjured."

There is absolutely nothing in the files of the Boston office of the Bureau of evidentiary value that would shed any light upon the guilt or innocence of the defendants. The major portion of the files relate to investigations concerning the Wall Street bomb explosion and alleged radical activities of the Sacco-Vanzetti Defence Committee, and there is nothing therein showing "methods employed to obtain a conviction of these two men."

The vicious and unfounded allegation that some of the evidence has since been admitted to have been perjured should not remain to go unchallenged, for the reason that with all of the charges made in the case this is the first occasion when a charge of perjury or subornation of perjury has been made, and even the counsel for the defence, if the writer read correctly, with all of his criticism of alleged assistance given the District attorney never made the charge that any of the evidence presented the court was tainted with perjury.
The undersigned desires to take the liberty of adverting to certain statements in the referred to memorandum which appear to be in error, in that the writer is not in possession of all of the facts or else did not properly analyze them:

The questioning of the defendants by the local police authorities at the time of their arrest, relative to their economic or political convictions, was a matter with which no representative of the Department of Justice had anything to do and was probably induced by the fact that they found in their possession literature of a so-called radical nature.

The writer speaks of evidence coming to light since the conviction, and in particular to affidavits filed by two former employes of the Department of Justice. Those affidavits it will be noted contain considerable opinion evidence, statements some of which are untrue, and they surely make no charge that perjured evidence was procured or even sought by any representative of the Department. Further, even though it be alleged that aid or assistance was given the State authorities in the case by representatives of this Bureau, which is not so, there could not be anything in the nature of a so-called "frame-up", in the ordinary acceptance of that term, without the introduction of perjured evidence, and such charge of a "frame-up" is merely the repetition of propaganda disseminated by the Sacco-Vanzetti Defence Committee, of Boston, which organization, it is reported, has already collected in the vicinity of $300,000 for the defence of the defendants.

Again, the writer absolutely denies that any representative of the Department of Justice, or any other person so far as he is concerned, was sent to room at the home of Mrs. Sacco, nor was such a thing even contemplated. Further, the Director of the Bureau of Investigation, at Washington, was not in communication with the Boston office of the Bureau during the trial of these defendants.

For more detailed facts in connection with this case, the writer invites attention to the decision of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts returned May 12, 1928, in the case of Commonwealth v. Sacco, which may be found in 151 Northeastern Reporter 839.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

William F. String
Special Agent.
Department of Justice  
Bureau of Investigation  
P. O. Box 239,  
Boston, Mass.  
January 28, 1927.

Director,  
Bureau of Investigation,  
Department of Justice,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:  

Attention: One.

In re: SACCO-VANZETTI CASE.

The case of Commonwealth of Massachusetts vs. NICOLA SACCO and BARTOLOMEO VANZETTI was argued before the full bench of the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts on January 27, 1927, by Attorney William G. Thompson, counsel for the accused.

Attached hereto you will find a report as carried in the Boston Post, in its issue of January 28, 1927, which treats of Mr. Thompson's argument:

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

JOHN A. DOWD,  
Special Agent in Charge.

Enclosure [Newspaper article]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
 cose 6/126  
RECORDER  
JAN 31 1927  

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
JAN 29 1927  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
DIRECTIONS:  
INCB 145  

by s. r.  

[Stamp: 61-126-136]
Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
P. O. Box 29,
423 Federal Building, Boston, Mass.

January 29, 1927.

Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

Attention Division No. 1.

In re: Sacco and Vanzetti matter.

Attached hereto you will find an item taken from the Boston, Mass. "Post", issue of January 29, 1927, which treats of the argument of Dudley P. Hayden, Assistant District Attorney for Norfolk County, Mass. before the full bench of the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in the above entitled matter.

Yours very truly,

John A. Do

JOHN A. DOYD,
Special Agent in Charge.

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DATE 1/29/27 BY SCEO ODIE

RECONVRED JUL 1 1927
61-126-737
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JAN 31 1927 A M
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
DIV. OPR
DIV. ILE
DENOUNCED BY RANNEY

Says Judge Thayer Right in Refusing New Sacco Trial

DENIES ANY ABUSE OF JUDICIAL DISCRETION

Defends Katzmann From the Charge of Unfairness

By ATTORNEY RANNEY

In order to find that Judge Thayer was guilty, said he, the Supreme Court would have to find that some unscrupulous judge would have taken the view he did. The degree to which evidence might be placed in the bristles of Madeiros and of witnesses supporting him was a matter of the first importance. The third essential, whether the defendants Sacco and Vanzetti were guilty of high treason, failed to believe or not. Disbelief there is by no means constitutionally based. The statements were all matters of discretion.

Madeiros, the principal witness, described as a self-confessed murderer, twice convicted, who was presenting the highest degree of moral imputation known. It would be a matter of the greater penalizing of the jury, said Mr. Ranney. "We have a sworn affidavit and then later the affidavit of the affidavits. Can Judge Thayer be blamed for failing to give credence to anything that man said?"

Refers to Morrell Gang

Regarding the possibility that the so-called Morrell gang perpetrated the murders and not Sacco and Vanzetti, Mr. Ranney pointed out that there was no evidence presented to Judge Thayer that the Morrell gang was ever in South Braintree, outside the statutes of limitations. The alleged commission of the murder was outside the statute of limitations. The murder occurred in South Braintree, where the murders occurred. As to the charge made by counsel for the defense that the district attorney suppressed evidence, Mr. Ranney said that this was based on the fact that Mr. Katzmann refrained from calling two witnesses to testify as to the defense had examined them. He maintained that this was not suppression of evidence or misconduct, because the district attorney had a right to put on the stand only those witnesses whom he believed would succeed other witnesses.

Regarding the suppression of evidence by Attorney-General Sergeant, Mr. Ranney declared that the evidence which the defense sought in the course of the argument of Justice was never refused, he continued, that counsel failed to overcome lack of fact. "We do not say this against Mr. Thompson," said Mr. Ranney. "We say, however, that his manner of cross-examining and the attitude of Justice, and the attitude of the government officials, is not conducive to justice."

The defense cannot complain if their own conduct prevents them from putting the information they ought to have in the government's possession.

No Evidence Fiasco Speaks

In discussing the suppression of evidence to secure evidence against Sacco and Vanzetti, Mr. Ranney said that it was the suppression of evidence between the district attorney and the Department of Justice and was justified by custom. Mr. Katzmann was secured, he said, in that no harm had resulted.

The most serious charge of all was that the district attorney suppressed evidence, which, if used, would acquit the defendants, and that he connected Sacco and Vanzetti. Mr. Ranney pointed out that the witness for the defense had been a completely neutral witness who had never been present at the trial.

The defense was prejudiced to the defense. He contended that the defense was at fault for bringing it in. It could not blame the government.

If two witnesses had testified before any mention of radicalism was made in this case, this witness was not introduced into the case as a result of a conspiracy between the district attorney and the Department of Justice to convict these men as radicals when they could not prove them as such.

Mr. Ranney: "The accusation of misconduct on the part of the district attorney is a matter of evidence. We are not concerned here with arguments not based on fact."
Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
Boston, Mass.

February 7, 1927.

Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Attention No. 5,

Dear sir,

In compliance with request of Mr. Schilder, of
the Bureau, to Special Agent W. J. West, of this office,
during the recent visit of Mr. West to Washington, there
is enclosed herewith for the completion of the Bureau's
files one copy of the report of Mr. West for September
9, 1919, entitled: "Augustus Rossi, 204 Adams street,
Newton, Mass., and 'Cronaca Sovversiva', Anarchist matter."

Very truly yours,

John A. Dowd,
Special Agent in Charge.

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/29/22 BY: 72003.00

RECORDED: 18/4/27

6/26/27X
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FEB 9 1927
W. B. O' M.
Pursuant to instructions of Division Superintendent Velleter, the writer on this date accompanied Special Agent Weiss to Police Headquarters, West Newton, Mass., where it was reported a large lot of anarchistic matter had been secured on this date by the Newton Police Department.

The above entitled matter is also being reported by Special Agent Weiss under this date and title of "Bomb Explosions at Boston, Washington, D. C., and Cleveland, OhiO."

Upon arrival at Police Headquarters, West Newton, Mass., Chief of Police Mitchell reported that his officers had this date received from a man on the estate recently occupied by one Augustus Bresci, 204 Adams street, Newton, a grocery box full of typewritten cards which purported to be a subscription list of some Italian publication. It was the opinion of both Agents that these cards were the subscription list of the Italian anarchistic publication "Cronaca Sovversiva", formerly edited by Guido Galliari and recently deported from this port by the U. S. Immigration Service as an anarchist. The home of Augustus Bresci in Newton has been understood to be a meeting place of Italian radicals. This estate was recently vacated by Bresci, and in remodelling the barn the cards were found concealed between the frames of the building.

The cards were brought to Bureau office by Agents and are being sorted by states, cities and towns, and when this is completed a list will be made and submitted to the Bureau and to the Bureau offices in the states in which any of the subscribers
are located.

Agent left official station, Boston, Mass., via Boston & Albany R. R., at 4:50 P. M., and returned to official station via B. & A. R. R. at 7:30 P. M.
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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☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

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

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

61-126- 237 239 240 241 242

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NO DUPLICATION FEE ☒
FOR THIS PAGE ☒
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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

☐ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

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

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

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☐ For your information: **61-126-743 is not in file**

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

X DELETED PAGE(S) X
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FBI/DOJ
Reference:盛会来世案。马萨诸塞州,州政局在协调

这个星期。他们的决定现在没有被公开披露。

已知威廉·L·曼宁,助理国务卿,正在联系

负责西欧事务的助理国务卿,要求在

此事件中,如果外国驻外使馆和外国驻美使馆被给予特权。

因此,应通知曼宁和国务院,建议采取以下措施:

密尔沃基,威斯康星州,142.02

1912年1月3日

8月3日

主任: F. T. 邓达

业务

目录

所有包含的信息已

原件

密尔沃基,威斯康星州,142.02

8月3日

主任: F. T. 邓达
Mr. Alexander C. Kirk,
Department of State,
Washington, D.C.,

Dear Mr. Kirk:

The Bureau is in receipt of the following telegram from the Agent in Charge of its Boston office:

"Reference recent Venetian case Massachusetts Supreme Court in consultation this week. Their decision this case may come down next season however. Understand William E. Castle, Assistant Secretary State, formerly in charge Western European affairs desires advance information in this regard so that foreign counsel and foreign embassy can be given benefit. If advisable notify Castle. Special delivery letter follows. Respectfully suggest every precaution he taken prevent leak."

Very truly yours,

Director.

Class & Ext. By 69-6632
Reason-FDIA II, 1-2.4.2
Date of Review 6/26/43
Mr. Alexander G. Kirk,
Department of State,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Referring further to the above

VAKENZI case, I am transmitting,

attached hereto, copy of a letter

relative thereto from the Bureau's
office at Boston, Mass., dated Feb. 28th.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Inc. 20267.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
MEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE: Glr.2027 BY:

BUREAU FILES DIVISION
MAILED
MAR. 3 1927
P.M.
DEPT. OF JUSTICE
February 28, 1927.

Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sirs:

J. R. Benton, formerly Attorney General for the State of Massachusetts, called at this office this morning stating that he, while in office, was conferred with by William H. Castle, in charge of Western European affairs for the American Department of State.

At that time it was Mr. Castle's desire to receive, in advance, possible information concerning the decision arrived at by the Supreme Court in the above entitled matter, because he wished, if possible, to advise Foreign Consulates and Embassies sufficiently in advance of the Court's decision becoming public so that the Consulates and Embassies could make such preparations as might be necessary.

Mr. Benton advised me today that the Massachusetts Supreme Court met in consultation this morning and will possibly continue in consultation during the entire week and that this body may hand down the decision in the Sacco-Vanzetti case although it is not certain it will do so.

Mr. Benton is no longer in office and made it clear that he did not wish his name connected with the case in any way and that accounts for my failure to make known to you, in my telegram of this morning, the decision through which I learned of Mr. Castle's interest.

It is my understanding that William H. Castle is now an Assistant Secretary of State and I wish to advise that it is my impression, gathered from the discreet speech and general attitude of Mr. Benton, that possibly a decision in this matter will be handed down in the very near future. In this regard, however, my opinion is based only upon a reading, so to speak, of his general bearing.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

JOHN A. DOWD,
Special Agent in Charge.
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):

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☐ For your information: _________________________________________

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

61-1316 - 246
Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
P. O. Box 239,
423 Federal Building, Boston, Mass.
March 8, 1927.

Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Attention Division No. 1.

In re: Sacco and Vanzetti Matter

In relation to the above I wish to refer you to the March, 1927, issue of the Atlantic Monthly, in which issue there appears on pages 409-432 an article entitled, "The Case of Sacco and Vanzetti", by Felix Frankfurter, who on page 406 is referred to as a professor of administrative law at the University of Harvard Law School, Cambridge, Mass., and one who for four years was Assistant U. S. Attorney in the Southern District of New York.

In connection with this article, which is referred to as the first effort to give the public a complete and accurate resume of the facts of the case, you will observe on pages 418 and 423 of this article comment concerning the Bureau of Investigation of the U. S. Department of Justice.

I believe that this article will prove of considerable interest to you, and I want to add that the article has been the subject of adverse comment by several attorneys of the Massachusetts bar.

Yours very truly,

John Dowd
Special Agent in Charge

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/29/27 BY secre/347
MAY 10 1927
DIRECTOR BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPT OF JUSTICE.

WASH DC. 491

OUR BOSTON MASS OFFICE ADVISES NINTH WORD READS LAMEISSENT
OURS DATED APRIL 5TH CONTAINING 25/22 COLLECT GOVT SIGNATURE
ONE BOND.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH CO
APRIL 5TH-27

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

SIGNED 5/3/32 BY 2401

1948
Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
Box 239, Boston, Mass.

April 12, 1927.

Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Res: Sacco & Vanzetti Case

Dear Sirs:

Adverting to news items appearing in the press of this city recently concerning the above named matter, permit me to send you enclosed herewith items taken from the Boston Sunday Post for April 10th, 1927, Boston Evening American and Boston Post for April 11th, 1927, and Boston Advertiser for April 12th, 1927, all of which treat of recent developments and contemplated procedure by sympathizers of the above named individuals.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

JOHN A. BOWD
Special Agent in Charge.

JAD: MD

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
I am transmitting, attached hereto, a copy of telegram received from the Bureau's
Boston Office, dated April 14, 1927, in reference to the 9400 YANNETTI case.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Inc. 61344.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

[Signature]
Reference: Jacob Vanetti. Boston Globe April 14th carries small item in column 9, page 10, indicating Senate Committee has wired Senator David I. Walsh asking him to check report that Department of Justice, Washington, has a vault full of letters from citizens protesting against Department's failure to open its files in the hope of clearing up the case.

Dec'd, 2:49
So Director 2:49

Class. 6 Dec. 28/31

CONFIDENTIAL
Subject: Sacco/Vanzeeti
File Number: 61-126
Section Number: 8
Serials: 751-788 x4


Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
Box 239, Boston, Mass.

April 14, 1927.

Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Re: SACCO - VANZETTI CASE

Adverting further to past communications concerning news items in relation to the above entitled matter, permit me to attach hereto items appearing in the Boston Post, The Boston Daily Globe and The Boston Herald for April 14th, 1927.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

JOHN A. DOWD
Special Agent in Charge.

JAD: AFD

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HERIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE: 6/1/26
RECORDED: 7/13/1927

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

APR 35 1927
DIV. S
4/20/1927
Theodore
Department of Justice

Bureau of Investigation
P.O. Box 239
Boston, Mass.

PERSONAL-

April 4, 1927.

RECEIVED

APR. 4 1927

Div 1

6/1227

Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

Dear sir:

Re: Sacco and Vanzetti Matter

On this date, April 4th, the writer learned from a confidential source that William O. Thompson, attorney representing the interests of the above named individuals, had before him on this date, April 4th, a former employee of this Bureau.

During the conversation with this former employee, Mr. Thompson informed him that he had an investigation made of the previous employment of Lawrence Leatherman, former special agent of this Bureau, and found from the dates obtained that Mr. Leatherman was apparently in error when he deposed in his affidavit to the effect that while he, Leatherman, was a Post Office inspector he co-operated with the Department of Justice in the investigation of the Sacco-Vanzetti case, because he had left the employ of the Government some years before the case occurred.

Therefore, he, Attorney Thompson recalled Mr. Leatherman to his office and had him correct or amend his previous affidavit by a statement to the effect that after he left the Postal service and while attached to the William J. Burns International Detective Agency, he, Leatherman, knew of the Sacco-Vanzetti case for the reason that the Burns Agency at that time was investigating for A. Mitchell Palmer the Wall Street Bomb Explosion and was also investigating the Sacco-Vanzetti case.

The information on that point was not explicit as to whether both cases were being investigated by that agency at the same time or for whom the Sacco-Vanzetti matter was being investigated.

DECLASSIFIED BY
6/12/32

ON

6/12/32
This former employee told Mr. Thompson that Mr. Leather-
man had been discharged from the service of the Post Office
Department and the Department of Justice and also that Mr. Fred
J. Weyand had been discharged from the Department of Justice.
In reference to such discharges, he told Mr. Thompson that Weyand
was and had always been a "boot-logger", this being in answer to
a question from Mr. Thompson as to whether or not he meant a
"commercial boot-logger".

Mr. Thompson stated that he was, in a way, glad to be in-
formed of these facts but in another manner, possibly in view of
the affidavits furnished, regretted it very much and did not real-
ize such was the case. Mr. Thompson also stated, in a reply to a
statement by the former employee, that he never knew of Weyand do-
ing anything without compensation, that so far as he knew Weyand
was not paid for making the affidavit.

Mr. Thompson further stated to the former employee that Mr.
Weyand informed him that former District Attorney Katzman used
to visit the Boston Bureau office nights and talk over the case,
preumably with Mr. West, and that there was considerable cor-
respondence on file passing between the office and Mr. Katzman which
would be of evidentiary value to the defense. This, the former em-
ployee, stated was not so, namely, that Mr. Katzman did not visit
the office and that, so far as he knew, there had been no corre-
pondence.

With reference to former agent Feri P. Weiss, who was employ-
ed from April 1, 1917, to November 1, 1919, and who died in February,
1927, while in the Immigration service in Chicago, Ill., Mr. Thompson
stated that the defense had secured a letter from one John Ruzza-
menti addressed him by Weiss inviting him to come to Boston for
employment in the Sacco-Vanzetti case by the District Attorney.

Mr. Thompson further stated that some months before his death
Mr. Weiss wrote a letter to the Boston Globe, which was never pub-
lished, in which he, Mr. Weiss, said that he had made arrange-
ments with District Attorney Katzman to place Ruzzamenti in a cell with
Sacco for the purpose of securing admissions from Sacco about the
crime, but that he, Weiss, was of the opinion that Sacco being a
philosophical anarchist would not commit a highway robbery and
murder and therefore thought he might establish the innocence of
Sacco through the use of Ruzzamenti.

The former employee stated that, of course, he knew nothing
about that and that all he knew of the person called Ruzzamenti
was that he was a personal friend of Mr. Weyand and called at the
Boston Bureau office from time to time seeking employment.
Mr. Thompson also spoke about his efforts to secure access to the files of the Department of Justice in the case, stating that Messrs. Dowd and West had offered to call on him at his office and discuss the matter but that he, Thompson, did not like the idea of meeting the two "Government Detectives" in his office.

Mr. Thompson stated to the former employee of this Bureau whom he called to his office today, that he, Thompson, would like to know, however, just what happened between Mr. Hoover and Attorney-General Sergeant on the case, or what Mr. Hoover said to the Attorney-General as the Attorney General did not permit him to have such access to the files. He also expressed the possibility that Judge Harold P. Williams, formerly U.S. Attorney here, and now Justice of the Massachusetts Superior Court, had some hand in "suppressing the papers." In reply to the latter remark of Mr. Thompson, the former employee said he did not think that was so.

He, Mr. Thompson, also referred to Agent [redacted], stating in this respect that Agent West, or the Bureau Office, placed [redacted] in a newspaper out of a radical trend and that this was done for the purpose of securing evidence against an employee of that paper who was an anarchist. To this the former employee stated that he could not see why it would be necessary to go to all that trouble to secure such evidence. Actually, the employment was secured by [redacted] for his own ends at a time when he was not employed by the Government and was in fact out of any employment and he accepted a position at his usual trade, that of linotypist.

Attorney Thompson also stated that he had had before him former Agent [redacted] now employed by the National Association of Creditmen who left the service about the Fall of 1918 or 1919, as nearly as can be recalled. He claimed that the gist of his statement was that he [redacted] was forced to leave the service of the Bureau because he was not active enough against radicals.

He, Mr. Thompson, also stated that when he came into the case as counsel that the case was in a terribly muddled condition, the inference being that its trial had not been of the best, and that of the very large fund collected for the defense of these men all or practically all of the funds had disappeared without any accurate accounting for the same.

Mr. Thompson also stated, I am informed, that Mr. Felix Frankfurter of Harvard Law School, had devoted to the defense fund the proceeds of his article which appeared in the Atlantic Monthly for March, 1927, and was giving to the fund the proceeds of his book on the case, now on sale.
Mr. Thompson also stated, according to the former employee, that not much could be expected from the case now before the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth but that they hoped to have a Congressional investigation of the matter and had interested U.S. Senators Walsh and Wheeler of Montana.

Mr. Thompson also stated to the former employee that he had caused an inquiry to be made concerning the history of Mr. Hoover of Department of Justice and found that Mr. Hoover was a "Florida Democrat" and had attended, as an unofficial delegate, a convention of the Democratic Party.

Of course, I am not able to vouch for the accuracy of the information given me today but am transmitting it to you for your information.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Jad. Special Agent in Charge.
MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

I am attaching hereto a letter which I have just received from the Agent in Charge at Boston, concerning certain developments in the Sacco-Vanzetti matter. It would appear that Mr. Thompson has finally learned of certain unreliable features in the evidence which he presented to the Court. I always was amazed that the character of Lutherman and Veynand, upon whose affidavits he predicated much of his criticism of the Department of Justice, was not made public by the District Attorney's Office of Massachusetts.

The amusing part of the letter, however, is the inquiry which he has made concerning my history. The pertinency of the issue to the issue - Sacco-Vanzetti case is, of course, a puzzle to me. The amusing feature of Mr. Thompson's inquiry lies in his discovery that I was a "Florida Democrat". Never having been in the State of Florida in my life, I do not understand how I could have acquired that brand of Democracy. His alleged facts concerning me are probably just as reliable as those which he has advanced concerning the connection of the Department of Justice with the Sacco-Vanzetti case.

Respectfully,

[Signature]

Emil [Last Name]
Director.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 6/30/22 BY 59,860 G.M.

FILE
I have read your communication of the 6th instant, relative to the Sacco-Vanetti case, and I would appreciate it if you would confidentially advise me of the identity of your informant.

Furthermore, I note that he was a former employee of the Bureau and from the contents of your letter it appears, of course, that he endeavored to correct any erroneous impressions which Mr. William S. Thompson, Attorney for Sacco and Vanetti has had, based on subsequent misinformation which he has obtained from unreliable sources.

I note that when Mr. Thompson learned that Letherman had made false statements in his original affidavit, concerning alleged cooperation between himself and the Department of Justice when he, Letherman, was a Post Office Inspector, Thompson had Letherman amend his previous affidavit. I would like to know whether the amended affidavit was subsequently filed with the Court. I also note that he stated that in the amended affidavit he, Letherman, stated that he attached to the William J. Burns International Detective Agency material concerning the Sara-Vanetti case.

Will you kindly advise me whether there is any information in your office indicating that while Mr. Letherman was connected with the Burns Agency he in any way cooperated with any employees of this agency in connection with the Sacco-Vanetti case. I assume, of course, that he could not have done so since the Bureau apparently took no action in connection with that case, so far as the State was concerned. Moreover, in view of the misstatements in Letherman's first affidavit, it is likely that he has not entirely confined himself to the truth in his amended affidavit. I would like to have any available check made of the information in your office to ascertain whether or not, at any time, furnished information to the Agents in your office concerning with them, either directly or indirectly, in the...
In regard to the statement concerning former Special Agent Weiss, it would appear that whatever statements were made by Mr. Weiss or whatever action was taken by him must have been after he had left the Bureau of Investigation, for it is stated that Mr. Weiss left the service of the Bureau on November 1, 1915, and the murder, for which Jasso and Vanetti were convicted, occurred on April 11, 1916.

In regard to the statements concerning Special Agent Weiss, I wish that you would forward to me such details concerning the facts in this matter. I would like to have them available in the event any inquiry is subsequently made.

Concerning the statement attributed to former Special Agent Weiss of the Jasso - Vanetti case for, if the statement of Mr. Thompson were true, that he was forced to leave the service because he was not active enough against the radicals, it would, of course, have no pertinency to the matter since his severance from the Bureau occurred several years before Jasso and Vanetti were arrested.

I have noted with amusement the investigation or inquiry which Mr. Thompson has had made concerning me. The alleged facts which he obtained concerning my past history are just as accurate as those which he has secured concerning the phases of the Jasso - Vanetti case. I am particularly amused at being branded a "Florida Democrat" since I have never been in the State of Florida in my life.

Very truly yours,

Director.
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SHIELDS.

April 20, 1927.

I am transmitting herewith clippings from various Boston newspapers received in the Boston Office relative to the RACCO VENERTI case.

These are for your information only.

Very truly yours,

[Name]
Director.

Inc. 61243.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/20/1927 BY 5:00 PM

DEPT OF JUSTICE
BUREAU FILES DIVISION
MAILED APR 20 1927 P.M.
Department of Justice,
Bureau of Investigation.
P. O. Box 239,
Boston, Mass. April 6, 1927.

PERSONAL
and
CONFIDENTIAL

Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Attention No.

Dear Sir:

In re: SACCO-VANZETTI Matter.

With further reference to the above-entitled matter, and in particular concerning the decision handed down by the full bench of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, in this case, I am forwarding attached hereto clippings taken from the Boston, Mass. Post for April 6, 1927, which clippings contain the ruling of the Court and other pertinent information.

You will also find attached copy of editorial taken from the April 6th issue of the same paper, entitled, "The Supreme Court Decision".

Very truly yours,

John Dwyer
Special Agent in Charge.

Enclosure 1.
JUSTICES ARE GUARDED
AFTER SACCO DECISION

Members of Supreme Court Under Police Protection Following Denial of New Trial to Famous Prisoners—Courthouses Also Watched—Outbreak of Radicals Feared—Edict

a dangerous weapon, even to the possessor, if he knows not how to use it discreetly.”—Montaigne.
Power of Trial Judge Stressed by High Court When Petition Is Denied

Cape Electric Chair Also Seems Gone

Madeiros' Final Chance to Escape
April 7, 1927.

Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

RE: Sacco - Vanzetti
Personal & Confidential.

Dear Sir:

In connection with the above entitled matter I am sending attached hereto for your information clippings taken from the Boston, Mass. Post for April 7th, 1927 as well as editorial taken from the Boston, Mass. Herald, issue of April 6th, 1927, entitled "Sacco - Vanzetti".

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

JOHN A. DOVE
Special Agent in Charge.

JAD:MFZ

DECLASSIFIED BY SP. PERISHING
ON 6/30/82

61-136-734
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
APR 16 1927 P.M.
NATION-WIDE FOR SACCO-VALLANO

Defence Committee Announces Great Chance Likely to Be Sent Governor—Friend Hope in Further Court Action—Congress

SENATE PASSES EL BILL

15-Year Public Control Is Provided in Measure

COMMON STOCK RATE CUT TO 5 PER CENT

AXE AND GUN GREET HER HIGHNESS

Colonel Carrington Says What Wife Promised He Ever Came Here
Defence Committee Announces Great Concern Likely to Be Sent Governor—Friends Hope in Further Court Action—

SENATE PASSES EL BILL

15-Year Public Control Is Provided in Measure

COMMON STOCK RATE CUT TO 5 PER CENT

House Hearings to Be Started by Tuesday

FULLER ASKS HUGHES TO STUDY ELEVATED MEASURE

It was reported last night that Governor Fuller had invited Charles E. Jones, Secretary of the State, to come to Boston and study any Boston Elevated bill that may pass. Mr. Hughes will report his decision to the Governor if the invitation is accepted.

BY ROBERT T. BRADY

AXE AND GUN GREET HER HOME

Colonel Carrington Says What Wife Promised Him He Ever Came Home.
DE PLEA PLANNED

Death Sentence Will Be Given Saturday Unless Legal Action Prevents It

Campaign for Clemency—Huge Petition to Be Submitted To Governor's Action Not Yet Determined

That the only hope left to anti-Nazi prisoners is not in the Dedham Jail before Hezekiah Van Zee gets his sentence
The defense counsel of the defense committee that worked endlessly to prevent the execution of the defense committee which has fought for the lives of those who loved them and who stood between their lives and death. The committee has worked tirelessly to prevent the execution.

The statement indicates that a most spectacular and unsuccessful campaign has been launched in the formation of a plan for executive clemency for two men. It is not included in the plan of any court or any legal society. It indicates that phase of the case not included in arguments before any court will be left unattended at the last minute.

The committee's announcement of its plans to try to save the lives of those who stood between life and death is in the public conscience.

Frank Manning, who had been the leader of the defense committee, appeared in the court on May 1, 1919. He said, "It is a sad day for us, but it is a day of victory for justice." He was supported by many who were present at the hearing. The committee's efforts have been recognized by the court.

Judges' Homes Guarded

Yesterday, police guards were maintained at the homes of judges and other public officials who are connected with the case, and at the court house in Dedham and Pembury. The police, squad of a square, was employed to save the court house from the electric chair, apprised of its use yesterday in Boston, according to the Supreme Court decision on the Black-Vennit case. A report was filed with the police, and the public was notified. The committee's efforts were recognized by the court.

It is believed that the guards will be kept on duty until after May 1. The first day of May is recognized as the holiday of radicals throughout the country. In Boston, on that date in 1919, the home of Judge Harden in Roxbury was bombed. Between now and May 1, the city will be on alert for possible disturbances.

Big Guard for Dedham

Scars and Vennit will undoubtedly be sentenced to die before May 1. Dedham courthouse will be guarded as never before on Saturday. State troopers, detectives, town police, State of justice officials and armored cars will be brought into use on that day. Vennit will be taken from his cell in the Cherry Hill section of Charlestown prison under the heaviest guard that has ever escorted a prisoner from there and brought to Dedham to stand side by side with Sacco in the prisoner's cage and hear the sentence of death pronounced. Sacco will then be brought in a short distance from Dedham jail.

When sentence is pronounced Vennit will again become a prisoner in the system. He is now serving a 13-year sentence in prison for an

"The Man of the Sacco-Vennit Defense Committee in the Innocence of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vennit of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts was made. We have traced upon every aspect of the case, and the discharge has been opened. Sacco bears the typical conviction of the jury, and Vennit's case is still open.

The arguments have been made by the public in the grave of the judges, and the public has been told of the case. We do not know what will happen, but we do know that the burden has been carried.

"Vendetta of Justice"

"The arguments have been made by the public in the grave of the judges, and the public has been told of the case. We do not know what will happen, but we do know that the burden has been carried.

"Too Bad," Says Vennit

Deputy Warder James Hogsett yesterday broke the news to Vennit that the Supreme Court had decided against the defense committee. The prisoner took it with solemn calmness. "Too bad," was all he said about the decision and then he went on to say, "Thanks to Warder Henley and to Deputy Hogsett for the treatment he has received while a prisoner. He could not do more work in the automobile plate shop, but will spend his time until Saturday in a Cherry Hill section where the police are in charge of the prisoners. Makedlos is under sentence for killing a Wrentham banker.

"Sacco heard the news from a messenger sent out from Attorney Thompson's office. He expressed surprise, but made little comment. An extra guard has been placed close to the cells of both men. Last night Attorney Thompson visited Sacco at prison and spent a half hour alone in the prisoner's company. The attorney refused to issue any statement after his visit." He did not visit Makedlos.

Three Courses Open

Extra guards were placed about the State House yesterday. There are three ways now open for a possible delay on the execution of both prisoners. One is a motion for a rehearing by the State Supreme Court; second, a review of the case on points of constitutional law by the United States Supreme Court; and third, a executive intervention by Governor Fuller. While it is quite likely all three ways will be used, the main battle will be before the Governor.
Sacco-Vanzetti

The supreme court of the commonwealth has spoken. As we understand the situation, that court, long and justly honored of our people, has ruled on the legal processes involved in the trial and the succession of appeals in the case of Sacco and Vanzetti. The court has expressed noiplation on the guilt or the innocence of the convicted men. Our supreme court is not such a court of criminal appeals as exists in the legal machinery of some states. No reversible error is found in the conduct of the case or in the rulings on appeal of the judge who presided at the trial.

These things being true we find in the decision of the court no reason to change the judgment expressed on this page last October—"In our opinion Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti ought not to be executed in the warrant of the verdict rendered by a jury on July 14, 1921." We submit anew that reason still shadles for doubt on that question. We trust that ways still shall be found for such a review as shall resolve the doubt, no matter what the resolution may be, whether for the innocence or for the guilt of the men who were tried at Dedham six years ago.

One of those men, possibly both of them, is eager for what he considers "martyrdom" in behalf of his "cause." We have no interest in that "cause." But there are large numbers of persons who hold the

DATE 08/30/18
HERES IS UNCLASSIFIED
ALL INFORMATION UNCLASSIFIED
PLANNED CAMPAIGN FOR CLEMENCY — HUGO PETITION OF CONVICTED RADICALS SEE LITTLE CHANCE OF CONSIDERATION. CONSEL'S ACTION NOT YET DETERMINED.

TO DEATH SENTENCE WILL BE GIVEN VANZETTI SATURDAY UNLESS LEGAL ACTION PREVENTS IT.

VANZETTI TO BE RETURNED TO DEDHAM JAIL BEFORE HE GETS HIS SENTENCE.

That the only hope left to save Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti from death in the electric chair at State prison is executive clemency and that all hope of any court action saving their lives is futile was indicated in a statement issued late last night by the executive council of the Sacco-Vanzetti defense committee following a meeting at which the Supreme Court decision against a new trial for the men was discussed.

A campaign which will be centered in Massachusetts and extended throughout the country in which scores of speakers will discuss the case is the next move planned by the committee in an attempt to save the two men from execution. An attempt will be made to get names for a huge petition to the Governor.

Continued on Page 10—Seventh Col.

DOG'S GOLF ETIQUETTE DEFENDERS

SUPERIOR TO THAT MANY HUMANS, SAY PROF. PHELPS

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April (AP) — Yale men who know Prof.
Nation-Wide Strike Planned

Saturday Sacco and Vanzetti will be brought before Judge Webster Thayer of the District Court at 10:30. He will question them and then commit the case to the grand jury. Unless a motion is made, the case will be continued. The judge has authority to issue a warrant for the arrest of any person who makes a motion in the case.

Uneasy Prospects

From all reports, the future of the defendants is anything but bright. The case is so complicated and involved that the defendants will probably be held for many months. In the meantime, they will be under close guard and will not be able to communicate with the outside world. It is doubtful if they will be able to raise the money necessary to pay for their defense. They will have to rely on the help of sympathetic individuals and organizations.

Sacco-Vanzetti Case

The Sacco-Vanzetti case is a complex one. It involves a murder that occurred on May 15, 1911, in the town of Dedham, Massachusetts. The defendants, Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, were arrested and charged with the crime. The trial was held in Boston, and the defendants were found guilty and sentenced to death.

We are deeply concerned about the fate of Sacco and Vanzetti. They are innocent of the crime for which they are being tried. We believe that they should be given a fair trial and that their convictions should be reversed. We urge the authorities to do everything in their power to ensure a fair and just outcome for this case.
THE BOSTON HERALD

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1893

THE CASE OF THE YEN

In the eleventh hour of the day, the yen, long a symbol of the economic and governmental institutions of Japan, was tempered and changed to suit the interests of the men in-power. The yen was lowered and its value was reduced, a measure that was met with widespread opposition from economists and businessmen alike.

FOREIGN BATES

SUNDAY, $1.00 for Sunday paper alone, 25c for three, 50c for five.

The yen's devaluation is a reminder of the volatility of international trade and the importance of maintaining a stable currency.

The Appeal from Shanghai

On Sunday, the American Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai issued a statement on the situation there. The statement expressed concern over the recent developments and called for international cooperation to address the issues.

The election in China

The expected has happened. The new leader of China, a man of the people, has been elected. The people's voice was heard and their will was respected.

The sky is clear.

The sky is clear.
 Permit me to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 14th instant, replying to my letter to you under date of the 4th instant, relative to the so-called Sacco-Vanzetti case.

My informant who supplied the information contained in my letter of the 4th, was Mr. John B. Hanrahan, whom you will recall as a former Agent and Agent in Charge of this office. Mr. Hanrahan, you will possibly remember, came into the Bureau as an employee sometime in 1917, was for a time in 1919-1920 an assistant division superintendent under Division Superintendent George E. Kelleher, and in the summer or early fall of 1920 when Mr. Kelleher was in Alaska and a change was made in the territorial lines of the office — and Boston was placed under the New York City division — was made Agent in Charge at Boston, which position he held until relieved by Mr. Charles Bancroft on or about October 1, 1921.

Upon one or two prior occasions he reported that he had been interviewed by Mr. William G. Thompson, counsel for Sacco and Vanzetti, but had not furnished any affidavit. Upon the last occasion he advised that his present employer, who is acquainted with Mr. Thompson, advised him to see Mr. Thompson again, with the results reported in my letter to you.

With reference to the amended affidavit of Mr. Lawrence Letherman, I believe I can state without contradiction that such amendment was not made up to the time of the hearing of the motion for a new trial before Justice Webster Thayer of the Superior Court of Norfolk County. As all of these papers then went to the Supreme Court of the State on exceptions, I assume that the amended affidavit was not amongst them, as the unamended affidavit was the one which was featured, and I assume that later when Mr. Thompson found out that Mr. Letherman's statements did not coincide with records of his Governmental service he took steps to amend the affidavit. However, I shall make inquiry concerning the amended affidavit in order to secure the exact facts with reference to the same.

Turning to that part of the statement relating to Mr. Letherman obtaining information relative to the Sacco-Vanzetti case while he was attached to the William J. Burns International Detective Agency, I invite your attention to the fact that our files indicate
that investigation of the activities of the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee did not commence until at least late in the summer of 1920 or early in the fall of that year; while a view of the investigation of the application of Mr. Letherman for appointment as an agent of this Bureau (see report of Agent for Sept. 23, 1921, re Lawrence Letherman) appears to indicate that after his resignation from the Post Office Inspection Service "he went with the W. J. Burns Detective Agency, and was employed by that agency for four years as manager at Boston; that since leaving the Burns Agency he has been connected with Otis & Co., Boston, in the bonding business." The same report contains a statement from Mr. Gordon Sawyer, of Otis & Co., 45 Milk street, Boston, to the effect that Mr. Letherman had been employed by them for about a year.

I have caused a search to be made of the voluminous files relating to this case and the only reference found therein to that contained in the two following letters:

(a) Letter dated December 7, 1920, from T. M. Reddy, Special Agent in Charge, New York City office, to J. B. Hanrahan, Boston office, reading:

"Information has been received to the effect that Sacco and Vanzetti are communicating with their attorney through my informant in this case. He states that he is of the belief that the room occupied is directly over an office occupied by this Bureau.

"My informant has advised that he had received information to the effect that the top floor of 374 Harrison Avenue, Boston, is used as a storage place for radical literature, and that the usual procedure is for a person desiring to secure this literature, to go to these rooms, which he can enter by using the key which is to be found over the door.

"This information is sent to you for such action as is deemed warranted."

(b) Letter dated December 14, 1920, from J.B. Hanrahan, Special Agent in Charge, Boston, Mass., to T. M. Reddy, Special Agent in Charge, New York, N.Y., reading:

"Acknowledgment is hereby made of the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, containing information to the effect that the anarchists Sacco and Vanzetti are communicating with their counsel through one [exacted]
building is located the office of the Special Agent in Charge, and also advising relative to the meeting place of the I.W.W. at 374 Harrison Avenue, this city.

You are respectfully advised that some days ago in this city, came to the office with envelopes he had collected from the waste baskets in the office of Frederick H. Moore, attorney for Sacco and Vanzetti, at 3 Tremont Row, Boston, among which was the one above referred to from [illegible] In report of Agent West for December 5d, 1920, pages 6 and 7 thereof, reference was made to a letter from Attorney Moore to Aldino Pelicani, in which Moore details various expenditures, among which appears (page 7) 'bill from stenographic services, $10.50.' It is understood to be a public stenographer, which apparently explains the above letter containing address of

Agent West of this office advises that he recalls that at that time [illegible] did call at the Bureau office with some discarded envelopes and torn papers which he said he had collected from the waste baskets in the building at 3 Tremont Row, Boston, but has no knowledge as to who employed him or his agency, unless it could have been that the Burns Agency happened to be working on an investigation of the Wall Street Bomb Explosion at that time. I find no evidence indicating that Mr. Letherman while connected with the Burns Agency in Boston co-operated with the office in any connection relative to the Sacco-Vanzetti case or the activities of the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee.

Referring to the paragraph in your letter quoting part of my report to you relative to the statement of former employee Weyand to the effect that former District Attorney Katzman visited the Boston office at night and talked over the case, etc. Mr. West informs me that he never met Mr. Katzman until late in October or early in November, 1920, as nearly as he can now recall, and feels absolutely positive that Mr. Katzman never visited the Bureau office at 7 Water Street, Boston, and surely so far as he is concerned never called there or any other place for that matter to talk over the case with him. This, I believe, is also the opinion of Mr. Hanrahan. Certainly, the records in the case contain no such implication and the only correspondence, as you were advised before, is one letter from Mr. Katzman acknowledging receipt of a translation of an article appearing in a radical paper.

You are right in your assumption relative to former Agent Weiss (who died at Chicago, Illinois, in February, last), and any statements made or action taken by him occurred after he separated from the service on November 1, 1919, and before he was reinstated in the Immigration Service sometime on or about September, 1924.
Referring to your paragraph relative to Agent [redacted]. I regret to state that this office has no file relating to his term of employment here as his personnel file was transferred to the Pittsburgh office last October. If you will recall, he was transferred from the Newark office to this office sometime in 1920, I believe, and was assigned here until sometime in 1922 or 1923 when he resigned. He was reinstated sometime in the Spring of 1923 or 1924 after being out of the service for almost a year. During the period of his separation from the service and a short while before his reinstatement he secured a position as a linotype operator on the "Gazetta del Massachusetts," an Italian paper published in this city, and not a so-called radical journal. As you may recall, he was a linotype operator qualified to work upon French, Italian and Spanish papers, as I recall it. He secured that position himself, for a legitimate purpose, namely, to earn a livelihood, and was employed there a few weeks or so when he was reinstated. At that time there was employed on the paper a man named Gualdi, an alleged radical active on behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti and naturally Mr. Thompson gave some credence to the statement of Mr. Wayand in reference to that situation.

As to your paragraph concerning former Agent [redacted], there is, of course, no pertinency to the present case as he had severed his connection with the office some years before, but, of course, you will realize that it seems there always exists some feeling on the part of those out of the service against employees who remain, even though those remaining had nothing whatever to do with the separation from the service of former employees. In this case, however, the matter is an inconsequential one and, as you state, of no pertinency. Its indication is merely the fact that Mr. Thompson, as counsel for Sacco and Vanzetti, has merely adopted the trend of thought of former counsel, Moore, and members of the Defense Committee as far back as 1920, when they even then were obsessed with the idea that because of the activities of Sacco and Vanzetti on behalf of Elia and Salsedo, if there were any such activities, they were followed by the members of the Bureau and their arrests instigated, and, in following this line of reasoning, Mr. Thompson has apparently sought out every former employe of the office here in the hope that he would learn something that would afford a prop for his contentions.

As to the concluding paragraph of your letter, I agree with you that the statement of Mr. Thompson as to your citizenship in Florida, if the same were reported accurately, was indeed amusing and I realized that you would accept it in the manner in which it was given. It seemed too highly amusing to allow it to pass unnoticed, and, as you state, appears nearly as accurate as some other statements made.

Very truly yours,

J. E. Hoover, Esq.,
Director, Bureau of Investigation,
U.S. Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

[Signature]
Mr. George J. Marr,
Postoffice Box 786
Seattle, Oregon.

Dear Sir,—

The above matter refers herein.

A report submitted by Confidential Informant [redacted]

which please transmit and return to this office as soon as possible.

Very truly yours,

[signature]

J. B. Daily
Agent in Charge

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

Date: 2/12/26

[Signature]

J.E. Buxey
Dep.treasurer 1
G.O. Director 42.
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. KERNING.

I am transmitting, attached hereto,

copy of report of Agent [redacted] of the Bureau's New York Office, dated April 20th., covering the so-called SACCO-VANNEUTI PROTEST MEETING,
held at Union Square, New York City, on April 18, 1927.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Director.

Inc. 61185.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE [redacted] BY [redacted]
Meeting held on Union Square, Saturday, April 16th, protesting the execution of SACCO and VANEZZI. Handbills printed in various languages were distributed, and many well known persons were among the speakers. Another meeting is to be held on April 28th, at which time it will be decided whether a protest strike will be called. The meeting lasted about three hours.

A meeting was held on the afternoon of Saturday April 16th, on Union Square at which about 8,000 or more persons were present in demonstration against the execution of SACCO and VANEZZI, handbills in several languages were distributed in the crowd, samples of same are attached to the Washington Copies of this report, some of which advocate a GENERAL STRIKE, as a means of preventing said execution.

Among the speakers were CHARLES KLINE, pardoned by GOVERNOR FERGUSON, of TEXAS, after serving part of a 15 year sentence for radical activities along the MEXICAN BORDER; RICHARD MOORE, organiser of the NEGRO LABOR CONGRESS, BERNHOLZ, SCOTT, FRANCISCO, ROBERT W. JAMES, FOREST BAILEY of the CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION, CAPTAIN PATTON HIBBON, BISHOP PAUL JONES, ARTHUR GARFIELD HAYES, W. E. DURSTON and others.

Another meeting is to be held on April 28th, at which it will be decided whether or not the protest strike will be a half a day or longer, a tentative date for the strike being set for June 5th, 1927. The meeting lasted about three hours.
REVOLT
AHUALED
ALMEIDA

8,000 Vote to Strike
For Sacco, Vanzetti;
Boo Coolidge Name

Throng in Union Square Hear Kline, Nearing, Tresca
and Others and Adopts Resolutions Charging
Persecution of Condemned Men—
Catcalls Against Green

Eight thousand persons raised their hands and voices in Union Square
yesterday against the ordered execution of Sacco and Vanzetti in Massa-
chusetts next July.

The mass meeting filled the northern half of the Square. Men and
women turned out in equal numbers, well dressed working people with
their Saturday's pay in their pocket. They appeared quiet yet determined.
Hemming them around were about 200 policemen, more than half of them
in plain clothes. Some uniformed men had horses and armored motor-
cycles.

There was no police interference ex-
cept once, when a placard demand-
ing impeachment of Judge Thayer of
Massachusetts was taken down.

Rescue 4 Adrift
At Sea All Night

MISSISSIPPI and OHIO JOIN IN
Sending Waters Over Le-
vees; Thousands Flee the
Qnrush of Mud-
Laden Tide

RED CROSS IS AIDING
REFUGEES ON MISSOURI

Many Escape, Others Maroon
Waiting Rescue or Death;
Higher Level Expected

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 16—A
The mighty Mississippi, testing
strength of levees throughout its
than 1,200 miles from Cairo, to the
additional 100 feet east today.
VOTE STRIKE
IN Sacco PROTEST

(Continued From First Page)

Of workers, gathered in Union Square, New York, on Saturday, April 16, 1927, in favor of all workingless organizations, regardless of their political differences, uniting their forces to free Sacco and Vanzetti whose persecution is a general attack on the freedom of speech so necessary to the workers.

1. That we stand solidly behind the movement for a National Conference at which the question of national action could be discussed.

2. That this meeting is wholeheartedly in favor of a general local strike movement.

And be it further resolved that we hereby request the Governor of Massachusetts to intervene and give justice to our two persecuted fellow-workers, who have devoted their lives to the cause of labor, by giving them their absolute and unconditional freedom.

Copies of this resolution shall be sent to Gov. Alvin T. Fuller, State House, Boston, Mass.; to William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C.; and to the labor press.

Among other speakers were Joseph B. Clarke, Director of the American Civil Liberties Union; Bishop Paul Jones, formerly of Utah; Capt. Paxton Hibben, Lena Cherpenko, Rebecca Crokett, Arthur Garfield, Hvey, W. W. Wangstone and Leonard Abbott.

Handbills circulated at the meeting and in part:

"Remember: The good, Christian Judge declared them guilty on the eve of Christmas and sentenced them to death before the Easter! Why not murder them on the Fourth of July? Sacco and Vanzetti represent the highest aspirations of mankind. Will you wait until they are killed and then sing, "Their soul is marching on?"

Leonardo Prinivila, secretary of the Sacco-Vanzetti Strike Committee, said at the Italian Labor Centre that the "negative date" of June 16 had been set for a general strike, in protest, but it was not decided yet whether the strike would be held a day or longer; this matter to be settled at another meeting, April 28.

After the meeting a machinist, Samuel Pacienza, was arrested at Second Avenue and Seventh Street carrying a poster which read, "We want Sacco and Vanzetti freed." A crowd gathered and Patrolman Thomas Hull was knocked over. Patrolman Rush came to his aid and Pacienza was led to the Fifth Street Station charged with disorderly conduct. Hull being treated for cuts of the legs.

FESS PICKS COOLIDGE

Predicts He Will Be First President to Serve More Than 8 Years

Special Despatch to The World

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Sen. Fess (R., O.) predicted today that "Coolidge will be the first to be nominated and elected to the Presidency to serve longer than eight years." clusters was second to break the precedent of Vice President succeeding to the Presidency; "If he wishes to do so, he will be the first to break the precedent of an additional election. It is not a third term, but a second elective term in his own right.

WORLD'S READERS
WELCOME MILLARD

(Continued From First Page)
Stop Persecution of Foreign Born Workers

Defeat Anti-Labor Bills Before Congress

Proposing to wipe out elementary rights guaranteed the workers of this country by the Constitution of the United States, namely, the right of unfettered "pursuit of life, liberty and happiness," hallowed by historical declarations such as the Declaration of Independence, have at various times in the history of this country been brought before the United States Congress.

Once again at this time a series of most un-American measures are before the United States Congress, proposing the REGISTRATION, FINGER-PRINTING, and PHOTOGRAPHING of FOREIGN BORN WORKERS.

President Coolidge and Secretary of Labor Davis are vigorous champions of these vicious anti-labor laws.

These bills, if enacted into law, will bring into the United States the blackest practices of Russian czarism and Prussian militarism.

One of these bills, Bill Number HR 5583, introduced by Congressman Aswell of Louisiana, and NOW pending before Congress, provides for the REGISTRATION of aliens and for other impositions.

Section 2 of this bill states that "every alien in the United States shall within the time fixed by the President, in a proclamation made by him, within 90 days after the enactment of this Act, REGISTER as provided in this act. An alien under 16 years of age may be registered by parent or guardian."

Section 4 of the same bill states: "Upon the initial REGISTRATION of each alien who has reached the age of 24 years, he shall pay to the officer REGISTERING him a fee of ten dollars, and for each subsequent REGISTRATION he shall pay a fee of five dollars."

Section 6 of this bill further provides that even temporary absence from the district in which he is REGISTERED must be reported, and a complete statement of all his activities must be made to a government official.

Section 6 provides that he (the foreign born) shall on demand exhibit his certificate of identification to any one of the Department of Justice, or the Department of Labor, or any other officer designated by the President. Recall the hysterical days of the late war and the viciousness of this section becomes at once apparent.

Section 11 empowers the President to require all or any part of the aliens to report at such time and such places as he shall fix.

The foreign born constitute a majority of the workers employed in the basic industries. The low wages they receive and the oppressive conditions under which they labor have in the past, and will again in the future, drive them to strike. With the arbitrary power placed in the hands of the President by this Section, the President can break any strike, by the simple expedient of requiring the aliens who are striking to "report at a time and place which he shall fix." Refusal to obey carries with it DEPORTATION.

Section 17 authorizes the Secretary of Labor to empower any one to enter any place and demand any information necessary to carry out the provisions of this act, and to arrest or detain any person who refuses him entry or refuses to give such information.

Section 20 provides that any foreign-born worker violating the provisions of this act shall be fined upward to $5,000 or imprisoned upward to 2 years, and upon completion of the sentence shall be immediately taken into custody and immediately deported.

This legislation is a direct threat against the entire working class of this country. It is a threat against the trade-union movement. It would drive a wedge between the foreign-born and the native workers. It would segregate the foreign born and, under the threat of deportation, use them as a club to batter down the standard of living.

Workers of the United States, do your part in defeating this vicious legislation. Remember that this bill is only one of a number of similar nature. Do not allow yourselves to be divided along nationalistic lines.

The bill is a blow at American as well as foreign-born workers. Answer the attack of the Open Shoppers by organizing COUNCILS FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE FOREIGN BORN, or join the Councils already in existence.

Issued by the NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN WORKERS
41 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK

(Date and Signature)
WORKERS! ON WATCH!

BEN GOLD, MENSCHER, SHAPIRO and other Joint Board Members are now in Jail in Mineola.

The Facists Woll, McGrady and the other Black Hundred union smashers, Sigman, Schachtman and the treacherous Forward have joined with the District Attorney to railroad your leaders to jail. They hope by this maneuver to break your unions.

Every day shows them working more openly against the workers as they lose all sense of shame and decency, and throw aside their masks, exposing the fact that from their point of view the unions exist only to provide the gang with fat jobs, which they use in addition to squeeze huge sums of graft out of the bosses.

Workers you must fight the attempt of the union smashers to capture and destroy the unions that you have built at such great sacrifice. A victory for them means the return of the sweat-shop, long hours, small wages.

A victory for the Joint Board means your victory. It means a clean union ruled by you. It is well worth fighting for.

CLOSE UP YOUR RANKS, INTENSIFY THE STRUGGLE AND MARCH TO VICTORY!

Help the Defense Committee!
Help free the imprisoned Cloakmakers and Furriers!
Help furnish relief to the families of the prisoners!
Buy the Dollar Certificates on the Hundred Thousand Dollar Fund Roll Call!
Collect articles for the Bazaar—May 12 to 15!
Remember — One Hundred Thousand Dollars must be raised to help win the fight!

Statement issued from Jail by B. Gold and his fellow prisoners

"Our enemies can bind our bodies in chains, but not our spirit... Prison walls cannot crush our ideals or convictions. On the contrary, our determination to fight for justice for the oppressed working class is strengthened by such persecution.

COMRADES! KEEP YOUR RANKS UNITED! HOLD ALOFT THE BANNER OF OUR SACRED STRUGGLE.
CLOSE YOUR RANKS AGAINST YOUR ENEMIES.
WE SHALL MEET AGAIN SOON.
LONG LIVE THE STRUGGLE FOR THE WORKING CLASS.

SIGNED BY:
Ben Gold, Sam Mencher, Isidore Shapiro, Jack Schneider, Joe Katz,
George Weiss, Oscar Milcof, Morris Malkin, Martin Rosenberg,
Leo Franklin, Otto Lenhard

Cut out this Certificate and send or bring it to the Office of the Joint Defense and Relief Committees of the Cloakmakers and Furriers, 41 Union Square, Room 714.

THE 100,000 DOLLAR FUND

Joint Defense and Relief Committee, Cloakmakers and Furriers
Room 714, 41 Union Square, New York City

I hereby contribute __________ Dollar to the fund of freeing the imprisoned Cloakmakers and Furriers; defraying their under indictment and raising __________ for their families.

Name:

Address:
Next Sunday, April 17th, 1927
8 P.M.

JAY LOVESTONE
Acting General Secretary, Workers Party

"America and the Next War"
A report on the analysis of the world situation by the last Plenum of the Comintern.

Workers School Forum
108 East 14th Street

Admission 25 cents Bring your friends
Do You Know That In The World War TEN MILLION Men Were Killed?
Another Ten Million, Men, Women and Children Died from the Effects of the War.
DO YOU KNOW THAT THE NEXT WAR WILL BE EVEN MORE DESTRUCTIVE?

All the nations, including the United States, are spending far more for militarism than they did in 1913 and perfecting machinery to spread death wholesale.

Do you know that General Pershing warned that another World War might destroy our Civilization?

And that General Allen (on his return to the U. S. A., after being in command of the American troops on the Rhine) said that Europe was heading for another war and should this occur the U. S. A. would find it impossible to remain neutral?

Preparedness Does Not Pay; Witness Europe's Condition Today

War does not protect; Think of what the women and children in Europe have suffered.

Do you know that wars do not happen; They are made; and that we, "The Public," can prevent future wars? Destroy war before it destroys mankind.

Decide now that human life should always be held sacred and that the first human right is the right to life itself—organized killing is just as wrong as the murder of one man by another.

Resolve, as many brave men and women in this country and in Europe have resolved, that you will never support another war. If a sufficient number take this stand, there will never be another war.

Write at once to the President, your Senators and Congressmen to settle the difficulties in China and Nicaragua by arbitration to prevent another World War.

Ask your organizations, labor, social and religious, to endorse a program of world peace and disarmament, and to send resolutions to their congressman to that effect.

Also write to President Coolidge a postal or a letter, asking for a program of world peace and the outlawing of all war, and ask him to hurry the promised disarmament conference. Remember, your protest is important—It helps mould public opinion—Act without delay. Teach your children works of love and peace, instead of war and death. Let America be first to lead the world to peace and happiness out of chaos.

Heretofore, smaller causes have called for your support and loyalty. Now you are called to assist the greatest cause of all—to establish peace and good will among men.

Write or come to

The Peace House
Fifth Avenue and
109th Street, N. Y.

TELEPHONE UNIVERSITY 0796

TELEPHONE MRS. J. SERGEANT CRAM
UNIVERSITY 0796 Founder and Director

Prominent Speakers, Sundays, 8:15 P. M.
April 17, Miss Angela Morgan, America's first Poetess, will read her poems
Broadway chorus beauties invited to lead singing
MUSIC ALL SEATS FREE

Volunteers needed. Send your name and address if in sympathy with this work.
and secure liberty for our two brothers and fellow-workers
Only a GENERAL STRIKE will prevent this double murder
Give up appeals and use DIRECT ACTION!
You are to make a historic decision. The ruling class gave up legality for technically
WORKERS OF AMERICA

for Sacco and Vanzetti

Full Freedom!

but

Neither the Electric Chair—nor a Lying Death!

The ROAD TO FREEDOM
ALTHOUGH CONVINCED OF THEIR INNOCENCE, the ruling class intends to STIFLE THEIR VOICE either in the ELECTRIC CHAIR OR BY LIVING DEATH IN THE DUNGEON.

Remember: The good, Christian judge declared them guilty on the Eve of CHRISTMAS and sentenced them to death before the EASTER!—Why not murder them on the FOURTH OF JULY?

Sacco and Vanzetti represent the highest aspirations of mankind. Will you wait till they are killed? And then sing “Their Soul is Marching-On”


It's YOU who are on trial today! History will judge YOU!

IT'S UP TO YOU TO PREVENT THIS CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY. Be the Avant-garde of the coming SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC FREEDOM.

Your Child Will Point the Finger of Scorn at You and Ask You “Father, Where Have You Been When Sacco and Vanzetti Were Murdered?”

HARKEN TO OUR VOICE AND PREPARE FOR THE GENERAL STRIKE!

Use Direct Action!

The International Anarchist Group
SACCO AND VANZETTI

ILL NOT DIE!

cosa Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti face death in the electric
two brave Italian workers are being made to suffer
prison penalty for their devotion to the labor movement.
two victims of the frame-up of the Department of Justice are
railroaded to execution after a long, bitter struggle for their
freedom, after a six and half years’ fight which has aroused
universal sympathy of workers throughout the world.

American workers are vitally interested in the Sacco-Vanzetti
everywhere the cause of their defense has been endorsed.
It cause of freedom from persecution and victimization of the
born labor fighter in this country. It is the cause of the
cause of this country in their fight for the improvement of their
sons of labor, for their union, and for their class and the
it.

Sacco and Vanzetti are the symbols of this struggle. They
secure soldiers for the working class in the vicious "open
State of Massachusetts. And for their devotion and self
they are to be legally murdered.

y Were Framed-Up.

Sacco and Vanzetti are not just two individuals. They are a
They represent the outcry of the foreign-born members of
movement for justice. Their conviction at Dedham in
an atmosphere of hysteria against "reds" and "aliens" was
called a "ghastly miscarriage of justice" by the El Paso con
of the American Federation of Labor.

Our comrades were sentenced to death not because they com
acts of robbery, as charged by the State of Massachusetts,
because they were known as agitators in the labor movement
ment as defenders of comrades during the campaign of
D. Palmer and his henchmen in the Department of Justice
the radical movement in this country.

They were convicted on admitted false testimony. For six and
years they have been in jail, sustained only by the knowledge
their innocence of the crime imputed to them is realized by
of people the world over and the knowledge also of the
ing loyalty of their friends outside.

But each of these years has meant 365 days, never a holiday,
change, except to be one day nearer to the electric chair.

the Protest.

PROTEST MEETINGS TAKE PLACE IN ALL CIVILIZED
CITIES, IN EVERY PART OF THE WORLD. JOIN THE
PROTEST IN YOUR OWN TOWN. WE MUST SAVE OUR
ERS FROM THE ELECTRIC CHAIR. DO NOT STOP OR
EN IN THE GREAT COMBAT AGAINST CAPITALIST
Y. REMEMBER, THE ENEMY IS POWERFUL
LIMITED MEANS IN HIS HANDS, BUT LET US PROVE
THE SOLIDARITY OF LABOR IS MIGHTIER THAN THE
BRANCY OF THE EXPLOITERS.

Essi sono vittime di una congiura.

Sacco e Vanzetti non sono semplicemente due individui. Essi
concretizzano una causa. Essi rappresentano il grido dei figli di
lavoro nati all’estero e che in questo paese dovranno giustiziare.
La loro condanna di Dedham che data dal 1921, pronunciata in me
so ad un’atmosfera d’isterismo contro i “rossi” e gli “stranieri”, è
data bene stigmatizzata al Convegno dell’AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR, tenuta ad El Paso, quale un “ORRENDO ABOI
TO DELLA GIUSTIZIA”. I nostri compagni sono stati condamn
alla morte non perché rubarono, quale è l’accusa dello Stato Mas
sachusetts, ma perché erano conosciuti quali agitatori nel movime
operaio e perché erano considerati come difensore di vittime
me avutasi nella campagna di Mitchell Palmer e dei suoi cagni
del Dipartimento di Giustizia, i quali volevano farcire ad ogni co
sto il movimento radicale di questo paese.

Essi sono stati condannati su confessione falsa testimonianza
nei casi per sìrì e mezzo sono stati in galera, sostenuti soltanto dal
conoscenza, che la loro innocenza nel delitto loro imputato, è re
lizzata da migliaia di persone in tutto il mondo, e dalla cogno
zione della incessante lotta dei loro amici. Ma ognuno di tali anni f
significato 365 giorni di pena, senza mai una festa, senza un mut
mento, eccettuato quello di sentirsi ogni giorno più vicini alla sed
ellettrica... è alla libertà.

LAVORATORI, fate sentire la vostra protesta ovunque. A ta
sco grandi comizi hanno luogo in tutti i passi civili, in tutte le
città. Unitevi a tale potente protesta anche nella vostra
slimane, e perciò è necessario dimostrare che la
solidarietà del Lavoro è più potente della congiura degli struttori.
САККО и ВАНЗЕТТИ

не должны умереть!

Николай Сакко и Бартоломея Ванзетти ожидают смерть в электрическом стуле! Эти два итальянских рабочие были приговорены к высшему наказанию за их верность рабочему движению. Они — жертвы Департамента Юстиции, который нередко посылал их на смертную казнь после их долгой, отчаянной борьбы за жизнь и свободу, борьбы, которая длилась с половиной лет и вызвала к ним сочувствие рабочих всего мира.

Американские рабочие кровно заинтересованы в деле Сакко и Ванзетти. Повсюду дело их защиты встречает поддержку. Дело их защиты — дело защиты свободы и прав независимого рабочего от преследований и гонений. Их дело — дело рабочих этой страны, ведущих борьбу за лучшие условия труда, за свое объединение, за свой класс и свои массовые борцы.

Сакко и Ванзетти — символы этой борьбы. Они были неисповедными борцами за рабочий класс в Штате Массачусетс, известной своей враждебностью к организованному труду. За их преданность и самопожертвование Штат Массачусетс решил их законно убить.

ЖЕРТВЫ ЗАГОВОРА.

Сакко и Ванзетти — не просто два осужденных рабочие. Они представляют собой мучеников за справедливость. В их голосах слышится крик за справедливость к рабочим-мигрантам в этой стране. Их осуждение в Дедгеме в 1921 году в атмосфере, напоминающей историй против «красных» и «иностранных» был точно охарактеризован Конвенцией Американской Федерации Труда в Эль Пасо, как «ужасная несправедливость».

Все товарищи были осуждены к смерти за то, что они совершили акт грабежа, в чем их обвиняет Штат Массачусетс, но за то, что они были их известны, как агитаторы и участники в рабочем движении и вели борьбу за защиту своих товарищей в координации союза Палмера и его помощников Департамента Юстиции на радикальное движение этой страны.

Их осуждение было основано на ложных показаниях, как было установлено. Шесть с половиной лет, однако, они уже провели в тюрьме, и только сознание в своей невинности в период, когда им преступления и сочувствие своих многочисленных друзей по всему миру дали им силу переносить эту тяжелую участь.

Но каждый год в тюрьме для них означает 365 дней, сексационных сезонов, без праздников и развлечений, каждый новый день им предвещает электрический стул — или свободу.

Митинги протеста устраиваются во всех цивилизованных странах за их защиту.

ИСОЕДИНИТЕСЬ К ПРОТЕСТУ!

Товарищи, присоединяйтесь к этим протестам, каждый своим голосом! На нас лежит долг спасти наших товарищей казнью. Не показывайте оружия в борьбе с капиталистической тиранней. Помните, что враг силен и в его распоряжении — громадные средства, но мы можем показать, что Сила рабочих Гораздо Сильнее Заговоров Эксплуататора.
April 21, 1927.

Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Re: SACCO-VANZETTI MATTER

Dear Sir:

With reference to the above entitled matter, permit me to attach herefor your information recent news items concerning meetings held in the interest of the above named individuals.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

JOHN A. HOWD
Special Agent in Charge.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREBIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 4/20/27 BY SP maternal

RECEIVED

APR 27 1927

61-126-227

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

APR 22 1927

DEPARTMENT

61-126
Social Resolutions Lost in Confusion at Northampton

The text is not completely visible or legible due to the image quality. It appears to be about a social event or resolution at Northampton involving people named Plummer and Clericus. The text is cut off and incomplete, making it difficult to provide a coherent summary.
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. KIBURIS.

I am transmitting, attached hereto,

a copy of communication received from the Agent

in Charge of the Bureau's Boston Office,

together with copy of clippings attached

thereeto, relative to the BAGGO-VARNETTI CASE.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Ing. 61184.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/20/82 BY ANDREWS.
Memorandum for Mr. Enright.

I am transmitting, attached hereto, certain clippings received from the Boston Office of the Bureau, relative to the SACCO-VANERI case.

These are for your information.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Inc. 61187.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/30/27 BY S.B. MCC

BUREAU FILES DIVISION
MAILED APR 27 1927
P.M.
OFFICE OF JUSTICE
Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
Box 239, Boston, Mass.

April 23, 1927.

Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Re: SACCO-VANZETTI MATTER

Dear Sir:

In connection with the above named matter I enclose herewith for your information editorials appearing in the Springfield Mass. Union as follows, "Bishop Anderson's Good Advice" appearing in Springfield Union for April 22, 1927, "Our Judiciary System" appearing in the Springfield Union for April 22, 1927, "Retrial by Public clamor" appearing in the Springfield Union for April 23rd and a news item appearing under Washington date line of April 22, 1927, by W. G. Gavin, Boston, Mass. Traveler, Washington Correspondent, appearing in the Boston, Mass. Traveler for April 22, 1927, concerning a statement said to have been given out through the office of the President of the United States and the Attorney General of the United States.

Very truly yours,

JOHN A. DOWD
Special Agent in Charge.

JAD:KFD
Encl. 4

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 4/23/27 BY 2200HRS

61-126

APP. 2

61-126-758

APR 25 1927

FILE DATE 02-02-1927
Retrial by Public Clamor

Exception has been taken to our comment upon the Northampton meeting under the suspeces of the Progressive Club of that city on the ground that the resolution proposed contained "no attack upon the court or any other institution" and that "what it asked the Governor to do was precisely parallel to the resolutions of the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution with the exception that, while these organizations hoped that the Governor would approve the sentence, the Progressive Club resolutions hoped the opposite."

We did not say that the Northampton resolutions were a direct attack upon the court or any other institution. We did, however, express a belief that "if there could be a full expression of the public opinion of the State it would be one of loyalty to our institutions, faith in our courts and faith in the righteous exercise of his constitutional powers by the Governor without importunity or intimidation"; and we further expressed the belief that these "drives" against the Governor might make it somewhat difficult for him to exercise clemency without casting suspicion upon his independence of action by seeming to yield to organized public clamors directed at him and against the courts.

Dr. George A. Gordon of the Old South Church expressed the same idea in a different way but even more forcibly when he wrote recently, "This appeal to the Governor to try the case by selected citizens means one thing only: a blow at the authority and the superseding of our judicial system. He properly characterized it as not only injudicious but as 'impudence.'"

That is just what it is, whether the resolutions are passed by those who hope that the Governor will do one thing or by those who hope he will do the other. Why, indeed, should Tom, Dick and Harry meet, talk and resolve that the Governor "should do his duty"? It implies either that the Governor will not do his duty or that he cannot do it unless he submits to the views of those who have opposite views of what he should do.

It implies that the Governor is incapable of doing it without being pulled and hauled by partisans in the case here and there. Moreover, resolutions framed for the purpose of driving him to set aside the verdict of juries and the judgment of courts on both the evidence and the law do not escape the implication of a lack of faith in our judicial system as well as a lack of faith in the Governor.

We have a fresh instance in the petition signed by President Olds and thirty-seven members of the faculty and administration of Amherst College. Expressing serious doubt in the impartiality of the trial, they "earnestly petition the Governor of Massachusetts, Alvan T. Fuller, to take such steps as are possible toward examining the entire case and seeing that justice is done." In other words, they do not think justice can be done unless the Governor accepts their view that the trial was not impartial and that the Supreme Court of the State after a full examination unanimously sustained a partial and unjust verdict.
What is that but an implied attack not only on the jury, and on the trial judge, but on the Supreme Court of the State whose chief justice, by the way, is not only highly esteemed for his character and ability as a jurist but is a loyal son of Amherst and a trustee of the college? Moreover, what is it but an implied assumption that the Governor will not see justice done unless he interferes with the completed process of the courts of the State from the lowest to the highest?

Is the competency of these members of the faculty of Amherst College to define justice in this case or any other higher than that of the courts of the State? Is their competency sufficient to tell the Governor what he must do if justice is done?

Though their motives are beyond question, how much more impressive or authoritative are they in this line of action than the thirty-six ultra Left members of the British Parliament who recently viewed "with horror the violation of justice committed in this case" and demanded "the immediate release of Sacco and Vanzetti" by the Governor? The obvious difference seems to be that Saklatvala and his associates were a little more prompt than some of our college faculties in the expression of their lack of faith in the judicial system of Massachusetts.

This is not the first time in the history of Massachusetts that men have been convicted of murder on circumstantial evidence. It is not the first time in which Governors of the State have been "earnestly petitioned" to set aside the verdict and sentence in cases of men so convicted. It is not the first time a Governor has been clamorously called upon to do his duty when there was no reason to suppose that he would fail to do it or any reason to suppose that others should do it for him.

Whatever Governor Fuller does in this particular case it will not be the first time that a Governor has encountered this public assumption of competency to retry cases that the courts have tried. Moreover, if Governor Fuller in the exercise of his power and duty and after an examination of the case finds no reason to interfere with the courts of the State he will not be the first Governor so to put the courts of the State above public clamor.

Sixteen of the seventeen members of the Delaware Senate have petitioned the Governor to veto a financial measure which passed the Senate by unanimous vote. The Senate declared that when approving it they did not know what the bill was about. Here, apparently, we have a good illustration of how some of our propositnous laws get on the statute books.

---

Springfield, Mass.
March
April 23, 1917

This is the New York American

Where the facts are.

NEW MADEIROS RESPITE ASKED

Thompson Petitions Fuller in Case of Sacco Investigation

Continued from First Page

a further respite be granted to him?

SARGENT WOULD OPEN FILES TO GOV. FULLER

By W. G. GAVIN

(Washington Correspondent)

WASHINGTON, April 22—Whatever the department of justice may have in its secret files concerning the Sacco-Vanzetti case will probably remain there unless Gov. Fuller should request the material on the theory that it might help him and his council in deciding whether to commute the death sentence imposed on the defendants. Atty.-Gen. Sargent would probably agree to any official request from the Governor for an examination of this material.

RAILROADING DENIED

Friends of the condemned men have long argued that the department had some reports which would in some manner tend to establish their innocence, either by disclosing attempts of federal agents to hasten their conviction or by thrusting discredit on witnesses against them. It has also been charged that the department is working up many messages sent there on behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti.

All officials concerned deny that the department has in its files anything at all which would indicate Sacco and Vanzetti are innocent or were "railroaded" with the aid of federal agents. It is not conceivable, so say those who know him, that Atty.-Gen. Sargent would sit idly by and let two men go to their deaths if he had any evidence to prove their innocence, regardless of
Purely State Matter

The chances are that the department has been asked by Sacco and Vanzetti and some of their radical associates. The department had many agents investigating radical activities during the war and a huge amount of documentary material was assembled.

But while friends of Sacco and Vanzetti think the department may have something to help them, it is also true, though not so well known, that they are pressing the department for an examination of what files there may be by persons of the Massachusetts of the innocence of the two men and who think the records would support their case. Officials insist to both factions, however, that the department has the question at issue.

Federal officials, from President Coolidge down the line, take the position that this is a matter for the state of Massachusetts to decide, and that the federal government, being obviously without official authority to intervene in any way, should keep away from it unofficially. Consequently, messages from responsible persons making arguments for or against the men are being referred by the White House and state department to Gov. Fuller for his information. The same procedure will be followed by the department of justice except in the case of form letters or postcards which will not be sent to Gov. Fuller, unless he requests them.

Since the case originated, the department has received 393 communications about it and these include 218 postcards from Holland.

WITNESS INSISTS SACCO, VANZETTI GUILLESS

An eye-witness of the Sacco-Vanzetti crime today wrote Gov. Fuller, insisting that Sacco and Vanzetti were not the men whom he saw in the bandit car on the day of the crime. The witness is Frank J. Burke of 555 West One Hundred and seventy-third street, New York. His letter was included in 27 which reached the State House before noon. Other letters asking for put upon an investigation were received from Rev. E. Tallmadge Root, executive secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Churches, and from John F. Whitman, associate secretary of the Greater Boston Federation of Churches.

A direct attack on Judge Webster Thayer who presided at the trial was contained in a letter to Gov. Fuller from Prof. James P. Richardson of the Dartmouth departments of law and political science.

Prof. Richardson said that Judge Thayer regarded the two men “with a feeling which can only be described as abhorrence.”

The Sacco-Vanzetti defense committee is still planning to hold a meeting of protest on Sunday night, but they have not yet announced where they will hold it. Ford hall was refused them, on the ground that the meeting was called to bring pressure to bear on the Governor.
Bishop Anderson's Good Advice

In his address at the annual session of the Southern New England Methodist Conference in New Bedford, Bishop Anderson is reported as saying that his heart has been burdened for the Governor of the State because of the Sacco-Vanzetti case, that no man ought to be expected to bear the burden alone in such a situation and he added, "I believe that every one of us ought to pray for Gov. Fuller at this trying time."

That's all right. That's good advice. Even if it did not noticeably help Gov. Fuller in his trying situation, it could do some good to those who pray for prayer always does that, provided it is not prayer to be seen of men. If Bishop Anderson's advice is taken by the conference and by Methodists generally and by other people as well, it will be vastly more helpful to the Governor and his Council than piling meetings to pass resolutions condemning the judicial system of Massachusetts and trying to intimidate the responsible authority in the performance of a solemn duty.

Incidentally we are sure it would do certain members of the Harvard and Smith College faculties a lot of good if they privately took these youthful emotions to the Almighty. It is just possible they have gotten out of the habit of prayer. But if they and others cannot restrain themselves from bombarding the Governor with resolutions and propaganda, at least the members of churches should be able to turn more easily to prayer, as Bishop Anderson urges. It would be vastly better than blaming the Government for its foreign policy and denouncing the Massachusetts courts.

Dr. George A. Gordon of the Old South Church indirectly gives a good reason for a prayer policy in a letter to the Boston Herald in which he says:

It is with grief that I see that Bishop Lawrence heads an appeal for a review of the case of Sacco and Vanzetti. Gentlemen rule is no better than mob rule. The judicial system of Massachusetts is in the hands of experts in law and in the valuation of evidence. This appeal to the Governor to try the case by selected citizens means one thing only: a blow at the authority and the superseding of our judic
Our Judicial System

One of the incidental conclusions jumped at by those assuming a miscarriage of justice in the Sacco-Vanzetti case is that the judicial system of Massachusetts is wrong and should be changed to conform to that of New York. Such a conclusion is naturally somewhat astonishing to the natives because hitherto the general tendency has been to take particular pride in our judicial system and occasionally to comment adversely upon that of New York and especially upon that feature of it which provides for election for specified terms rather than appointment of judges to serve during good behavior or until they resign.

With rather good reason our system has been held to be less susceptible to political influences and conditions. For it has been claimed a better personnel and surer impartiality of judgment. Certainly suspicion has never been cast on the character or motives of the judicial personnel of the State. In the last 50 years no State in the Union has provided so many justices for the Supreme Court of the United States, notwithstanding the fact that geographical considerations operate to a large extent in their choice.

But the present criticism of our judicial system is not based on appellative methods but upon the allegation that the method is wrong because the Supreme Court is not permitted under the law to review and pass upon the facts or the evidence in the case of appeals from the lower court's denial of a new trial. It should be understood that the judicial system of New York is quite different from ours in that the Supreme Court in New York is not a Supreme Court as in Massachusetts but is really an inferior court as is our Superior Court. The high court in New York is the Court of Appeals, which in the nature of the general system takes into account other than legal aspects of the cases appealed.
The New York Court of Appeals may in the case of murder in the first degree order a new trial if it is satisfied that the verdict is against the weight of evidence or that justice requires a new trial. It is claimed, therefore, that our judicial system should be so changed that the State Supreme Court can do what the New York Court of Appeals can do in murder cases; in other words, that the Supreme Court's action should not be confined to passing upon the legal or other phases of the action of the Superior Court judges in denial of new trials.

We do not recall that this criticism has ever before been seriously urged. As a matter of fact, it is not quite true that the Supreme Court is debared entirely from considering the facts in a case appealed to it. It has to take certain facts into consideration to decide whether the trial judge could conscientiously, intelligently and honestly reach the conclusion that he did reach from the evidence. Any flaw in the rulings or in the behavior of the trial judge would come under the consideration of the justices of the Supreme Court.

However, even were it strictly true that our Supreme Court can only pass upon the purely legal aspects of cases appealed to it, it does not follow that the judicial system of the State is without the equivalent of the power of the New York Court of Appeals to review the facts in a criminal case. When the Court of Appeals of New York has passed on a murder case, that is virtually the end of it. The Governor of New York has not the power of the Governor of Massachusetts. The former is not to review evidence and his intervention in any case after it has been passed upon by the Court of Appeals is not regarded as proper unless the law seems to impose too severe a penalty.

While under our judicial system the Supreme Court cannot do what the New York Court of Appeals can, the Governor as a court of last resort can, without any reflection upon the judicial system, do what the Governor of New York could not properly do without questioning the verdict of a high court which has passed on the facts. There is small reason to believe that the cause of justice is on the whole better served by the New York system than by our own.

A graduate student of psychology at the University of Chicago declares that the American sense of humor is growing cruder. It is somewhat easier to believe than it would have been before the election of Big Bill Thompson.
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LORBIDG.

I am transmitting, attached hereto,

copy of clippings from the Springfield,
Massachusetts, Union, issue of April 15, 1927,
regarding the Sacco-Vanetti case.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Enc. 61115.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/30/42 BY SP.85543/MC

E/REAU FILES DIVISION
MAILED
APR 23 1927
R.M.
DEPT OF JUSTICE
Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
P.O. Box 239
Boston, Mass.

Confidential: April 19, 1927.

Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir: Re: Sacco-Vanzetti Matter

Attached hereto you will find pages taken from the Springfield, Mass., Union, issue of Apr. 15, 1927 which are numbered 1 and 8 as well as pages taken from the Boston, Mass., Post, issue of Apr. 19, 1927 which are numbered 1 and 9 and in effect are news items concerning sentiment expressed in the interest of the above named individuals.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Jad.

J. A. Dowd
Special Agent in Charge

DECLARED TO BE SECRET BY [Signature] ON 6/20/20
C. L. U. ASKS FOR ACTION BY FULLER

Would Have Commission Review Sacco Case—Bishop Lawrence Claimed by Defence

At a meeting of the Boston Central Labor Union yesterday delegates voted to adopt a resolution calling upon Governor Fuller to say the prayer at the trial of Sacco and Vanzetti and to appoint a commission to review the evidence in the cases of the two men.

FROWN ON DRASTIC STEPS

Efforts to have more drastic action taken by the city, including a demonstration of protest similar to that held in New York, were defeated after delegates pointed out that the resolution adopted was in full accord with the policy of Sacco-Vanzetti defence committees.

One delegate pointed out that more harm than good was done by the above-mentioned friends of the Sacco-Vanzetti cause and added that labor was interested in saving the men from execution and bringing them back to society, if innocent, as he believed; and if not, to let the law take its course.

Will Ask for Daniel Hall

Mayor Nichols may be brought into the Sacco-Vanzetti case today or tomorrow when a petition will be presented at City Hall asking the use of Daniel Hall for the purpose of holding a meeting of Sacco-Vanzetti sympathizers. City officials refused the use of this hall to the committee that were hoping to save the crash bandit and the use of the Parkman Bandstand on the Common was also refused. Mrs. Glandower Evans will seek the permit for Daniel Hall for the proposed public meeting.

Defence forces claimed the support of Bishop William Lawrence of the Episcopal Church yesterday as one of the "High Minded" who have petitioned Governor Fuller in behalf of humanity for Sacco and Vanzetti. Bishop Lawrence last night refused to affirm or deny the claim that he has requested Governor Fuller to act in the case.

The defence workers will endeavor to have a resolution passed at the national convention of the Workers' Educational Bureau, which will be held in this city the latter part of this week. Among labor leaders who will attend this convention are Matthew Woll, president of the International Photo-Engravers' Union of North America, and James Maurer, president Pennsylvania State Branch A. F. of L.

Speaking at Ford Hall forum last night the Rev. Sherwood Eddy, international Y. M. C. A. worker, expressed his desire to see the Governor intervene.

Pullman Porters Join Sacco-Vanzetti Strike

NEW YORK, April 17 (AP)—The New York Herald-Tribune says that Pullman porters joined the ranks of workers who plan to strike for one hour on June 15 in protest against the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti in Massachusetts, as a result of a meeting of the officials of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters in Harlem today.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAIN HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 6/17/32, BY J. B. G.

61-126-759
SAWYER FLAYS
JUDGE THAYER
FOR RACE VIEW

HAYES, DEFENDING ACT,
ATTACKS WARE MAN

Callee Clergymen Former
Socialist Masquerading as
Democrat; Reading's
Ruling Cited.

PROTEST FROM PARIS

Note French Writers Bitter;
Senator Walsh Denies
Receiving Appeals.

BY EUGENE W. MASON.

BOSTON, April 14—Rep. Roland
B. Sawyer's attempt to obtain legis
lative action his resolve for crea
tion of a special committee to view the Sacco and Vanzetti case with the intent of determining whether there should be a new trial. Utterly failed today in the House of Representatives, which by a vote of 146 to 49 refused to suspend the rule to admit the measure for late action.

Rep. Sawyer made an impassioned appeal in which he attacked Judge Webster Thayer by declaring the judge had conducted the trial of Sacco and Vanzetti in a prejudiced manner, and expressed the belief that justice was nowhere in this State government who are big enough, wise enough, brave enough to study this awful mistake, this sad
Because Sawyer's allegations are not based on any specific facts, generalizations about the justice system in this State government who are big enough, wise enough, brave enough to study this awful mistake, this sad
dent of government acts, the killing of two men and the crime which honesty believes they did not commit.

HAYES ATTACKS SAWYER.

In defense of the report of the rules Committee, against suspending the rule to admit the measure, Rep.

WASHINGTON, April 14—The repeated invocation of the man at the peace is

PROTEST FROM PARIS

Note French Writers Bitter;
Senator Walsh Denies
Receiving Appeals.

BY EUGENE W. MASON.

BOSTON, April 14—Rep. Roland
B. Sawyer's attempt to obtain legis
lative action his resolve for crea
tion of a special committee to view the Sacco and Vanzetti case with the intent of determining whether there should be a new trial. Utterly failed today in the House of Representatives, which by a vote of 146 to 49 refused to suspend the rule to admit the measure for late action.

Rep. Sawyer made an impassioned appeal in which he attacked Judge Webster Thayer by declaring the judge had conducted the trial of Sacco and Vanzetti in a prejudiced manner, and expressed the belief that justice was nowhere in this State government who are big enough, wise enough, brave enough to study this awful mistake, this sad
dent of government acts, the killing of two men and the crime which honesty believes they did not commit.

HAYES ATTACKS SAWYER.

In defense of the report of the rules Committee, against suspending the rule to admit the measure, Rep.

WASHINGTON, April 14—The repeated invocation of the man at the peace is
of the member from Ware, and say that a commission of five men should supercede the court."

Senator Walsh Denies Receiving Appeals.

WASHINGTON, April 14—Senator David L. Walsh denied today that he had received any appeals from Massachusetts from those who are interested in the Sacco-Vanzetti case. The senator said that if any appeals have been sent him he would probably receive them within the next few days.

Van Duyn today, also denied that it had received any number of appeals relative to Sacco-Vanzetti or that any letters touching on the case had been deposited, unopened, in a vault.

Noted French Writers Sign Manifesto.

PARIS, April 14—(AP) Condemnation of the proceedings against Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti and a plea for their early execution or release is voiced in a manifesto signed by 26 noted French writers and given to the newspapers. The list of signatures is headed by that of the Countess De Noailles, poet; and a particularly distinguished figure in French letters. Other names appearing include those of Maurice Donnay of the French Academy, Pierre Benoist, J. M. Roany, Romain Rolland, Leon Fraitre, Maurice Rostand (son of the author of "Cyrano de Bergerac") Victor Margueritte and Henri Berbouse.

The manifesto concludes: "We share with the condemned men the hope that their fate will be decided for either death, which would make them martyrs, or liberty."

The declaration says there were 185 witnesses for the defense while the prosecution had only two. It also asserts that such a delay as the six-year interval of the trial never has occurred in any country.

Barnard College Makes Plea.

BOSTON, April 14—(AP) Among the many letters received by Gov. Alvan T. Fuller today dealing with the death sentence of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti was one from Elmer H. Fletcher, a Brookline lawyer, containing matter which the writer said has never been publicly revealed.

Mr. Fletcher, a lifelong friend of Frederick A. Parmenter, one of the two victims of the murder of which Sacco and Vanzetti were convicted, tells how Parmenter's widow appealed to support her two children and finally died of cancer. He also tells of her boy at the age of 14 joining another boy in petty thefts from buildings, being put on probation and keeping out of trouble ever since.

Among the communications received today was one from the young women students of Bardard College. Mary DeBakey, secretary of the representative assembly of the undergraduate association, transmitted the following resolution adopted by the assembly: "Whereas, the Supreme Court of Massachusetts has found the Sacco-Vanzetti trial to be in proper form and sustained the form of the verdict without review of the testimony, and..."Whereas, Judge Thayer, who not only tried the case the first time, but has been adequately proved prejudiced by affidavit sworn to by five prominent citizens of Boston, was the only judge to examine the evidence, and..."Whereas, the court records do not contain all that should be known about the case..."Resolved, that we, the members of representative assembly of Bardard College, do urge the appointment of a committee of impartial citizens to investigate the case..."

Harvard Law Students Urge Clemency.

BOSTON, April 14—(AP) A petition from 166 members of the graduating class of Harvard Law School asking executive clemency for Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, convicted murderers sentenced to electrocution, was received tonight by the defense committee that has been working in the interests of the condemned men for six years.

An announcement by the committee said that the petition would be presented to Gov. Alvan T. Fuller tomorrow. The faculty of the law school, either individually or collectively, it was stated, assumed no responsibility for the petition.

During the day an effort to introduce a petition in the State House of Representatives that sought to have a committee appointed to investigate the case, was defeated by a vote of 146 to 8. The Governor continued to receive many letters and petitions favoring executive clemency and others urging him to abide by the decision of the Supreme Court.
April 29, 1927.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Boston, Mass.

Mr. John P. Thompson,

Dear Sir;

In order to expedite the investigation of the matter of the alleged activities of Mr. Lawrence Letheman, I have submitted to you the affidavit of Mr. John P. Thompson, which he recently furnished. The affidavit is accompanied by a letter from Mr. Letheman, which states that he was employed by the U.S. Post Office Department during the period specified in the affidavit, and that he was not employed by any other company during that period.

With reference to the amended affidavit of Mr. Letheman, I believe that it is proper and necessary to refer to the records of the Department of Justice and the Superior Court of Suffolk County, which show that Mr. Letheman was not employed by the U.S. Post Office Department during the period specified in the amended affidavit. The records also show that Mr. Letheman was employed by the U.S. Post Office Department during the period specified in the affidavit of Mr. Thompson.

I am enclosing a copy of the affidavit of Mr. Letheman and a copy of the letter from Mr. Thompson. These documents will be of interest to you and will be available for your inspection.

Yours truly,

[Signature]

[Handwritten note: "L. W. B."]

[Handwritten note: "61-126754"]
since hearing the rumor agency officials have associated with Pitts & Co., Boston, in the leading business. The said report contains a statement from Mr. Samuel Stern, of Pitts & Co., 68 Milk Street, Boston, to the effect that Mr. Lehman had been employed by them for about a year.

I have some reason to believe the information is correct in this case and that reference should be made to the following letters:

(a) Letter dated December 9, 1920, from F. A. Reddy, Special Agent in Charge, New York City office, to J. A. Bertram, Boston office, reading:

"Information has been received to the effect that Gare and Varrielli are communicating with their attorney through an agent in this case.\[Redacted\] states that he is of the belief that the room occupied is directly over an office occupied by this firm.\[Redacted\] advised that he had received information to the effect that the top floor of 574 Harrison Avenue, Boston, is used as a storage place for radical literature and that the usual procedure is for a person desiring to secure this literature, to go to these rooms, which he can enter by using the key which is to be found over the door.

This information is sent to you for such action as is deemed warranted."

(b) Letter dated December 14, 1920, from J.B. Bertram, Special Agent in Charge, Boston, Mass., to F. A. Reddy, Special Agent in Charge, New York, N.Y., reading:

"Acknowledgment is hereby made of the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, containing information to the effect that the anarchist Gare and Varrielli are communicating with their counsel through an agent in this building, which building is located in the office of the Special Agent in Charge, and also advising relative to the meeting place of the I.W.W. at 574 Harrison Avenue, this city.

You are respectfully advised that some days ago,\[Redacted\] in this city, came to the office with\[Redacted\] had collected from the waste basket in the office of Frederick L. Morse, attorney for Gare and Varrielli, at 1 Tremont Row, Boston, among which were the envelopes referred to from above. In report of Agent West for December 14, 1920, pages 6 and 8 thereof, reference
As to your paragraph condemning former agents, there is, of course, no partisanship to the present case as it had occurred his connection with the office some years before, but, of course, you will realize that it seems there always exists some feeling in the part of those out of the service against employees the remain, even though those remaining had nothing whatsoever to do with the separation from the service of former employees. In this case, however, the matter is an inconsequential one and, as you state, of no partisanship. The indication is surely the fact that Mr. Thompson, as counsel for Reece and Vanossi, has clearly adopted the trend of thought of Senior counsel, More, and members of the defense committee as far back as 1929, when they ever since were obsessed with the idea that because of the activities of Reece and Vanossi (on behalf of Ulis andrael), if there were any such activities they were followed by the authors of the bureau and their arrests instituted, and, in following this line of reasoning, Mr. Thompson has apparently sought out every former employee of the office here in the hope that he would learn something that would afford a prop for his contentions.

As to the concluding paragraph of your letter, I agree with you that the statement of Mr. Thompson as to your citizenship in Florida, if the case were reported accurately, was indeed stunning and I realized that you would accept it in the manner in which it was given. It seemed too highly amazing to allow it to pass unnoticed, and, as you state, appears nearly as accurate as some other statements made.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

John L. Reid,
Special Agent In Charge

J.E. Hoover, Esq.,
Director, Bureau of Investigation,
U.S. Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.
Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

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

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

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

☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

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

☐ For your information:

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

461-126 - 769 enclosure
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LUNBERG.

I am transmitting, attached hereto, copies of certain clippings received from the Boston Office of the Bureau, relative to the SACCO-VANZETTI cases.

These are for your information.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Encl. #61295.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HERIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/30/52 BY 50-8970/AM
Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
P. O. Box 239,
423 Federal Building, Boston, Mass.
April 25, 1927.

Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

PERSONAL and CONFIDENTIAL.

Dear Sir:

In re: SACCO - VANZETTI MATTER

Adverting further to the above entitled matter, and
in particular to news items appearing in the press of this
State concerning same, you will find enclosed herewith copy
of the Boston Evening Transcript, Boston, Mass. dated April
25, 1927.

On pages 1 and 10 you will find an article by John
H. Wigmore, entitled: "J. H. Wigmore Answers Frankfurter Attack
on Sacco-Vanzetti Verdict."

As you no doubt know John H. Wigmore is one of the
leading legal authorities of this country and is the author of
several authoritative works on the subject of evidence.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

JOHN A. DOYD,
Special Agent in Charge.

DECLASSIFIED BY 5P-10-26 MPC
ON 6/30/52

JAD: JMC

Enc.
H. Wigmore Answers
Frankfurter Attack on
Sacco-Vanzetti Verdict

A Fair Trial—Facts as Well as Law
Reviewed by Supreme Court

The Accepted Authority on Legal Evidence Who in His
Harvard Professor's Article Full of Misrepresentations
and a Cross Libel Against Honor of Massachusetts Court
Defense of the Conduct of Jury, Judge and Prosecution

By John H. Wigmore

John H. Wigmore is one of the leading legal authorities in this country. Since 1903 he has been professor of law at Northwestern University and since 1904 has been dean of the law school at that institution. He was graduated from Harvard in 1885 and from the Law School in 1887. After practicing in Boston for two years, he became professor of Anglo-American law in Toke University in Tokyo, Japan. He is the author of many articles and books dealing with intricate legal problems and in 1907 was president of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology. During the war he served on the staff of the Judge Advocate General of the United States Army with the rank of major and was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for his service. He has been decorated by the governments of Japan and France and has received honorary degrees from the University of Wisconsin and Harvard.
That Kind of Judgment

4. Again: There were only two physical objects connecting the accused with the exact spot of the "home"—the revolver and a cap. The murderer, going off in the car was bawling and a cap was picked up near the body of one of the murdered men. The victim's wife tested that it was not his, but Sacco's and it was said that he had dropped it at the scene of the crime. This was the strongest fact to show the falsity of Sacco's explanation. (For a discussion of the evidence, see pp. 93-94.)

What Kind of Judgment

5. Is the whole theme of the plausible pundit's article that if a man may be guilty of anything he may do under any circumstances? This is the question that the paper was asked to answer. (For a discussion of the evidence, see pp. 93-94.)

This case is almost a complete failure to sustain the plausibility of the conclusion. There is no record of the evidence that it has been used. There is no record of the trial proceedings. There is no record of any communication from the court or of any appeal from the judgment. There is no record of any communication from the plaintiff or of any action on the part of the defendant. There is no record of any communication from the defendant or of any action on the part of the plaintiff.

The case is, therefore, almost a complete failure to sustain the plausibility of the conclusion. There is no record of the evidence that it has been used. There is no record of the trial proceedings. There is no record of any communication from the court or of any appeal from the judgment. There is no record of any communication from the plaintiff or of any action on the part of the defendant. There is no record of any communication from the defendant or of any action on the part of the plaintiff.

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in at this point that the plaintiff, Mr. Smith, a resident of New York, was not present in the state at the time of the injury. He claims to have been working in Philadelphia at the time of the accident, and that he was not aware of the situation until he returned home.

Now, as to the question whether the New York Court would be bound by the New York decision, it is clear that the New York Court would be bound by the New York decision, as it is a principle of law that a court in one state is bound by the decision of a court in another state on the same question. However, in determining the effect of the New York decision, the court must consider the principles of conflict of laws and the policy of the state in which the case is being tried.

The above discussion shows that the decision of the New York Court in the present case is based on the principles of conflict of laws and the policy of the state in which the case is being tried. The court must consider the policy of the state in which the case is being tried, and the principles of conflict of laws, in determining the effect of the New York decision.

2. THE INTERNATIONAL ASPECT

As stated above, the case involves international law. The plaintiff is a resident of New York, and the accident occurred in New York. However, the defendant is a resident of Pennsylvania, and the accident occurred in Pennsylvania. The question is whether the New York Court should apply the law of Pennsylvania or the law of New York.

R. THE INTERNATIONAL ASPECT

The plaintiff, Mr. Smith, is a resident of New York, and the defendant, Mr. Jones, is a resident of Pennsylvania. The accident occurred in Pennsylvania. The question is whether the New York Court should apply the law of Pennsylvania or the law of New York.

The principles of conflict of laws must be considered in determining the applicable law. In general, the law of the place where the wrong was committed is applied. However, in cases involving international law, the law of the place of the plaintiff's residence may be applied. In this case, the New York Court should apply the law of New York, as the plaintiff is a resident of New York.

4. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the New York Court should apply the law of New York in the present case. The principles of conflict of laws must be considered, and the law of the place of the plaintiff's residence is applicable. Therefore, the New York Court should apply the law of New York in the present case.
Police guard night and day the home of Judge Dubuque and the Bristol County Court House, since the Supreme Court has handed down its decision in the Sacco-Vanzetti case.

Boston, April 8, 1927: When sentence is pronounced, 300 police officers will be on guard to ward off any possibility of the violence which has manifested on four continents during the past six years of this case.

Geneva, April 8, 1927: As an attack is feared upon the German Minister to Belgium, who is here attending the League disarmament conference, a special force of detectives has been placed on guard at his hotel.

New York, April 10, 1927: On the day after the sentence: The police have arrested Mario Bincich, for posting circulars on windows of the downtown section of New York, declaring "Sacco and Vanzetti must not die." A search of Bincich disclosed a book containing plans for the construction of bombs.

Buenos Aires, April 10, 1927: A group of gunmen held up a streetcar and ordered to burn the car. Police in the suburb of Alaba discovered a large unexploded bomb near a railroad bridge. Both incidents, it is believed, were the work of sympathizers of Sacco and Vanzetti, radical anarchists who were sentenced to death by a Massachusetts court.

Washington, April 11, 1927: Extraordinary precautions have been taken to guard high Government officials because of the death sentence in the Sacco-Vanzetti case in Massachusetts. A guard was placed in the State Department corridor near the office of Secretary Kellogg today.
April 29, 1927,

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. CARUSI.

I am attaching hereto, for your information, a copy of an article appearing in the Boston Evening Transcript for April 25th, 1927, by Dean Figueroa on Sacco and Vanzetti.

I thought you would be interested in this.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

End, Director.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/30/32 BY S. R. D. B. A.

BUREAU FILES DIVISION
FILE

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

APR 30 1927 A.M.
DEPT. OF JUSTICE
FILE
CAUSES HOME TO

Sicilian Woman Greets Mrs. Sacco -
Wife of Imprisoned Radical Weeps

6-7 1

Following the stirring Sacco-Vanzetti protest meeting in Boston, Mrs. Gwendolen Evans, leading society woman, philanthropist and lover of humanity, ran to the quiet little wife of the internationally known radical, under sentence of death for murder, and threw her arms around her. Mrs. Sacco wept during the wild demonstrations for her husband.
MEMORANDUM FOR COLONEL DONOVAN.

I am attaching hereto, as of possible interest to you, a copy of an article which appeared in the Boston Transcript for last Monday evening, by Judge Vignere in answer to certain statements which have been made concerning the Scaccio - Venturti verdict.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

[Position]

MAY 8, 1927 A.M.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE
Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter April 20, 1927, transmitting a report submitted by Confidential Informant [redacted]. I am returning herewith the original report together with a translation which I have made thereof. In order to avoid the opening of a new case title, I have given this the title of WORKERS' PARTY OF AMERICA: General Investigation, inasmuch as our interest would appear to be in the Communist attitude of the meeting described.

Yours very truly,

GEORGE J. STARR
Special Agent in Charge

[Redacted]

MAY 1, 1927
61-HAW-763
OF INVESTIGATION
MAY 8, 1927 A.M.
OF JUSTICE
Div. Two
FILE
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. KERNER.

I am transmitting, attached hereto,

for your information, clippings received from

the Boston Office of the Bureau relative to the

BACON-VANKEVITZ CASE.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Enc. 61178.
Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
P.O. Box 239
Boston, Mass.

PERSONAL:

May 7, 1927.

Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

Re: Sacco-Vanzetti Matter.

Attached hereto you will find clippings taken from the Springfield, Mass. Union, dated May 6, 1927 and the Boston Post for May 7, 1927 which I am sending for your information.

The clipping from the Springfield Union is in the form of an editorial entitled- "The Sacco-Vanzetti Petition", while the clipping from the Boston Post is in the nature of general news.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

John A. Dowd
Special Agent in Charge.

JAD.
Incl. 2
R.C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/12/27 BY SCP

RECORDED
I. W. W. IN
THREAT TO
GOVERNOR

Will Hold Fuller
"Murderer", If Van-
zetti and Sacco Die

"We will hold you personally
guilty of murder in the first degree
if you allow Sacco and Vanzetti to
be executed."

This communication was received
by Governor Fuller yesterday in a
letter from the I. W. W. of Chehalis,
Wash. The letter stated that, at a
meeting of the organization, a mo-
tion was made and passed that a
resolution be drawn up protesting
Governor Fuller's action in "not par-
doning these innocent men." The
letter also stated that the men are

SOLONS ALSO IN PLEA

The signers of the letter are Martin
Gilbertson, chairman; Frank Doyle,
recording secretary; William Unier, Glen
Fitz, Charles Harmon, Alexander Simp-
son and Steve Hones.

A petition signed by a majority of
the members and the presiding offi-
cers of both houses of the Wisconsin Legis-
lature asking for an early and impar-
tial investigation of the Sacco-Vanzetti
case was also received by Governor
Fuller yesterday.

Henry A. Huber, Lieutenant-Govern-
or; John W. Eber, speaker of the As-
sembly; seven Senators and 60 Assem-
blymen signed the petition. The peti-
tioners appeal to the Governor "as the
only person who has power to prevent
a miscarriage of justice and a great
wrong."
One of the Subtler Social Distinctions...

Taking the Cunard Liverpool Route to London.

It's the regular thing with those persons whose standing has that "from generation unto generation" assurance.

They prefer the quiet exclusiveness of the Cunard Liverpool ships. They know that in the salons... as restful and well decorated as their own drawing rooms... they meet people who might be their own guests.

They know that the food is a delight to the epicure... a la carte, at no extra cost... because it's Cunard.

With that sense of values which distinguishes them, they know these are first class ships... and that their rates are moderate.

And finally they know the pleasure of motoring from Liverpool through rural England... the Dukeries... Cathedrals... Shakespeare... Oxford... down to London.

The Cunard Liverpool Service ships, Carinthia, Franconia, Laconia, Samaria, Scythia, sail from New York every Saturday, fortnightly from Boston.

A. F. of L. Asks Retrial

The executive council of the Massachusetts branch, A. F. of L. through Martin T. Joyce, secretary-treasurer, states that there is a reasonable doubt of the guilt of Sacco and Vanzetti, which can only be removed by a retrial.

The letter states, "As your Excellency is undoubtedly able to grant the full remedy, you can contribute materially to the issue by a commutation of sentence, purging these lives while the intricate devices of the law are being searched out for a proper review of the facts in the light of newly discovered evidence."

The letter concludes, "Truly Sacco and Vanzetti suffer from the actions and efforts of some of their friends, but there are countless thousands in commonwealth who believe that the best traditions of Massachusetts would be served by an act of clemency on the part of your Excellency in behalf of these two men."

On the other side of the question is a resolution adopted by the Ohio Society Sons of the American Revolution, the Richard Montgomery Chapter of Dayton, Ohio, which follows:

"Be it resolved that we, the S. A. R. of the State of Ohio, in convention assembled in Cleveland, do steadfastly affirm our confidence in the courts which have passed on this case, and the judges of those courts as properly constituted authorities in the case, and also make known to the Governor of Massachusetts our confidence in him as an American citizen sworn to uphold the integrity of his State and nation and the sanctity of American institutions, and our certainty that he cannot be intimidated by radicals in this or other countries."

The efforts to intimidate by threats against the lives of the judge who presided at the trial, according to the resolution "are part of a definite well-organized program by communists and anarchists to weaken the fundamental institutions of our form of government and pave the way for the world revolution which they intend shall overthrow it."

RED PROPAGANDA

Agitators in France and Italy Paint Bay Staters as Primitive Tribe of People in "Foul Conspiracy" Against Sacco and Vanzetti

"Professional agitators are using the Sacco and Vanzetti case in France and Italy as a means of propaganda. The people there seem to think that these men are martyrs in the hands of a primitive tribe and that they are being tortured for the high principles they entertain," declared Assistant U. S. Attorney Elihu D. Stone, who returned yesterday from an extended trip abroad.

Mr. Stone, who again took up his duties at the Federal building following a month in Palestine and several weeks in Europe, asserted that the people of France and Italy show the most extraordinary ignorance of the residents of this State, of the judiciary and the State government.

"They seem to have the conception that the people of Massachusetts are in a foul conspiracy, pursuing these men. It is quite evident that only one side of the case has been presented in Europe—and this by paid propagandists."

TAUNTON MAN DIES

The Low-Priced Department of Quality with Economy.
FRIEDAY, MAY 6, 1927

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled for the reports in this paper, and all other newspapers in the city.

The Lima Union undertakes to return none of the subscriptions, accompanied by payment. No attention paid to anonymous contributions.

Mellon's Reply to British Note

The British note on the subject of Secretary Mellon's reply to members of the Prudenton facul
ty is a clear indication of the toughness of
European nations on the subject of the war debts and of their desire to reopen the whole question.

If other countries enact this attitude, it is natural:
It is always more pleasant to bow than to

The implied offer by Great Britain of a partial
cancellation of the loans is comprehensible enough. If A owes B $100, and B owes C $100,
B is naturally willing to call it even all around,
standing to lose nothing in the process save the trouble and expense of collecting and disbursing
the debt. But unless the attitude is completed by
C's owing $100 to A, then C, standing in this case
for the United States, naturally balks at the
suggestion of extending the debts, having
$100 to lose in the cancellation.

The United States is a creditor country, not a debtor country;

and therefore whatever sums were struck off the
accounts would represent a clear loss to the
United States.

This is the fact which Secretary Mellon de

tended to emphasize in answering the Prudenton professors. It defeats the argument that we
are being unjust to Great Britain in asking for
repayment of the war loans. Actually we are
not unjust if Great Britain will soon receive from its debtors sums "sufficient to cover the current payments due to the United States government," providing the Franco-British
debt settlement is ratified.

The Sacco-Vanzetti Petition

For the concerted resolutions, warnings, ap-
sky to the demands sent to Governor Fuller by
300 sets of people in all parts of the country,
regarding the case of Sacco and Vanzetti, it is
substituted a legitimate and proper petition
of the convicts through their counsel for the
Governor's exercise of his constitutional powers
for the review and possible mitigation of sen-
tences imposed in the judicial courts. This peti-
tion as properly a part of the judicial procedure
as appeals to the trial judge for a new trial or
appeals to the Supreme Court to set aside decisions of the trial judges.

Naturally such a petition does not include the
absurd and even impudent demand that the Gov-
ernor appoint "an impartial commission of in-
tellectual citizens." The counsel for the defense
is so wise to couple an attack on the trial
judge with an implied indictment of the impar-
tiality and intelligence of the Governor and his
Council to whom appeal is now made. The Gov-
ernor is not asked to farm out his powers and
duty to a commission whose findings, even if
unanimous, would have no judicial standing.

Even if the Governor acted upon the findings
of such a commission or was influenced by them,
the result he made would require the approval
of the Council. This petition through counsel
sincerely places the case before the Governor and Council in a legitimate and proper
manner.

Hence, in this petition, if anywhere, should
be found the very best of the legal or rational
arguments for that Governor's powers to
mitigate the sentences imposed by the trial
court and affirmed by the Supreme Court.

In the main the petition is an attack, not upon
the evidence nor upon the jury which found the
outrageous yet beyond a reasonable doubt, but
an attack upon Judge Thayer; and in the main
also it is an attack upon his judicial discre-
cion in court but upon his personal discretion
out of court. In this respect it is an unusual

The Sacco-Vanzetti Petition

For the concerted resolutions, warnings, ap-
sky to the demands sent to Governor Fuller by
300 sets of people in all parts of the country,
regarding the case of Sacco and Vanzetti, it is
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of such a commission or was influenced by them,
the result he made would require the approval
of the Council. This petition through counsel
sincerely places the case before the Governor and Council in a legitimate and proper
manner.

Hence, in this petition, if anywhere, should
be found the very best of the legal or rational
arguments for that Governor's powers to
mitigate the sentences imposed by the trial
court and affirmed by the Supreme Court.

In the main the petition is an attack, not upon
the evidence nor upon the jury which found the
outrageous yet beyond a reasonable doubt, but
an attack upon Judge Thayer; and in the main
also it is an attack upon his judicial discre-
cion in court but upon his personal discretion
out of court. In this respect it is an unusual

Taiwanese Floods

It is necessarily difficult for us to form an accurate idea of the
tidal wave from St. Louis to the Gulf of Mexico, and even for those living in the
Three States of Louisiana, Arkansas and Mississippi, it is not as extensive as
that of Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut. It would be a flood
more than a half mile wide and 10 feet high on both sides of the river, and it
would be felt by people in the Spanish west.

The Mississippi will also rise again and it is probable that the river will
reach its highest level at its mouth at the Gulf of Mexico, which will be caused
by the water level of 10 feet.

Federal Government problem the problem of this great river and the future
from unusual floods.

On the Firing of

By R. F. M.

MOTHER

The very cutest shoes I have ever seen.
A pair of them, I think, the best.
A pair of shoes for all occasions.
Neatly made, and in the latest fashion.

That won't hurt

By R. F. M.

That won't hurt.

By R. F. M.

That won't hurt.

By R. F. M.
the present reply, that we secured wartime
limes and services by the payment of cash to Great
Britain, while Great Britain secured goods and
services from the United States on credit. The
fact that some of the dollars used by the United
States for the purchase of goods and services
in Great Britain and services in Great Britain
found their way back to the United States, when
used for the later purchase of goods in America,
is properly regarded by Secretary Mellon as im-
material. The payment of dollars increased
British cash resources. The promissory note
received from Great Britain for goods and
services did not increase our cash resources.
In effect the United States government be-
tween its two long-standing policies tenable for
Great Britain to secure necessary goods and services.
It now remains with Great Britain to repay not
the American government but the government
of Great Britain the amount of capital plus the
interest that the American government has paid
interest as British capital to pay per-
mits. This has been doing this and doubt-
less, it will continue to do, despite an occasional
grumble.
There may come a time when for one reason
or another reconsideration of the entire question
of war debts will be advisable, but that time
is not now.

International Economic Conference

The International Economic Conference now
meeting at Geneva may accomplish some good
indirectly by giving wide publicity to and in-
creasing understanding of problems and condi-
tions which the countries of the world are
finding troublesome. But it is difficult to
share the optimism of some observers who believe
that the conference is of enormous importance
and that it may overshadow all previous activi-
ties of the League.

A large part of the difficulty in attendance at the
conference is a thousand or more. Aside from
their five principal delegates, France and Great
Britain are represented by their ministers. The
very size of the conference increases the probability
of deadlockings disagreements. But even should
it avoid disagreements, the conference would do
much good. It would have a significant reception
because of an alleged insufficiency of evidence
against Sacco and Vanzetti. There is no plea
that Judge Thayer was anything but fair in
charging the jury in which he stated the
nature of circumstantial evidence and pointed
at the fact that the accused must be held to
be innocent unless the evidence was convincing
of guilt beyond a reasonable doubt.

Virtually all the support in this petition for
the charge of the unfairness of Judge Thayer
exists in affidavits from a few people alleging
that in conversation with Judge Thayer out of
the court he had shown bias. These are the only
features in the case and considering the circum-
tances and considering from whom the
affidavits came, they can hardly be regarded as
impartial.

Their value can be indicated by the affidavits
from the Bahouthi, the dramatic editor of the
"life," who declares that in 1921 he and his
wife were visiting friends. Mr. and Mrs. Loring
Coes, in Worcester, and Mr. Coes came
to a conversation which he had just had with Judge
Thayer in which the latter was represented as
"cold and haughty" and making other remarks of a
similar nature.

At best this was the very personal comments of
a New York man based on the word of a Worcester
man alleging that Judge Thayer once said so and so
to a golf club. What it is at its worst is shown
by the prompt denial by Mr. Loring Coes of
lying within a circle 3,000,000 miles in diameter.
Minutes after sunrise there will be a hint of the
reddest of the reds.

The way goes by . . . the sun is on our
right. The space is filled with the roar of the
boiler and the Engines are running.

Though no man may see or know the end, we
are near the final form of the invention.

Nor do we know that there is a. reason for
which we should not wish, finally, to see
him.

Williamson, May 5, 1937.

The Sacco-Vanzetti Conspiracy

With the aid of several college professors, a
couple of the party goons, three anarchists, an
18th-century calendar, and a secret chart that was
drawn up in a Coney Island old mill, Old Bill Beeser has succeeded
in duping out the great Sacco-Vanzetti conspiracy.

"It is this way," said Old Bill. The judge of the
Supreme Court was the judge of the Superior
Court, feeling bloodthirsty as usual, thought it was
about time to clean out some of the dirtier
men. Massachusetts had not electrified any of
the terrors in old New England; naturally felt that something ought to be done
about it. So they all met together and decided
to frame up Sacco and Vanzetti.

"Of course, to make a go of it, they had to have
a lot of friends in high places, and they
managed to get the government to stick
them up in the air. They even got the guile
about some of the places that they might not
like, and then they had the guard that could
beat a man to death just for saying, 'I'm not
that mad' or 'I'm not that mad.'"

"And he thought that they had a lot of friends
in high places, and then they had the guard
that could beat a man to death just for saying, 'I'm not
that mad' or 'I'm not that mad.'"

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that could beat a man to death just for saying, 'I'm not
that mad' or 'I'm not that mad.'"
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. AMERING.

I am transmitting, attached hereto, for your information copies of newspaper clippings relative to the BACCO-VANEROTTI case.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Inc. 611186.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HERIN TO BE DELETED

DATE 05/07/27 BY SP-1871ca
Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
Box 239, Boston, Mass.

May 5, 1927.

Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Re: SACCO & VANZETTI MATTER
CONFIDENTIAL MATTER

Dear Sirs:

In connection with the above entitled matter you will find attached hereto pages one and twelve of the Boston, Mass. Post, issue of May 5, 1927, in relation to a petition for executive clemency in behalf of the above named persons filed at the State House, Boston, Mass. by counsel for the above for the consideration of the Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

JOHN A. DONALD
Special Agent in Charge.

JADMKD
Encl. 1

DECLASSIFIED BY SF-1975 INC
ON 6/30/62.
MAKES PLEA FOR JUSTICE, NOT PARDON

Vanzetti Sends Long Petition to the Governor---Agreed To, But Not Signed by Sacco

Judge Thayer Flayed for Alleged Bias---Affidavits Offered to Support Charges

A petition for executive clemency on behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti, internationally known radicals, was filed at the State House yesterday by Attorneys William G. Thompson and Herbert B. Ehrmann, counsel for the condemned men who are awaiting execution for the murder of a paymaster and his guard at South Braintree seven years ago.

The petition, which was drawn up by Vanzetti and counsel, was signed only by Vanzetti. Although Sacco stated that he approved of the petition he would not sign it on the ground that it was against his principles to sign any petition that was not addressed to the people.

According to Dr. Abraham Myerson, the psychiatrist who examined Sacco when the latter was on a hunger strike in Dedham jail three years ago, Sacco is suffering from an abnormal mental condition which amounts to an obsession, although it was normal.

Accompanying the petition were five affidavits, alleging bias on the part of Judge Webster Thayer, the trial judge, and a statement from George U. Crockers, former treasurer of the city of Boston, who also alleged bias on the part of the trial judge. All five affidavits are based on conversations which Mrs. Lois B. Rankin, John Nicholas Beffa, Robert Benchley, Elizabeth R. Bernkopf and Frank P. Sibley claim to have had with Judge Thayer during the absence of the trial.

Continued on Page 12—Second Col.
Vanzetti Pleads for Justice, Not Pardon

Continued from First Page

The petition does not say, as a way to be
because Vanzetti claims that be
because the anarchists are innocent of
murder for which they were convic
the Governor does not believe their state
ments, the petition requests a presen
the petition states:
"We will not have you believe that
are asking for mercy or for any
the hunger for the public's principl
"The petition states:
"We will not have you believe that
are asking for mercy or for any
the surrender of our principles or
our self-respect."

Admit Anarchy Beliefs

The petition frankly states that both of
the condemned men are anarchists and
goes on to state at some length the
character of the anarchist views which they hold. Although anarchists generally believe in violence as a means of revolutionary action, they do not advocate violence as an end in itself. Vanzetti, in his arguments, makes the point that violence is justified only as an instrument for the overthrow of an oppressive system.

The petition also reviews the main
points in the case, the trial of the
the conviction of the anarchists. The
petition refutes the claim that violence was used in the crime. The petition states that the anarchists were not in the city during the time of the crime and that they were not aware of the crime.

Why Sacco Didn't Sign

Attorney Thompson in his letter of
explanation to Governor Fuller sets out the
reason why Sacco did not sign the
petition as follows:
"The petition which we are now
submitting to the Governor yesterday
has been prepared by a public investigator
of the charges against them.

Vanzetti's Plea

Attacks Judge Thayer as Unfair—Says Radical Beliefs, Not Man
Were on Trial

The plea of Vanzetti and Sacco as
submitted to the Governor yesterday
was as follows:
COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
Dedham, May 1, 1917.
To the Governor and Council of Massachu
We, Bartolomeo Vanzetti and Nicola
Sacco, confined in the jail at Dedham
under sentence of death and to be
executed on the 15th of this month,
state to the Governor that the
judgment in our case is a travesty of
justice.
We are convinced of our innocence.
We believe that the evidence against
us is pure conjecture and that we are
being punished for being anarchists.
We are convinced that the evidence
against us is false and that we are
being punished for being anarchists.
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The trial was one of the most significant cases in the history of the Commonwealth. The testimony of Captain Proctor, who had been accused, was damning. The court had ruled that the evidence against him was sufficient for a conviction. However, Captain Proctor pleaded not guilty, and the case went to trial.

The defense attorney, Mr. Kelly, presented a strong case. He argued that there was no evidence to connect Captain Proctor to the murder. He also emphasized the character of Captain Proctor and the fact that he had never been accused of any crime.

The prosecution, led by Mr. Franklin, presented a weak case. They relied heavily on the testimony of the victim, who was in a state of shock and unable to give a clear account of the events.

The judge, Mr. Thayer, played a pivotal role in the trial. He was known for his fairness and his ability to handle complex cases. He ruled that the evidence was sufficient for a conviction, and the jury was instructed to deliberate.

The jury deliberated for several days before returning with a verdict. Captain Proctor was found guilty of murder, and he was sentenced to life in prison.

The case had a profound impact on the Commonwealth, as it highlighted the importance of due process and the need for a fair trial. It also showed that even the most powerful individuals could be held accountable for their actions.

In conclusion, the trial of Captain Proctor was a landmark case in the history of the Commonwealth. It demonstrated the importance of a fair trial and the need for justice to be served.

The Commonwealth was grateful to the judge and the jury for their service. Their dedication to justice was an inspiration to all who cared about the rule of law.

This case serves as a reminder that justice must be served fairly and justly. It is a testament to the strength of the Commonwealth and its commitment to justice.
We are anarchists, believers in anarchism, which is neither a cult nor a dogma,
but a system of thought. We believe in the complete freedom of the individual
from all forms of external control and authority. Our goal is to abolish all
forms of coercion and establish a society based on cooperation and
freedom. We reject all forms of government and hierarchy, and believe
in the self-governance of individuals and communities.

Anarchism is a philosophy that stands for the eradication of all
forms of coercion and the establishment of a society based on cooperation
and freedom. We believe that individual freedom and collective freedom
must go hand in hand.

Anarchism is a philosophy that stands for the eradication of all
forms of coercion and the establishment of a society based on cooperation
and freedom. We believe that individual freedom and collective freedom
must go hand in hand.
Bias of Judge

Clearly Against Defendants,

So Unprecedented Statement on the Focal Thought of Congratulations at University Club

With the assistance of a recent affiliate, the event of today, was a communication from Attorney Thompson setting forth information which George C. Crocker, former treasurer of the City of Boston, has been related to an alleged bias on the part of Judge Webster Thayer who presided at the trial of the condemned man.

The unsigned statement by Mr. Crocker read as follows:

A statement of what my views have been for the last six months about the Sacco-VanZetti case.

I have no knowledge about the evidence which was presented to the jury to have any value as an inference of the evidence furnished by the defendants, and I believe that the law, as it is not, was not properly set up. We have a judicial responsibility. The judge is the judge who is to do justice. If the general interest is to do justice, we shall only proceed towards this.

Judge Not Impartial

My firm belief, however, is that the defendants, Sacco and VanZetti, did not have a trial under the conditions which our law and custom demands, namely, with a presiding judge who was impartial and free from bias.

I know that Judge Thayer was not an impartial judge in this case.

My knowledge is based on Judge Thayer's conduct in the courtroom, not from my personal experience with him outside of the court room.

This experience was as follows: During the trial of the case, Judge Thayer lived at the University Club in Boston. At this time I did not know that I had ever met Judge Thayer.

Did Not Know His Name

I approached him one evening, however, called him by name, and began to talk to him about the Sacco-VanZetti case. I was able to gather that he was the presiding judge, but even then I did not know his name. We were in the first conversation, I think, that he volunteered the information, among other things, that all the talk about these men being anarchists, etc., and that the government was prosecuting them for that reason, was utter nonsense, and further went on to talk to me why he thought so. As I knew nothing about the case, and had not read the newspapers about it, and the conversation made me uncomfortable because of what seemed to me the manifest impropriety, I got away from him as soon as I could.

One morning at breakfast I particularly remember it seemed to
Dramatic Editor Quotes Friend

Robert Benchley, dramatic editor of Life, the fourth person to make an affidavit, reports a conversation in which a friend of his had with Judge Thayer, but which the friend was unwilling to make an affidavit on.

(Pha person to make an affidavit was Mrs. Lois Kantoul, who attended the trial as a representative of the Greater Boston Federation of Churches. She had two conversations with Judge Thayer in his study at the courthouse during the trial and sets them out as evidence of bias. She also states something the judge told her he had heard about one of the witnesses outside the courtroom.

Mr. Benchley, in his affidavit, states that his friend, Mr. Loris Coles of Worcester, repeated to him certain remarks that Judge Thayer made at the Worcester Golf Club about the Sacco-Vanzetti case. According to Mr. Benchley, Coles said Judge Thayer referred to Sacco and Vanzetti as "those bastards down there," also as Bolsheviks, who were "trying to intimidate him." He likewise claimed Judge Thayer said he "would get them good and proper," that "a bunch of parcel radiates were trying to gee those guys off and trying to bring pressure to bear on the bench," that he "would show them and would get those guys hanged," and that he "would also like to hang a dozen of the radicals."

Mr. Benchley also quotes Judge Thayer as saying, "No Bolshevik could intimidate him," and that Worcester "would be proud of having such a defender as Judge Thayer."

Mrs. Kantoul, in her affidavit, stated that Judge Thayer told her that Sacco's employer, Mr. Kelley, who was a witness, did not mean what he said because he (Judge Thayer) had heard that the outside Kelley had said that Sacco was an anarchist and that he "couldn't do anything with him."
An American Civil Liberties Union
National Committeeman in Action

False Statements of Felix Frankfurter of Harvard Law Sch in Sacco-Vanzetti Case

In the Atlantic Monthly for March, and with the endorsement of the editor of that journal, appeared an article on the Sacco and Vanzetti case which was from start to finish grossly misleading and evidently meant to assuage Communists who were endeavoring to have their comrades-murderers escape the penalty of their crime. This was done by Professor Felix Frankfurter of the Harvard Law School, which connection lent, in the minds of the Communists, plausibility to what he wrote. Now Frankfurter is also one of the National Committee of the American Civil Liberties Union, which Union makes a specialty of supporting anarchists, Communists and other subversive criminals who are endeavoring to undermine and overthrow our Government, Constitution and free institutions and play directly into the hands of the Russian Communists. Frankfurter was formerly counsel for the United States committee which conducted the Monsey Whiting case, which made a palliative report in connection with the Whitman case, and the draft and agitation in the Sacco-Vanzetti case bear a strong resemblance to that in the Monsey case. Frankfurter also made an investigation in the Bisbee case where members of the IWW were run out of town and his report, favorable to the IWW, was characterized by ex-President Roosevelt, in a letter to Frankfurter himself, as "as thoroughly misleading a document as could be written on the subject." Frankfurter, Ernst Freund, Frank P. Walsh, and David Wallenstein, who are also members of the American Civil Liberties Union National Committee, and with Roscoe Pound and Zephaniah A. Chafee, Jr., who are like Frankfurter professors of law at Harvard, several members of the Committee of 48, and Jackson H. Ralston, counsel for much of the red element in union labor and at the time for Louis F. Post, were among the twelve men who published themselves as the Nativist Popular Government League and made a series of charges against the Department of Justice which tended to blamify the character of members of the Department in the interest of Communists and anarchists who had been arrested and deported. Post was then Assistant Secretary of Labor and William B. Wilson Secretary of Labor and the Department of Labor was, as Attorney General Palmer phrased it, seeking to nullify the laws of Congress to deport anarchists according to law. Post went so far as to say that Magon, who confessed he was an anarchist and whose friends testified that he was an anarchist, was not an anarchist in order to avoid deporting him. A Committee of Congress investigated these charges made by the National Popular Government League and found that they were the usual stock charges of the anarchists and Communists which these men were giving currency and which were thoroughly mendacious, while such small amount of criticism as might justly have been made occasionally of an enthusiastic subordinate was twisted and magnified so as to be totally misleading.

On the American Civil Liberties Union National Committee with Frankfurter we find that right hand man of Russian Communists, William Z. Foster, an open and professed Communist and today the leading Communist in United States. We find Norman Hapgood, who has just issued a book in which he inverts the meanings of words and endeavors to make out that all who oppose communism are enemies of labor and that the only real progressives are those who play the Communist game. We find Morris Hillquit, who was counsel for the Russian Communists. We find Frederic C. Howe, who was exposed in his relations with the anarchists by a Congressional committee of investigation. We find Scott Nearing, a former editor of the Revolutionary Age which undertook to put over the extreme teachings of Lenin and encouraged boring-from-within in our Army and Navy in endeavoring to make soldiers and sailors traitors to the country. We find Robert Motto Lovett of the University of Chicago who recent at Jane Addams' Hull House in Chicago, addressed an IWW meeting held there at which he undertook to justify the murder by the IWW of American legion men at Centralia. We find Jane Addams, head of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom and formerly, like Frank P. Walsh, Lynn J. Frazier, Amos Pinchot, Frederic C. Howe, Timothy Shea, William Lenzke, Glenn E. Plumb, etc., a vice-president of the Public Ownership League of America, a public Executive Committee we find Duncan McDonald, the Communists' first choice for President in 1922. Edward A. Seidel, the New York supporter, and IWW Communists and others of the same stripe. Miss Addams is a great friend of Joseph M. Lovett, whom she sent to address the summer meeting of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom in New York City.
for Peace and Freedom some years ago. She was also one of the speakers advertised by the Communist organ, the Daily Worker, in the Communist "Hands Off China" meeting in Ashland Auditorium in Chicago on May 6th.

Cuntas, several times Socialist candidate for Mayor, was another on the program of speakers, while another was ex-professor Carl Haessler, intimate friend of Robert Morris Lovett and managing editor of the Communist Federation Press. Haessler was the man whom Whitney exposed in "Reds in America" as having said that he would not support the Government of the United States, but would be glad to kill for the purpose of overthrowing it. He is one of those who were jailed as draft evaders. We also find on the program of speakers with Jane Addams, the man who calls himself Manuel Gomez, an assumed name, who is secretary of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League, which is openly a Communist affair and openly bent on overthrowing the Government of the United States and making Trouble between it and other governments. Congressman Sabbath was another listed speaker and representatives of the Communist Party in China were. Anarchist Berkman's friend, George P. West, is another of the National Committee of the American Civil Liberties Union. So is Arthur L. Sauer, founder of the IWW. James A. Long, exposed as one of the leaders in the attempted insurrection in Seattle is another. Edmund C. Evans was and Edward W. Evans is a member. Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, IWW and Communist agitator, is another and we also find Norman Hapgood and Arthur Garfield Hays and James H. Maurer, who was exposed by Attorney General Palmer as war times for his diabolical utterances, his greetings to his Socialist and anarchist friends and his urging of revolution. There are many others of the same stripe.

It is not surprising, then, that Professor Frankfurter should misrepresent the Courts and the orderly process of justice in the interest of the professed Anarchist and Communist, Sacco and Vanzetti, but it is perhaps surprising that the Atlantic Monthly should commend what he has written.

The Boston Evening Transcript published on Monday, April 25th, an exposure of Frankfurter's gross misstatements. This is the paper that published in full the first edition of Whitney's "Reds in America" and is noted for other patriotic work of the kind. It is one of the all too few papers that give a considerable amount of space to really patriotic work.

The exposure was written by Dean John H. Wigmore, a noted authority on evidence, a graduate of Harvard and the Harvard Law School, who had been a practicing lawyer in Boston and a former president of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology. He is now Dean of the Law School of Northwestern University.

Through the kindness of the Transcript I am enabled to print below Dean Wigmore's exposure of the false and inexcusable statements of the Frankfurter article, which he terms a gross libel against the Courts of Massachusetts and he shows why, as he terms it, this Atlantic Monthly article is "wholly devoid of credit as a basis for outside to form an opinion."

Frankfurter tries to convey the impression that the jury was hand-picked. In reality there was a panel of about 675 jurors examined to get 12 for the trial and the counsel for the defense—for Sacco and Vanzetti—accepted all of the jurors as satisfactory. When the last juror was chosen the defense counsel had exhausted his challenges and counsel for the prosecution offered to challenge that juror if the defense wished, using one of the prosecution's challenges for the purpose. Nothing could have been fairer.

Frankfurter says that the Supreme Judicial Court cannot pass on the facts of the case in the lower Court, but it is shown that the Supreme Judicial Court not only can pass on the facts under a statute of the State giving that authority and also under the common law, but that it did pass on the facts.

Other misrepresentations of Frankfurter are exposed.

Frankfurter conveys the impression that Sacco and Vanzetti were prosecuted as reds, which is the direct opposite of the truth. The whole prosecution had put in all its side of the case and the defense was well along in putting its side of the case when counsel for Sacco and Vanzetti brought out the fact that they were Communists as a reason why they went into hiding after the murder was committed. They said they were afraid of being deported as reds as an excuse for such hiding, but it was shown that Sacco had in his possession at that time a passport he had gotten for the purpose of taking his family abroad a few days after he was arrested, so that he was not afraid of being deported at all. This fact Frankfurter carefully conceals. The trial was one for murder and banditry and had nothing whatever to do with redness of any sort until the subject was introduced by Sacco and Vanzetti's own counsel.

As for the fairness of the case, Sacco and Vanzetti had a thoroughly fair trial and at the close of the evidence their counsel made not a single request for instructions to the Judge and at the conclusion of the Judge's charge took not a single exception to the charge, which was the direct opposite of the impression Frankfurter conveys. On the contrary counsel for Sacco and Vanzetti commended the counsel for the prosecution, Mr. Katzmann, and said his clients had had every patience and every consideration shown them and commended the laws of Massachusetts.

As for the international aspect of the trial which Frankfurter dwells on, that was all created afterwards, largely
through a series of outrages at United States Consulates abroad, etc., and agitation gotten up by the Communists to bring pressure upon the authorities and incidentally to collect plenty of graft as in the Mooney case, for these agitators thrive on graft and Sacco and Vanzetti in jail are a far better asset to the agitators than would be either executed or released, precisely as the grafting agitators in the Mooney case find Mooney a better in jail than out of it.

It is estimated that the lying agitators in the Sacco and Vanzetti case, like the lying agitators in the Mooney case, have collected several million dollars in graft, far the greater part of which has gone into the pockets of agitators.

The following is Dean Wigmore's article as it appeared in The Boston Evening Transcript of April 25, 1927:

To vindicate Massachusetts Justice, I crave the opportunity of your pages to address the lawyers of the Commonwealth. I was first admitted to the bar in Suffolk County, Massachusetts; I learned to know and respect the temper and the standards of justice in that State; sentiment and duty urge me to offer a few words in refutation of a gross libel that is being circulated against the honor of its courts because of the verdicts and decisions in the Sacco-Vanzetti murder case.

That case concerned the cold-blooded robbery and murder of a paymaster and his guard at a shoe factory in Braintree on April 15, 1920; the verdict of guilty was brought in on July 14, 1927; and the intervening time has been occupied by two motions for a new trial and by proceedings in review, leading to two decisions of the Supreme Judicial Court—the last one on April 5, 1927.

In the meantime, an agitation against the fairness of the trial and the justice of the verdict was started among various alien Communist circles; and this was extended to the general public by the publication in the March, 1927, Atlantic Monthly of a fourteen-page exposition of the case by a prominent pundit in a leading law school (followed by a longer pamphlet publication, from the same press, advertised at $1). This Atlantic Monthly article, being an attempt to arouse the public sentiment of the entire Nation to the disparagement of the Massachusetts courts, has had notoriety successfully and its comments. Its dangerous plausibility naturally calls for some exposure of its errors.

Neither Fair Nor Accurate

Your space does not permit a detailed analysis of the Sacco-Vanzetti evidence; but I hope that it does permit a statement of the reasons why this article in the Atlantic Monthly is wholly devoid of merit and is a basis for outsiders to form an opinion on its decision as to the Supreme Court should be accepted with confidence and decisive of the justice of the case.

The plausible pundit of the leading law school begins by calling the case "one of international concern," and by stating that the article aims "to give in the briefest compass an accurate account of the facts of the case." It ends by alleging that "the reader has now had placed before him fairly, however brief, the means of forming a judgment," and the editor adds this testimonial, that the article is "a complete and accurate resume of the facts of the case," "comprised accurately and fairly by a trained and responsible lawyer.

I propose to show you that the article is neither fair nor accurate nor complete, both in vital details of the trial and in the "international concern" of the trial, and that the decision of the Supreme Court is not based on the facts of the case.

A. THE TRIAL ITSELF

Take first the trial itself. The gist of the article is, by assertion and insinuation, that the trial judge and the prosecuting attorney "conspired" throughout to employ unfair methods; and in particular that they evaded the weakness of the evidence of the accused's domicile-guilt and exploited the accused's charlatanism and radicalism; thus turning the trial into a persecution instead of a trial for domicile and, conjuring a packed jury of local patriots into a false verdict.

Now let us see how the plausible pundit goes about to prove his case in public.

1. He begins at the impancing of the jury. We are told (p. 410) that "part of the jury was specially selected by the sheriff's deputies from Masonic gatherings and from persons whom the deputies deemed 'representative citizens,' 'substantial,' and 'intelligent.'" We are told again that the jury was "picked for its respectability." And the reader would thus never know that in fact a panel of about 675 jurors was examined, and by the trial judge himself, before the twelve were found. Nor that counsel for defense accepted, if they failed, all the fact of the judge's acquaintance that, so fair was the prosecuting attorney, when the seventh juror was finally found provisionally by the Court, the defence hesitated; hesitated, hesitated, hesitated, hesitated, hesitated, hesitated, hesitated. The prosecuting attorney offered him of his remaining questions if counsel for defense was not satisfied with that juror, and without availing himself of the offer.

No "Picked Jury"

So that the insinuation of a "picked" jury was baseless, and worthy only of unsupervised yellow journalism. And the public can rest well satisfied with the pronouncement of the Supreme Court (suppressed by the plausible pundit), in its opinion denying the motion for a new trial on this ground (151 Northeastern 830) that "no fraud or partiality in favor of the Commonwealth or material injury to the defendants is shown."

2. Again, at the end of the trial, attacking the trial judge's opinion on denial of the second motion for a new trial (Oct. 29, 1926) the plausible pundit refers to it as a "farrago of misquotations, misrepresentations, suppressions and mutilations," and gives alleged illustrations of them.

More Misrepresentation

The "misrepresentation," etc., of the trial judge is this: "Wm. G. Thorne (counsel for defense after the trial of the leaders of the Boston police) thus characterized Thompson's activities in behalf of two Italians: 'Since the trial before Judge Thayer the case would seem to have some value in the popular mind, being marked by the media of print and public meetings as a "lego-psychic" case."

"The judge did not apply those words in any case."

Thompson's activities in behalf of two Italians: "Since the trial before Judge Thayer the case would seem to have some value in the popular mind, being marked by the media of print and public meetings as a "lego-psychic" case."

He applied the "ego-psychic" label to the case of the second motion for new trial, viz. alleging a conspiracy between Sargent, Attorney General of the United States, and the local authorities to explain these accused because they were not because they committed the crime.

And baseless was this assertion, for from the Supreme Judicial Court with its 1927 opinion says, on this point: "trial judge would be compelled to make a separate finding of the facts in evidence appearing in the Department of Justice."

He has had to secure their conviction by other means. So that the ridiculous idea of journalists, who can only be referred to as "hysterics," nor the learned counsel's "activities" nor the accused."

This was a more accurate resume of the trial and the verdict.

Well, these are three important representations in the plausible pundit's "accurate resume" as to the trial and the verdict.

Now, let us look briefly at the errors:

1. An important part of the prosecution's case was the copious lies (admitted) by the accused on their weapons and their activities. Those lies, betraying their insouciance of guilt, were explained (admitted) by the accused. They were being arrested preliminary deportation as aliens, and to be deported to Italy. Several times before, there was much confusion about the truth of the explanation; but the many and convoluted one, as against Sacco's explanation that he had obtained and carried with him at the moment of arrest on May 5, 1920, a passport upon which his family intended to sail for Italy days later. The defendant's cross-examination of Mr. Sacco, at the time when you were telling these lies, that is why you told all the lies and why you did what you did? As Mr. Sacco, you say you feared deportation and that is why you told all the lies and why you did what you did?

Yeat. Q. "Mr. Sacco, at the time when you were telling these lies..."
had already secured a passport for Italy, on which you, your wife and two children were sailed two days after the night of your murder." 

"The Government closed its case without having been the slightest reference made to Radicalism. Counsel for the defendants made no effort to explain the fact that its possession was not mentioned. "Suppressionist," etc. How could an honest jury fail to mention that fact? It accused the main case of the defendant Sacco.

What Kind of Judgment

4. Again: There were only two physical objects connecting the accused with the exact spot of the homicide—the revolvers and a cap. The murderers going off in the car were caught. The cap was picked up near the body of one of the murdered men. The victim's wife testified that it was his, but Sacco's employer testified that it was a cap of a jacket hung near the machine where he worked. The cap, and this cap was placed upon Man, and when testify and appeared

But, in the plausible pundit's "fair resume," not a word about this cap! He offers the means of forming a judgment without asking for it.

5. Coming to the article's main reiterated theme, the exploitation of the defendants' Red views and character, the plausible pundit, after carefully evoking to mention the fact that it was on the accused's direct examination that the first mention was made of this thing (so as to support their explanation of the reason for which Sacco and Vanzetti testified to their radical activities, their pacifism, their flight to Mexico to avoid the draft, the trial was a trial for murder and banditry; with the cross-examination of Sacco and Vanzetti patriotism and radicalism became the dominant issues. Outside the court room the Red hysteria was rampant; it was not long to dominate within. The prosecution on the feelings of the jury; and the trial judge 'could go at'—one had written, etc. There was a "deliberate effort to excite the emotions of jurors"; "the real purpose" was "to influence the jury's passions." Now all this palaver seeking to make the reader believe that the judge and the prosecutor thrust the defendant's Redism into the case, and then illegally and unfairly exploited it— all this palaver is a consummate misrepresentation. The facts were that not a word was offered on the subject in the case in chief; that defendants' counsel themselves insisted on bringing those facts in defense as the only hope of overcoming the effect of the case in chief; that the judge and the prosecuting attorney urged upon defendants' counsel not to think of a judge's decision to do that; and that the prosecutor's cross-examination did not deal with a single fact of such character which had not already been specifically placed the accused on their direct examination.

Cruel Libel

These facts are so demonstrative of the cruel and libellous falsity of the whole tenor of the plausible pundit's article that a moment may be spent in verifying it. The judge's statement in denying the second motion for a new trial (Oct. 24, 1927) of the Massachusetts Supreme Court was read aloud, that there was not a word mentioned about radicalism. The first time it was suggested that it was to be introduced was when the defendants in the Supreme Court that all of the counsel were agreed that it was necessary to go into the subject of radicalism in order to meet the Commonwealth's claim of consciousness of guilt. The Court suggested that it might be well for them to bring in a brother of one of the counsel, who was one of the leading lawyers of the State, for a conference. Counsel adopted and seemed grateful for this suggestion. The next morning counsel informed the Court that they had conferred with their leading counsel, together with the brother and another distinguished lawyer, had decided that it was fatal if the evidence of radicalism was not introduced, unless it was urged by counsel, and counsel for such a contention, has held that the accused did have a fair trial. So the decision, after all, is a flat and square repudiation of the plausible pundit's main content. His article is in effect an appeal from the Supreme Court.

(c) And, thirdly, the Supreme Judicial Court did pass upon the issue of guilt or innocence. The defendants were in no way directed a verdict of not guilty for lack of sufficient evidence of guilt to go to the jury. And the Supreme Court held the trial judge's decision made no error in denying the defendants' motions, then there was sufficient evidence to go to the jury. Here are the exact words of the opinion (101) N. E. 2d 438, at 440): The defendant's severance motion for a verdict of not guilty on all the evidence, and the motions having been denied they severally excepted. It is contended on behalf of Vanzetti that his ownership of the (motor) car at all could be found to be merely probable and that his presence therein was not proved beyond a reasonable doubt. That the evidence is sufficiently rehashed.) The motion was denied rightly.
The above quotation from 1926 opinion shows that they have done so. But to demonstrate that this is their long settled practice, and to show clearly the extent of this misrepresentation of the plausible pundit, let us look at the words of the Massachusetts General Laws 1821, c.250, §9: “A judgment in a criminal case may be re-examined and reversed or affirmed upon a writ of error for any error of fact.” And now let us peruse the recent exposition of the Court’s practice in Commonwealth v. Dascalakis, 246 Massachusetts 12, at p. 22 (1953); in the same leading case, Com. v. Green, 17 Mass. 515, it was decided that power existed in this Court (i.e. Supreme Judicial Court) at common law and without a criminal statute, to grant a motion for a new trial in a capital case, in order that a prisoner should be indulged with another opportunity to save his life, if anything had occurred upon the trial which renders doubtful the justice or the legality of his conviction.

That was the same as saying that verdicts would be set aside and new trials granted if it appeared to the court that justice has not been done. It is difficult to conceive of any ground for a new trial not covered or at least within the phrase in Com. v. Green, or the phrase of the statute. And now see how this principle was applied in a recent criminal case, Com. v. Vaz, 248 Mass. 403 (1924): “At the close of the evidence the defendant requested the trial judge to rule that the evidence did not warrant a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. (Then after reviewing the evidence) it is plain that her testimony and the other evidence presented by the Commonwealth, if believed by the jury, were sufficient to warrant a conviction of murder in the first degree. As there was evidence, if believed, ample sufficient to justify the finding, it could not have been ruled in accordance with the defendant’s request, that the evidence did not warrant a verdict of murder in the first degree. The exception to the refusal of this request cannot be sustained.”

Did Inquire Into Facts

So the decision of the Supreme Court in April, 1926, signified that in the court’s opinion there was sufficient evidence to justify the verdict of guilty of m. a. of the plausible pundit’s statement that “the Court would not inquire whether the facts justified the verdict” is false; and any citizen who has confidence in a unanimous decision of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court, will find that verdict is correct, and must be sustained, and is supported by the facts.

(4) And, finally, what lawyer of experience, in any State, does not know that a Supreme Court, if it really has any doubts of the justice, on the facts, of a verdict in a capital case, is at least likely to lay hold of some point of pure law, or a ground for ordering a new trial? It is done every year or oftener, in almost any State. The law public can be misled; but no lawyer would believe that the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, regardless of the technical ground of their decision, would have failed to direct a new trial, had they seen any reason to distrust the correctness of the verdict on the facts.

And in their second decision (New York Times of April 6, 1927), on the trial judge’s rejection of the newly discovered “confession” of the crook Madeiros, as a ground for a new trial, the Supreme Court’s decision is in accordance with that of the Massachusetts judges, who have a similar experience. But the Court’s order is for a new trial, or the conviction of the defendant is to be set aside. The evidence, on the whole, shows their attitude to the issue of the evidence: “An impartial, intelligent and honest judge would be justified in finding that the confession (attributed to the defendant) is insufficient, and not because of the manner in which it was given.”

At the Time of the Trial

It is difficult to see how the Supreme Court, under the law, could more plainly indicate their opinion on the facts.

—As one further item, suggesting the logic and justice of this attempt to charge upon Massachusetts courts a miscarriage of justice, is the very thought that the evidence is insufficient, and not because of the manner in which it was given. The natural conclusion, note this: that the accused’s counsel who actually conducted the trial appear to have been entirely satisfied with the impartiality of the judges, the behavior of the counsel, the behavior of the counsel in the case of the charge to the jury, not a simple decision of a prima facie charge to the jury, but a charge of a capital crime. For the plural actionable pressure, ex post facto, and in the address to the jury, the counsel said: “Mr. Katrman (the counsel) said: “Mr. Katrman (the counsel) said: “Mr. Katrman (the counsel) said: “Mr. Katrman (the counsel) said: “Mr. Katrman (the counsel) said: “Mr. Katrman (the counsel) said: “Mr. Katrman (the counsel) said: “Mr. Katrman (the counsel) said: “Mr. Katrman (the counsel) said:

B. THE INTERNATIONAL ASPECT

The plausible pundit begins by appealing to this case an “international concern,” because it has aroused international interest beyond the boundaries of Massachusetts and even of the United States. Indeed, but he fails to tell us that it has aroused such an interest. Dr. Sullivan’s “verbi.”

That is the only appearance by an international fraternity or a country. Ever since the trial in 1921, this case has been carried on. If it had been an international case, the United States would have honored its mercy.

Dean Wigmore then goes on to cite a number of Communist outrages, bombings, etc., on behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti in Paris, Boston, Geneva, Fall River, New York, Buenos Aires, Washington, etc.

Subjected to Terrorism

Now, is not this an intolerable state of things, that American justice should be subjected to the dictates of international terrorists? Where has the like ever been known in modern history? The thugs of India, the Camorra of Naples, the Black Hand of Italy, the anarchists of exiles — when did their attempts to impose their will by violence ever fail, in range of operations or in their directness, the organized efficiency of this cabal to which Sacco and Vanzetti belong? And this insensate resort to violence is invoked in a case when it has been represented, by the cabal, all over the world, as a case of per se terrorism. The dangerous thing to American justice is that the local representative, by pressing a button, can set this international force in motion to secure immunity for any one of its members, who is charged with any serious crime.

Judges in Jeopardy

But what shall we say of the plausible pundit who knowingly enlists himself in their support and appears to the public at large to excite popular sympathy in favor of the case of the international terrorist gang? Why should he be the wages of sympathy of the public for them personally? If public sympathy is to figure, why not in the case of the judge, who, through the accident of this trial, has had to do every day’s duty for six years past in danger of his life? Does not every honor-
Frankfurter’s chief value as an asset to the agitators is the fact that he is a professor of law at Harvard College, a fact which misleads the public into believing that what he writes is reliable.

Roger Baldwin, director of the American Civil Liberties Union, testified before the Lusk Committee as to its purposes and principles. He said in part:

"Language unaccompanied by an act, even if the logical consequences of it lead others to the commission of the act, is legitimately within our conception of free speech. For instance, the advocacy of murder, unaccompanied by any act, is within the legitimate scope of free speech. I would say on behalf of the entire committee that all of them disbelieve the legal theory of constructive intent, and that all of them believe in the right of persons to advocate ‘the overthrow of government by force and violence.'"

In a letter from Baldwin to the German agent Lochner, who was also one of the originators of the communists, "Federated Press", Baldwin said, "We want to make sure that everyone understands the Constitution and what our forefathers wanted to make of this country and that we are the fellows that really stand for the spirit of our institutions."

A circular of the ACLU states: "Laws purporting to prevent the advocacy of the overthrow of the government by force or violence are all violations of the right of free speech."

The Report comments: "If we analyze the position taken by the American Civil Liberties Union we will find that what they seek is not freedom of speech, freedom of press or freedom of assembly, but license. In other words, there is no crime in the advocacy of crime, provided the advice of the agitator is not carried into effect."

"An examination, however, of the propaganda and agitation which has been carried on in favor of the forceful overthrow of this government shows that it does not consist of a mere expression of opinion, but invariably advocates measures for its effectuation."

"The effect of the activities of the American Civil Liberties Union is to create in the minds of the un-informed people the impression that it is un-American to interfere with the activities of those who seek to destroy American institutions."

"It is interesting to note that the anxiety of the American Civil Liberties Union is shown only where the abuse of free speech is called in question because of attacks upon property or government."

"The American Civil Liberties Union, in the last analysis, is a supporter of all subversive movements, and its propaganda is detrimental to the interests of the State."

At Hearing Number 69. 1. 11 of the House Committee on Immigration, Allen S. Olmstead appeared as a representative of the American Civil Liberties Union.

The Chairman asked him, "You think that an alien has a perfect right to come here and get into a labor strike, preach communism all he wants to, and advocate the overthrow of Government?" Mr. Olmstead, "Yes."

Mr. Holaday of the Committee, "Did I understand you to say that an alien has a right to preach the overthrow of Government, and anarchy?" Mr. Olmstead, "Yes."

Among the latest things pleasing to the Communists, gotten up by the ACLU crowd, is the National Citizens Committee on Relations with Latin America.

We should not be lost sight of that mendacity is the chief asset of the Communists, and the American Civil Liberties Union plays the Communist game.

Francis Ralston Welsh

May 14, 1927.
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LUNBERG.

I am transmitting, attached hereto, copy of a communication received from the Bureau's Chicago Office, dated May 12, 1927, together with copies of newspaper clippings relative to the SACCO-VANZETTI CASE.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Inc. 61203.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREBY IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/30/27 BY P.S. Wuth
Department of Justice  
Bureau of Investigation  
Box 239, Boston, Mass.  

May 12, 1927.  

Director,  
Bureau of Investigation,  
Department of Justice,  
Washington, D. C.  

Dear Sir:  
Re: SACCO & VANZETTI MATTER  

In relation to the above matter permit me to say that there has been a temporary lull in the publicity given to the above entitled matter in the local papers but I presume it will increase in the near future as recent items indicate that Alvan T. Fuller, Governor of Massachusetts, is soon to make his decision in reference to the appointment of a commission to investigate into the trial of the above named persons.  

However, I am attaching hereto an item taken from the Boston, Mass. Post, issue of May 9, 1927, concerning a plea filed with the Governor of this state by twenty-nine law professors and an editorial taken from the Springfield, Mass. Union, issue of May 11, 1927, entitled "The Arbiter of the Facts". The Springfield, Mass. Union seems to be the newspaper in this jurisdiction which is devoting daily editorials to the subject matter and is uniformly to be found on the adverse side of the question.  

I find that these editorials furnish very good material in answering the various contentions had by sympathizers of the above named individuals and am submitting them to you for such information and value as they contain.  

Very truly yours,  

[Signature]  

John A. Dowd  
Special Agent in Charge  

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  

DATE 6/18/27  

JAD:MPD  
Encl. 2  

5/17/27
29 Law Professors File
Sacco and Vanzetti Plea
Boston Post 5-9-27
Representatives of Columbia, Yale and University of Kansas Faculties Join In Appeal to Gov.
Fuller to Take Action

NEW YORK, MAY 9 (AP)—Twenty-nine law professors, representing the faculties of Columbia, Yale and University of Kansas, have joined in appeals to the Governor of Massachusetts, asking that he take some action in the Sacco-Vanzetti case. It was announced today at the school of law of Columbia University.

OThERS IN SYMPATHY
In addition to the professors who have signed the letter, members of the law faculties of Cornell, Indiana, Ohio, Illinois and Texas, have been notified of the matter.

The letter declared that it was unfortunate that a belief should seem to have been formed of the guilt of murder and that that belief should have been allowed to influence the trial.
The Arbiter of the Facts

Of the multitudinous petitions with which Governor Butler has been inundated relative to the Sacco-Vanetti case perhaps the most pertinent in spirit and rational in statement is that sent in with the signatures of 61 members of the law faculties of dozens universities from Connecticut to Texas. Unlike most of the petitions these men at least are wise enough to say that they “do not know that any mistake has occurred” in the case. In that respect they are a refreshing exception. They state that they are moved to speak for themselves as individuals not from knowledge but by reason of the fact that there is “such widespread doubt, whether well founded or not,” and they therefore petition for a commission “to make clear the facts.”

The inference from this may be that the facts have not been passed upon at all under our judicial system, whereas they have been passed upon by the only body upon which is properly placed the sole duty and the responsibility of determining them. It is not easy to perceive how these law professors, versed as is may be supposed in the general principles of the judicial system of the country and as might be supposed in the particular features of the judicial system of Massachusetts, can assume that any body of men but the jury in the case can be held responsible for determining the facts and thereby answering the question of whether the accused are innocent or guilty.

Under our system as under others, the general principle is that a jury of twelve men, carefully selected for the purpose of securing open and impartial consideration of and a verdict upon the evidence, is the final arbiter of the facts in the case. The trial judge always instructs the jury that it is not only the arbiter of the facts but the sole judge of the weight of whatever evidence may be submitted.

The two main qualifications upon the jury must be that the judge of the fact as that they must consider the accused innocent until they are proved to be guilty beyond a reasonable doubt by each one of them. These twelve men who have examined and heard the evidence must unanimously agree upon a verdict which is to convict the accused of the crime charged. No member of this jury is permitted under the oath administered to him to have a reasonable doubt of the guilt of the accused if he agrees to a verdict of guilty.

The accused, even if actually guilty, has a great advantage in any trial under our judicial system and it is a fair presumption that an unanimous verdict of guilty, found by twelve men, beyond a reasonable doubt after having all the evidence before their eyes or in their hearing, is as sound and impartial a judgment of the facts in the case as could possibly be had.

The whole responsibility is placed upon this jury. In this State a trial judge is not permitted to express his views on the weight of any evidence, or as is commonly called, to “charge the facts,” as may be done in some States. The trial judge plainly makes the jury the sole arbiter of the facts and it would be an error of law if he did otherwise. In this case Judge Thayer is not charged with any errors of law of this kind. It is properly held in our judicial system that to put it in the power of any other tribunal than that of jurymen who hear and see the witnesses to determine either the weight of evidence or the facts would be unfair, if not dangerous.
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LOHRENING.

I am transmitting, attached hereto, a copy of communication received from the Agent in Charge of the Bureau's Boston Office, together with attached newspaper clippings of news items referring to the MACCO-VANZETTI case.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Inc. 61211.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/30/27 BY 982216
Department of Justice,
Bureau of Investigation.

P. O. Box 229,
Boston, Mass.
May 14, 1927.

PERSONAL

Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Attention No. 1.

SACCO-VANZETTI CASE.

Attached hereto you will find news item taken from the Springfield (Mass.) Union, issue of May 14, 1927, over a Boston, Mass. date line, which refers to the joint opinion of seven famous leaders of the Massachusetts Bar who filed with Alven T. Fuller, Governor of Massachusetts, their opinion of certain legal aspects of the case, insofar as the appointment of a commission to investigate the case and the findings of the commission are concerned.

Enclosed herewith you will also find page one of the Boston (Mass.) Traveler, issue of May 14, 1927, which treats of the first overt effort to place the life of Alven T. Fuller in jeopardy.

Very truly yours,

John A. Dowd,
Special Agent in Charge.

MAY 20, 1927

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/1-26 BY SP. IN.

JAD/d.

2 Enclosures 2.

M. Fubini
5/9/27

61-126
Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
Box 259, Boston, Mass.

May 19, 1927.

Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Re: SACCO & VANZETTI MATTER

Dear Sir:

In connection with the above entitled matter you will find enclosed herein an article appearing in the Boston, Mass. Post, issue of May 17th, concerning the deposit of a stick of dynamite in the Post-Office at Plymouth, Mass. and its discovery there as well as an editorial appearing in the Springfield, Mass. Union, issue of May 17th entitled "The Impartial Commission Idea".

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

JOHN A. DOWD
Special Agent in Charge.

JAD:MPF
Encl. 2
Att. No. 1.

6-1-26

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/20/27 BY

MAY 25, 1927

RECORDED 4X5 (INT-268)

MAY 20, 1927 5:00 A.M.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
DIV. ONE
DIV. 208
A bomb consisting of a package containing dynamite was mailed to Gov. Fuller at the State House.

It was intercepted by the postoffice authorities, who today notified the Governor of the attempt to send dynamite to him, and sent to him the letter which accompanied the explosive. The writer is a Sacco-Vanzetti sympathizer.

Postoffice authorities said they had no clew as to the sender, nor did they know from which station the dynamite was sent.

Gov. Fuller has not seen either the letter which came with the dynamite nor the letter from the postoffice officials as he is at home. His secretary is with him there.

The letter which came with the dynamite referred to Sacco and Vanzetti and promised to blow up the Governor if Sacco and Vanzetti are executed.

A bomb which accompanied the explosive read as follows:

Mr. Governor of Massachusetts:

"Governor of Massachusetts, I have succeeded in getting a quarter of a ton of this. If Sacco and Vanzetti..."
SACCO PROBE
BOARD COULD ONLY ADVISE

Would Not Have Authority to Grant Pardon; Whole Responsibility Rests on Governor.

Special to The Springfield Union.

BOSTON, May 11—If Gov. Fuller requests a commission to review the famous Sacco-Vanzetti case, such a commission would not have the power to determine whether a pardon should be granted. Its report would be merely advisory. There can be no divided responsibility in pardoning a convicted man, or in reaching his own conclusion.

There are the opinions of the seven famous leaders of the Massachusetts Bar, while not attempting to aid Gov. Fuller what course he should follow, in the event of an application of habeas corpus by the defendants, a majority of them believe that the decision of the trial court is not final and that further proceedings are necessary.

In the words of one of them, "the court should have considered the facts more fully and given a more detailed opinion." The judges believe that the evidence is so conclusive that the defendants should be freed.

Governor Neg Pardon.

"Under the Constitution the power of suspending and restoring persons for crimes committed rests in the judicial department of the Government, and in that alone. But in order that justice may be tempered with mercy, the Constitution of Massachusetts confers on the Governor the power of suspending the execution of the laws, and of granting or commuted pardons after conviction by the court to which such judgment was a cause as well as to granting a full pardon to any person who shall have been convicted of any crime whereupon the Governor may refuse to pardon without first referring the matter to the Council." - Counselor McKown.

Responsibility Is His.

"Thus the duty and responsibility are primarily the Governor's, and he must make up his mind as to whether or not he will take action. He should seek information and advice as to the proper course, but he alone is to give to the people the reasons why any part of the duty is not accepted by him. His conclusions must rest on the only grounds that the Governor may accept for advice before he can decide whether or not to use the power of pardon without first referring the matter to the Council." - Counselor McKown.

A number of our leading citizens, including lawyers of distinction, have asked the Governor to appoint a commission to investigate the Sacco-Vanzetti case and report to him their findings and conclusions.

What course the Governor should pursue for the purpose of obtaining adequate information and advice we do not attempt to suggest. That is for the Governor himself to determine. But we do think it should be pointed out that under the Constitution a council would not have the power to determine whether a problem should be referred to the Governor's discretion, and that this report would be merely advisory, that there cannot be a divided responsibility, and that the Governor must not be embarrassed by the published findings and conclusions of any other body, or reaching conclusions upon it.

The Governor is the supreme executive officer of the Commonwealth, charged by the legislature with the performance of the functions of his office. In this trying hour he should receive the unqualified support of the Commonwealth.
DYNAMITE PUT IN POST OFFICE

Stick of Explosive Found in Waste-Basket in Plymouth, Home Town of Vanzetti—Thought to Be Attempt to Blow Up Building as a Demonstration for Convicted Pair

Creates Stir, Following So Soon After Package Mailed to Governor Fuller

Rigid Investigation Ordered—No Clue to Perpetrator—Officials Alarmed

PLYMOUTH, May 16—A stick of dynamite was found tonight in the Plymouth post office. Whether or not the placing of the dynamite has any connection with the Sacco-Vanzetti case is a question, but following the finding of a pound of dynamite in the Burlington avenue branch of the Boston post office a few days ago its discovery leads post office investigators and the police to the conclusion that it may have been an attempt to blow up the Plymouth post office as a demonstration, particularly as Bartholomeo Vanzetti, one of the convicted men, was a fish pedlar at North Plymouth when arrested.

Continued on Page 10—P tomb Col.

SIGHT-SEEING
Dynamite Found in Postoffice on Cape

Continued From First Page

The dynamite, covered with paraffin paper as a protection, was found in the waste-basket in the front of the postoffice, after the office was closed for the night.

ON TOP OF PAPERS

It was marked "Low frentz--ber next high explosive" on the paraffin paper. The dynamite was in a state such as it would be in when purchased.

No Percussion Cap

The usual custom at the Plymouth post office is to gather up all the waste paper mornings and throw it into the fire at the back of the building. The authorities believe it may have been left there in the hope of getting the dynamite there to have the cap attacked.

Taken to Station

Half a block away he encountered Patrolman Lawrence Moody, who had recognized the situation in his office and was on the way to the station. He stopped him and walked to the police station, 200 yards away. They discussed the matter with anyone and was made to go to the postoffice in search of a police officer.

The postmaster took the dynamite and placed it in his safe and will make a report to the inspector at Boston.

It was also learned tonight that for some unknown reason the guard at Plymouth Jail had been doubled.
The Impartial Commission Idea

It is possible that socialists, communists and anarchists in ...o Janeiro, Paris, Mexico or other foreign centers may not understand that the Governor of Massachusetts cannot, under his oath, appoint a commission to decide what shall be done with Sacco and Vanzetti. But it ought not to be necessary to point out the fact to law school deans, college professors, clergymen or even to college undergraduates in America. The Governor can inquire into the case in any way he sees fit, but no commission can decide the matter for him. In the present stage of the case he is the judge and, if he wishes to take certain steps, he must secure the consent of his Council.

Most of the petitions to the Governor seem to have been based on the false assumption that he can set up an unofficial body having super-judicial powers, whereas any such commission as he might appoint would have advisory standing only and would be in a different position from that of the various groups from all over the country who have been advising, urging or threatening him.

Furthermore, it is obvious that it would be impossible for the Governor to select any commission that—to use a common phrase—would have the confidence of the people. What people? Certainly no impartial commission could be made up of those who have already indicated their partiality or prejudice on one side or the other. All those who have begged for a commission “having the confidence of the people” would be ineligible for membership upon it because they have already expressed a lack of confidence in the courts in which a great majority of the people have more confidence than they have in the opinions of people who have not heard or even read the evidence.

The Governor may seek any aid or information he wishes in any way he wishes in preparation for his own decision and action, but it would be harder for him to find an advisory commission having the confidence of the people in such a matter than for him to make a decision from his own inquiry into and knowledge of the facts.

The great game of politics never fails to provide its amusing features. For example, a number of Southern women are outspokenly opposed to the Governors of New York and Maryland on the ground that they are nullificationists. Southerners certainly ought to know what nullification is; they come from a section of the country where it is as common as the bookworm.
Phoenix, Arizona,
May 25, 1927.

Mr. J.E. Hoover, Director of the Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Hoover:

I am herewith attaching The Industrial Worker dated May 21st.

Your attention is respectfully called to the article on page three which refers to former Special Agent Fred J. Weyand of the Bureau of Investigation. Needless to say this article is propaganda put out by the Sacco-Vanzetti defense committee.

With kind personal regards, I am,

Yours very truly,

J.E. Wilkie.

Mr. J.E. Wilkie,
P.O. Box 278,
Phoenix, Arizona.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 6/25/27 BY 5:00 P.M.
nia Has "Perfect" Company

Does this Evidence Justify Legal Murder?

This is a copy of a pamphlet issued by the Joint Committee for the Release of Sacco and Vanzetti of Seattle, Washington, composed of delegates from the I. W. W., the Socialist Party, the International Labor Defense, the Workers Communist Party, the Freethinkers Association and the A. F. of L.

The whole world has heard of Sacco and Vanzetti. Only too few in this country however, are aware of the facts leading to the conviction and sentencing to death of these men. Born in Italy, through no choice of their own, these workers were arrested seven years ago in connection with the holdup and murder of a paymaster and guard of the Slater and Morrill Shoe Company in South Braintree, Massachusetts on April 18, 1920.

Unfortunately, Nicola Sacco, an experienced shoe worker, and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, a fish peddler of Plymouth, both of them espousing an unpopular economic philosophy, were brought into court to face this murder charge at a time when the red hysteria was still at its height.

They had been active as workers agitating for the right to organize and for improved conditions and Vanzetti had been blacklisted for his part in the big strike at the Plymouth Cordage Works.

It is not the purpose here to ask more than justice for these men. We believe that a careful reading of the facts below, gleaned from unbiased, impartial sources, will convince any fairminded person that Sacco and Vanzetti are innocent.

RED HYSTERIA RAMPANT

Of the trial itself, Prof. Felix Frankfurter of Harvard Law School in a thorough review of the case in March (1927) Atlantic Monthly says:

"On the witness stand Sacco and Vanzetti accounted for their movements on April 15 (the day of the holdup). They also accounted for their ambiguous behaviour on May 5 (the day they were arrested). Up to the time that Sacco and Vanzetti testified to their activities, their pacifism, their flight to Mexico to avoid the draft, the trial was a trial for murder and banditry; with the cross examination of Sacco and Vanzetti patriotism and radicalism became the dominant emotional issues. Outside the courtroom the Red hysteria was rampant, it was allowed to dominate within.

The prosecutor (Katzmann) systematically played on the feelings of the jury by exploiting the unpatriotic and despised beliefs of Sacco and Vanzetti, and the judge allowed him thus to divert and pervert the jury's mind.

—in view of the temper of the times, the nature of the accusation, the opinions of the accused, the tactics of the prosecution, and the conduct of the Judge no wonder the 'men of Norfolk' convicted Sacco and Vanzetti.

This is further emphasized by the statement of the foreman of the jury to a friend, who indicated some doubt as to the guilt of the two men. "Damn them they ought to hang anyway," said the foreman.

Since this day, July 14, 1921, six attempts have been made by the defense to secure a new trial on the ground of new evidence but each time Judge Thayer the judge who tried the case has ruled against it. Finally

While Colorado Miners Work in Starvation Wages, Huge Profits Pile Up for C. F. and I. C.

After all Deductions for Expenses, the Steel Plant Shows the Enormous Increase in Profits of Three Quarters of a Million Dollars More than in 1926, for the three months Alone; Good Time to Raise Wages.

WALSENBURG, Colo.—While the Colorado miners are working under revolting conditions that bring on diseases and mine accident fatalities, the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, one of the mine owners, reports a gain in net income of three quarters of a million dollars for the three months of the year ending March 1 compared with the first three months of 1926.

This is but one example of the enormous profits growing from the very life blood of the Colorado miners.

From the company's own income account for the quarter ending March 1, 1927, its sales amounted to one million, two hundred thousand dollars more than for the same period in 1926. The plant in Pueblo, which employed about 6,000 men, turned out a manufactured product to the value of $11,622,972.92 during January, February and March, says the company, and more than three quarters of a million dollars profit above cost were obtained on this production, the net income being $1,944,077.20.

Bearing in mind that such expressions as depreciation, exhaustion of minerals, interest on bonds and notes, etc., are, in most cases, but camouflage to conceal actual profits, here is the way the enormous gain is reported:

Sales during the first quarter of 1927, for example, were higher than those of the first quarter of 1926 by exactly $1,279,109.62. Manufacturing costs, selling, administrative and general expenses and taxes have been somewhat higher this year than last. This year's total for the quarter in this respect is $8,891,042.90; last year's was $8,475,200.34.

Deducting the overhead figures from the selling results, the income from operations during the first quarter of 1927 was $2,552,595.84; the same for 1926 was $1,888,269.99.

This sum of $2,552,595.84 swelled some $65,000 by interest, dividends and other miscellaneous incomes, bringing the total income of the company during the first three months of 1927 to $2,717,612.34, over three actual knowledge of the Sacco-Vanzetti case that Sacco and Vanzetti were normally working, although anarchists and agitators were not in a position to hang him. Vanzetti was probably the most of the older men in the government service, had made no special crime.

From the affidavit of Lawrence Lethberg, July 8, 1926, the government Post Office Inspector for twenty years, and for the last four years in charge of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice in Boston.

DID NOT COMMIT CRIME

Fred J. Weyand, a special agent of the Dept. of Justice.
WY HAS ANY PEAP COURT AT ALL?

The conservative newspaper, The New York World, says in a recent editorial:

"Outside of Massachusetts it is not realized, we believe, that the conviction of these two men has never been completely and impartially reviewed by any tribunal. The law in Massachusetts is radically different from that to which we in New York are accustomed. The Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts has never passed upon whether the facts as set forth in the printed record of the trial justified the verdict. It has never been upon the innocence or guilt of these two men. The Supreme Judicial Court has passed only on the narrow technical point as to whether Judge Thayer was correct in using the word 'discretion'. It has been decided, in short, that Judge Thayer had the right to do what he did. It has never been decided that he did right. Two men are condemned to death in Massachusetts, and the opinion of Judge Thayer that Judge Thayer acted justly at their trial."  

MILLIONS PROTESTING

The conviction of Sacco and Vanzetti has been protested by hundreds of prominent individuals and by thousands of organizations representing millions of people throughout the world. One of the first indications of the change in public sentiment came last October with the publication by the Boston Herald of an editorial, "We Submit," in which the whole case was reviewed and the demand made for a new trial. Up to this date the Herald had accepted the trial without protest. Within the past few days this editorial has been selected to receive the Pulitzer prize for the best editorial, from the standpoint of subject matter and composition 1929.

The Springfield (Mass.) Republican in a recent editorial says:

"We are advised that a new trial would be awarded, with the record as it was. There is no reason why a new trial should not be permitted. As the judge himself said, the record was not complete. It is the duty of the courts to see that justice is done."

The American Federation of Labor is on record at both the El Paso and Cincinnati conventions in favor of a new trial on the ground that these men are innocent. The Washington State Federation of Labor and the Seattle Central Labor Council has also taken similar action repeatedly. The I. W. W., the Workers' Party, the Socialist Party and other similar organizations have expressed their belief in the innocence of Sacco and Vanzetti. Scores of members of the British Parliament, the German Reichstag and many prominent individuals have sent cables to Governor Fuller of Massachusetts, demanding justice for the two men.

MAKE YOUR VOICE HEARD

American workers must make their voices heard. The execution of Sacco and Vanzetti is a challenge to the right of workers to be active in the cause of labor and to think their own thoughts. Sacco and Vanzetti would not be where they are today if they had been kind, willing wage slaves. They represent the spirit of protest which means progress.

Sacco and Vanzetti will die in the electric chair on July 10, 1927 unless a tremendous outburst of protest is made. Men and women, write to Governor Alvin T. Fuller, State House, Boston, Mass., asking him to grant full freedom to these two workers. It would be a travesty on justice to have a commutation to life imprisonment made. Judge and Vanzetti say "Freedom or death." Have your union, lodge, church or other organization adopt a resolution along the same lines.

ACT AT ONCE. WE MUST SAVE THESE WORKERS LIVES.

Sacco-Vanzetti United Front Conference.
Mr. J. E. Wilkie,
P. O. Box 876,
Phoenix, Arizona.

Dear Mr. Wilkie:

I am in receipt of your communication of the 25th, with enclosure, and want to express to you my appreciation of your interest in forwarding to me these clippings.

With expressions of my best regards, I remain

Sincerely yours,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HERIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms
Director

DATE: 61-126

DEPT. OF JUSTICE
June 10, 1927.

I am transmitting, attached hereto, copies of newspaper clippings regarding the Sacco-Vanzetti case.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Enc. #108.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HERETIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/30/27 BY S.P.E.
Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
Post Office Box 870,
Wall Street Station,
New York, New York.

MAY
26th
1927

058825

Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sirs:

Attention Division - 2

IN RE: NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS From N.Y. PAPERS
NEW YORK FILE NO. 62-3

I am enclosing herewith clippings taken from various
New York Newspapers containing articles believed to be of interest
to the Bureau.

Very truly yours,

J. H. Daly
Agent in Charge

Recorded
JUN 2 1929

61-126-770

Div. One
Div. Two

MAY 17 1927

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/20/22 BY K:N:LEIA

WRP: MF. 13 Enclosures.
PERSONAL

June 2, 1927.

Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

Dear sir:

Re: Sacco-Vanzetti Matter

Enclosed herewith you will find news item taken from the Boston, Mass., Herald, issue of June 2, 1927, with reference to the above entitled matter which briefly relates to the appointment by Gov. Fuller of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, of an advisory committee in connection with the investigation of the Sacco-Vanzetti case.

The advisory committee consists of Judge Robert Grant, retired, formerly of the Massachusetts Probate Court, President Abbott Lawrence Lowell of Harvard University and President Samuel W. Stratton of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The investigation by this body will be independent of the one which Gov. Fuller is now making.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

JAD.

Special Agent in Charge.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS DECLASSIFIED

DATE 6/3/27 BY S.F. PHILLIPS
June 8, 1937

REMEMBRANCE FOR Mr. Underhill.

I am attaching hereto a communication which I have received from Honorable Charles L. Underhill, relative to threatening letters which have been received by officials from Massachusetts as a result of the Fascio-Vannetti case.

I have advised Mr. Underhill that his communication has been referred to you for attention, as it is not a matter falling within the jurisdiction of this Bureau. I have stated to Congressman Underhill that you will no doubt communicate direct with him.

Very truly yours,

Encl. Director.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREBY UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/12/37 BY: RE00/A

BUREAU OF [illegible]
JUN 4

772
Hon. Charles L. Underhill,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Congressman Underhill:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of June 1st, 1927, advising me of the receipt, by officials from Massachusetts, of threatening letters as a result of the Dance-Yannetti case.

I am immediately calling your letter to the attention of Assistant Attorney General Lahring, in Charge of the Criminal Division, for his consideration. You will, no doubt, hear from Mr. Lahring concerning this matter shortly.

With expressions of my best regards, I remain

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Director.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREBY UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/12/26 BY 50-851

[Stamp: Bureau of Investigation]
[Stamp: JUN. 4 1927 A.M.]
[Stamp: DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE]
[Stamp: FILE]
Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C.

June 1, 1927

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

My dear Mr. Hoover:

A number of our officials from Massachusetts are being greatly alarmed with threatening letters as a result of the Sarco-Vanzetti case. Much to my surprise, I find that the Post Office Inspectors say they have no authority under the law to take any action with regard to these attempts at intimidation, and I am writing to ask you if the Department of Justice has any jurisdiction in the matter. It seems to me that we are facing a rather serious situation because of this case, and I hope that the Department is taking whatever steps may appear proper to prevent responsible officials from being harassed by the radicals seeking to use this case for their own purposes.

Thanking you for any information you may give me in the matter, and with best wishes,

Believe me,

Sincerely yours,

Charles L. Goodrich
SACCO CASE ADVISERS
HOLD FIRST MEETING

Members of Three Commissions in Executive Council Resume in
Massachusetts.

By the Associated Press.

BOSTON, June 25.—Members of the Sacco-Vanassett advisory committee, appointed by Gov. Fuller to assist him in his investigations of the cases of the two radicals under sentence to be executed for murder, met at the State House today for the first time. The committee consists of President A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard, President Benjamin W. Whitman of Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Robert Grant, formerly judge of the Probate Court.

The committee got together in the rooms of the executive council, which yesterday approved the action of Gov. Fuller in granting a respite in the execution date from the week of July 10 to that of August 10 for Nicola Sacco and Bartolommeo Vanassett. Previously each of the three had conferred several times with the governor and they had examined the record of the case individually, but had not gone over it together.

Respectfully submitted,

[Signature]

F. C. Guerrero.
The sentence of death for the murder of a Dis- 
credited paymaster and his guard April 18, 1928. The de- 
scription of these men was to have been executed during the 
week of July 14. The interest in the case, as the official of last resort, and 
the necessity to have more 
time to read the 1,000 pages of the 
record of the trial and to interview the 
other witnesses, numbering nearly two hun-
dred.

This case has aroused the interest of 
many thousands, in this country and abroad. Sacco and 
Vanzetti were 
not only convicted, but their conviction 
was reviewed by every appellate 
court. A determined effort has been 
made by so-called "friends of the accu-
sed" to obtain the setting aside of 
the verdict. Extraordinary demon-
strations of partisanship for them 
have been conducted. Petitioners to 
the number of several thousand have 
filed their protests against the proce-
dure, on the ground that the men were 
convicted on the score of their reputa-
tions as radicals, rather than upon 
the evidence. The agitation in their 
behalf even went so far as to elicit 
a formal and emphatic demand by 
members of the British House of Com-
mons for their release.

Whichever way the Governor of 
Massachusetts decides, he will be sub-
jected to severe criticism. If he holds 
that Sacco and Vanzetti are guilty 
and have been given a fair trial, thus 
confirming their death sentences, he 
will be immediately excommunicated by the 
partisans of the condemned men. If 
he rules in their favor, he will be 
criticized for having yielded to the 
clamors of the "friends" who have in 
some cases gone so far as to threaten 
his life if he sends these men to the 
gallows. It is altogether probable that 
Gov. Fuller will, in respect to his oath 
of office, reconsider his conces-
tions, regardless of clamor.

Respectfully submitted,

F. C. Guerrero

Act Recorded
61-126
July 30, 1927.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LINDOS

Referring further to the Sacco-Vanzetti case, the Bureau is in receipt of a communication from its Kansas City office advising that the following letter has been received at that office on a blank sheet of paper, signed "H.H. Anderson"

"Attended a meeting of the Sacco-Vanzetti committee at 1017 Washington St. and it was decided to call a mass meeting of the working class on June 25th, 1927, at the Labor Temple to protest the execution of these radicals. Room 201 has been donated and Herman Winters will act as Chairman."

The above letter, which is dated Kansas City, Missouri, June 9, 1927, is quoted for your information.

Very truly yours,

Directors.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HERIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/30/27 BY SP-8817
Department of Justice

Bureau of Investigation
425 Lathrop Building,
Kansas City, Missouri.
June 15, 1927.

ATTENTION DIVISION NUMBER TWO

Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

A communication has been received at this office on a blank sheet of paper signed "H. R. Anderson" reading as follows:

"Attended a meeting of the Sacco-Venette committee at 1017 Washington St. and it was decided to call a mass meeting of the working class on June 29th, 1927, at the Labor Temple to protest the execution of these Radicals—Room 201 has been donated and Herman Winters will act as Chairman."

The above is dated Kansas City, Mo., June 9, 1927.

This is transmitted for your information, and any instructions that you desire to give.

Very truly yours,

FRANK COLE,
Agent in Charge.

JUL 29 1927

FC:Mg

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HERIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/30/27 BY J.B. WTB

JUN. 15 1927
Further with regard to the case of Sacco and Vanzetti, Italians convicted on the charge of murder in the State of Massachusetts, I am attaching for your information copy of a letter directed to me by the Special Agent in Charge of the Bureau Office at Boston, Massachusetts, together with a pamphlet referred to therein.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Enc. No. 84495.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/30/22 BY SP4285/AC

BUREAU FILES DIVISION
O.M.
DEPT. OF JUSTICE
Department of Justice,
Bureau of Investigation.
P.O. Box 239
Boston, Mass.

PERSONAL

JULY 2, 1927

JUL 11 1927

Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

Dear sir:

Re: Sacco-Vanzetti Matter.

With reference to the above entitled matter you will find enclosed herewith a pamphlet, printed in Italian, evidently entitled "Sacco and Vanzetti." It is the work of Bachiavina, an anarchist and friend of Luigi Galleani, both of whom were deported by the U.S. Dept. of Labor.

This pamphlet appears to come from the press of one Jean Sacco, of No. 118 Rue du Chateau des Ren- tiers, Paris, France and has been edited by the Anarchist Committee for Political Victims of Italy.

This pamphlet deals with the Sacco-Vanzetti case in Massachusetts and also bears reference to anar- chist conditions in the United States preceding the arrest of Sacco-Vanzetti by the Massachusetts authorities. In its pages it makes reference to Elia, Salredo, Galleani and his publication "Gronaca Sovversiva," as well as to the activities of the Department of Justice in 1918-19.

The contents of the pamphlet follows, in many respects the articles, on this case, of Felix Frankfurter, of Harvard Law School and is interspersed with references to his writings.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

Very truly yours,

John A. Dowd
Special Agent in Charge.
PERSONAL

July 1, 1927.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/30/27 BY SAPO 910

Re: Sacco-Vanzetti Matter.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed you will find clipping taken from the Boston, Mass., Traveler of June 30, 1927 in reference to this matter in which it appears that Gov. Alvin Fuller of Massachusetts has granted, with the consent of his Council, a further respite to the above named Sacco and Vanzetti, deferring their execution until after Aug. 10, 1927.

This last respite appears to have been prompted by the fact that the Commission of three recently appointed by the Governor to conduct an investigation in the case, independent of his, met for the first time on June 30, 1927 and will require the allotted time for consideration of evidence and surrounding facts.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]  
JOHN A. DOUGLASS  
Special Agent in Charge.
DENMARK FOR MR. LINDHOLM

For your information in connection with the Casso-Venuti case, I am transmitting attached hereto copy of report submitted by Agent [redacted] New York City, dated July 11, 1927, captioned Communist Activities.

Very truly yours,

[Redacted]

Encl. 61.879.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/30/22 BY

L. D. J.
Meeting in behalf of SACCO-VANZETTI, held on Union Square on July 8th, at which 10,000 persons were in attendance. Meeting ended in a riot. Meetings also held in Cooper Union and Webster Hall, at which 4,000 persons were present. Among the speakers were Representative F. LaGuardia, A. Shiplacoff, Judge Panken, Arturo Giovannetti and Sidney Hillman. Meeting also held at Manhattan Lyceum, at which 1,000 persons were in attendance. Newspaper clipping taken from the "TIMES" and "HERALD-TRIBUNE" regarding the above are attached to the Bureau copies of this report. PENDING:

On Friday July 8th, 1927, a meeting in behalf of SACCO & VANZETTI, was held on UNION SQUARE, this city, at which about 10,000 persons took part, seven hundred COMMUNISTS headed by BEN COLD, COMMUNIST LEADER of the DEFUNCT JOINT BOARD of the NEW YORK FUR WORKERS UNION, entered the SQUARE and attempted to take part in this meeting; ABRAHAM SHIPLACOFF, head of the SACCO-VANZETTI LIBERATION COMMITTEE of the INTERNATIONAL POCKET BOOK MAKERS UNION refused to permit them to participate officially, which resulted in a riot and broke up the meeting. Seven men and one woman were arrested by the Police and quite a number of persons badly beaten.

Meetings were also held at COOPER UNION and WEBSTER HALL, at which about 4000 persons were present. Among the speakers were REPRESENTATIVE F. LaGuardia, A. SHIPLACOFF, JUDGE PANKEN, ARTURO GIOVANETTI and SIDNEY HILLMAN.

Several hundred Communists paraded around UNION SQUARE carrying bann and were dispersed by the Police and the banners confiscated.

Another meeting was held at the MANHATTAN LYCEUM, at which about 1,000 LEFT WING FURRIERS and CLOAK MAKERS pledged a continuance of COMMUNIST picketing activity in the fur district.
RE: COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES
N.Y. File #61-3

Newspaper clipping taken from the "TIMES" and "HERALD-TRIBUNE" regarding the above are attached to the Bureau copies of this report.

PENDING:
FRIDAY, JULY 8

RADICAL FUR STRIKERS TO RENEW PICKETING

1,000 at Mass Meeting Pledge Continuance of Fight on the A. F. of L. Organization.

More than 1,000 left-wing furriers and cloak makers joined yesterday afternoon in a mass meeting at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth Street, pledging a continuance of Communist picketing activity in the fur district.

The meeting had been planned to celebrate the release on appeal of 115 pickets who had been sent to the penitentiary on Welfare Island for refusing to work under the new system, and to protest the arrest of the pickets.

The released workers did not appear in time, however, and the meeting became a "left wing" exhortation to continue the fight against the "right wing" in the needle trades.

Ben Gold, leader of the depsected Joint Board of the Furriers Union, spoke to an excited crowd of workers, most of whom had discarded their coats and vests because of the heat. He said that in spite of wholesale arrests the furriers would continue mass picketing in the fur district on Monday morning, and invited the "left wing" cloak makers to join the furriers on the picket line.

Other speakers were Louis Hyman, manager of the Joint Board of the Amalgamated Cloakmakers' Union, and Martin Feldman, who was freed yesterday morning in the Bronx County Court, on a charge of assault growing out of last year's protracted fur strike.

After the meeting the strikers marched up to the Union Square Sacco-Vanzetti demonstration, where Gold's arrival precipitated a riot.

Matthew Woll, Hugh Frayne and Edward P. McGrady, the special American Federation of Labor committee which is assisting the right wing fur workers, wrote yesterday to Nematics George J. Murphy, com-
July 12, 1927.

NOTE TO MR. HUBERT

For your information, I am transmitting attached news clipping relative to the Russo-Yusselit case.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Enc. 61272

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREBIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/30/27 BY S.P. F...
July 27, 1927

The Secretary of State presents his compliments to the Honorable the Attorney General and has the honor to transmit the enclosed communication for consideration and such action as may be required.
in question was adopted. A translation of this report is likewise enclosed. I may add that President Schober does not take the fulminations of the local anarchist group Kropotkin very seriously.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

______________________________
Albert E. Nashbarn.

Enclosures:
Exhibits 1 and 2.
Exhibit No. 1453

TRANSLATION.

Vienna, June 9, 1927.

To the American Embassy,

for transmission to the Governor of Massachusetts

The mass meeting held today, June 9, 1927, appeals to the American government immediately to release our comrades Sacco and Vanzetti, since the real murderers have come forward and the counsel for the defense of Sacco and Vanzetti has proved that all the witnesses were bribed by the police for this sham system trial.

These facts show that American plutocracy only wants to do away with the agitators of the labor movement.

Therefore the assembled labor men and women warn the American government not to allow this legalized murder to take place, for the labor classes will not permit two of the best men to be murdered by the high bourgeoisie, unrevenue

Stamp of

Group Ergruthin,
Vienna,
Anarchists.

*(S.D.G.: "Dissolubile", if intentionally misspelled, might be translated "rule of blood")
The assistant railway guard Emanual Radinick residing at Vienna I, Colonnengasse 26, on the 16th of the month, organized a group called "Kaposvär" which comprised the adherents of "Ibanov" Socialists living in the western districts of Vienna, and convened a "Mass Protest Meeting" for June 3, 1907, in the restaurant named Vienna XII, a gathering where the subject to be discussed was "Sacco and Vanzetti and their execution." At this meeting, which was attended by 200 persons, Radinick first spoke on the trial of Sacco and Vanzetti, who were accused, so he said, of terrible crimes, and to get a legal protest for destroying them. They claimed their innocence was entirely proved, they had been sent to death for political motives. It was not the affair of the labor classes to obtain their release. A final resolution of the labor classes could not be reached by Socialists, whose leaders are in the pay of capitalism; it could only be obtained by the establishment of a more free and rational order of society. In his further speech, Radinick stated that Austrian Democracy was no better than American Democracy; here too the police stood in the service of capitalism. At its climax, they proceeded brutally against the proletarian speaker, one Evarasch Schiwitz, of the Freethinker section "Freiheit," who took the part of Sacco and Vanzetti and spoke chiefly in favor of Free Thought and separation of Church and State. The young Communist Franz Peil designated and Vanzetti as martyrs of the labor classes and declared that occurrences of the kind could only be prevented by the interest of the proletariat of all countries. The meeting closed at 10:15 p.m. after the adoption of a protest resolution on the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti and the death of the I...
INFORMATION FOR MR. HENDERSON.

Please find attached hereto:

Photostatic copies of clippings received at the Bureau regarding the insecticide case.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

[Date: 6/12/26]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREBIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

[Date: 6/28/26]
GOVERNOR VISITS REDS IN PRISON

Sacco and Vanzetti Hold Separate Interviews With Executive.

By Associated Press.

BOSTON, July 11.—Gov. Alvan T. Fuller, in whose hands, with the consent of the executive council, lies the executive power, visited the State prison today and interviewed Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti under sentence of death for murder. He also talked with Cesario Madera, awaiting electrocution for another murder, who has asserted this morning that he is the leader of a gang with which he was associated and that Sacco and Vanzetti were convicted.

In the office of Warden William Hendry, who was present during the interviews, the governor first talked for 15 minutes with Madera and then for the same length of time with Sacco. Then Vanzetti was called in.

Vanzetti Carries Notes.

Vanzetti as he entered the office had in his hand two or three sheets of paper, apparently covered with notes. It was evident that he had more to say to the governor than the other two prisoners.

It was the first time that Sacco and Vanzetti whose case has echoed through several continents, had seen daylight since they were taken to the State prison from the Dedham jail the first of this month.

Sacco's hunger strike, which has continued since Sunday morning last, they appeared to be in good physical condition and walked with a firm step. The strike was begun as a protest against what the men considered excessive secrecy surrounding the governor's personal investigation into their case. The Sacco-Vanzetti defense committee has announced.

As the men were brought from their cells, one by one, each was accompanied by a deputy warden and a prison guard. They were not handcuffed.

Circulars signed by the defense committee, saying that the committee was chosen Sunday, July 3, as the date for "an international protest" against the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti, were distributed in Massachusetts today. They called on friends of the two men to assemble on that day. The committee has applied for a permit to hold a parade in Boston on July 31, but the application has not yet been decided. It will be granted.

Sacco left the warden's office after talking with the governor for an hour. Gov. Fuller left the prison a few minutes later, after telling newspaper men that he had nothing to say about the interview.

Had Given Up Hope.

Prior to the governor's visit Sacco was reported to have given up hope for the first time in the seven-year fight that he and his fellow prisoner
Prior to the governor's visit Sacco was reported to have given up hope for the first time in the seventeen-year fight that he and his fellow prisoner have waged to prove their innocence of the double murder which they were convicted.

He so told his wife, Mrs. Rose Sacco, yesterday when she visited the Charlestown State Prison, where he and Vanzetti are hunger striking in protest against the secrecy of Gov. Alvan T. Fuller's investigation of their case.

Moved by the interview, Mrs. Sacco left the prison with the announcement that her husband had "given up all hope."

Committee Studies Data.

"If the governor's hearings are public that might give him courage, but he feels that the secrecy is a bad sign," she added.

While the condemned men today were in the ninth day of their self-enforced abstinence from the prison fare, the governor's advisory committee was considering the voluminous data it had collected in a month's investigation which was concluded yesterday.

The governor has had no comment.
SEES ADVISERS
SACCO CASE PROBE.

Presiding Justice at Trial Is Consulted With Trio Aiding Gov.
Fuller on Action.

By the Associated Press.

BOSTON, July 12.—Judge Webster Thayer, who presided at the trial of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti and who sentenced them to death for murder, today appeared before the special advisory committee of the governor, which is reviewing the case.

Judge Thayer had been criticized for rulings during the trial and was accused of prejudice in affidavits filed recently.

When he arrived at the Statehouse, Assistant District Attorney Dudley P. Ranney, William O. Thompson, chief of defense counsel, and his associate, who had been consulted with President Lowell of Harvard, President Strout of Technology and Judge Robert Grant, who compose the committee, left the room.

The committee was appointed by Gov. Alvan T. Fuller to advise him, although he alone has the power to save the condemned radicals from the electric chair the week of August 10.
August 11, 1927.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LIBBY:

I am transmitting attached hereto for your information a copy of a communication and inclosure received from the Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department relative to the Senco-Vanzetti matter.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Inc. 242422

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
Part of page 2 of The New York Times issue of August 4, 1927, containing among other things relating to the Cocco-Tarretti case a statement attributed to Celine G. Vais, Secretary of the Senate Cocco-Tarretti Committee, urging people in it to stop working.

Treasury Department
SECRET-SERVICE DIVISION
OFFICE OF CHIEF

Washington, D.C., July 31, 1927.

Respectfully referred to W. Street.
Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, Washington.

[Signature]

AUG 12 1927
RECORDED AND INDEX
61-126-78

AUG 6 1927
THE SUPREME COURT DECISION

The decision of the Supreme Court in the Sacco-Vanetti case fol-

lows strictly the rules of law laid down here many years ago and adhered to since.

The Massachusetts rule gives to the presiding judge in a civil or a crimi-

nal case the widest discretion in his rulings as to the facts as given by the parties.

While his rulings as to the law are subject to reversal at the discretion of the Supreme Court, it is virtually supreme as to findings of fact.

The Supreme Court in the lead case which it cites as controlling is Davis vs. the Boston Elevated Railway, has said:

"The question is not whether the evidence or should have made an opposite decision from that made by the trial judge. To sustain the exceptions in the opinion of the court, it must appear that the higher court, after having heard the whole case, was convinced that no conscientious judge, acting intelligently, could honestly have reached the view expressed by the trial judge." That we are not prepared to do.

This plainly means that in order to sustain the exceptions the Supreme Court would have to decide that Judge Thayer was neither diligent nor honest in denying a new trial.

The Supreme Court, therefore, finds that Judge Thayer in denying a new trial to the defendants did not believe the allegations were well sustained by the evidence adduced at the trial, and even points out that the conclusion of itself would not be admissible. But on these matters of fact the court says the judge's rulings are final.

Although the court bases its decision on the ground that it has the right to overrule Judge Thayer's findings of fact, the decision upholds the conduct of the District Attorney and that of the Department of Justice officials, and sees nothing to warrant a finding that they pursued illegal or an illegal course.

It seems to be plain that the Supreme Court feels there were no errors of consequence in the trial taken as a whole.

It can hardly be said that this case has been hastily decided. The defendants have had the benefit of large sums of money and several years. Many prominent persons in the community have expressed grave doubts as to the accuracy of the trial and the guilt of the defendants.

There is still remains an appeal to the Governor and Council and at proper time the way will be open for the submission of matters, whether admissible or not, which may fairly be taken into consideration.

It might be said that, to say nothing of the legal proofs, there is rather disquieting reliance upon the statement earlier in the decision that, "It is not imperative that a new trial be granted even though the evidence is newly discovered, and if presented to a jury would justify a different verdict."

This is stern doctrine for a case to which the courts says it applies. But the court says it applies.
SAYS FULLER, AND MUST DIE; JURY, CALLS TRAIL FAIR; EXECUTION OF PAIR SET FOR AUG. 10

NEWS STUNS THE DEFENSE
Decision Is ‘Unbelievably Brutal,’ Says Statement by the Committee.

WILL CONTINUE THE FIGHT
Asks Millions Throughout the World to Join in Last Desperate Protest.

PATROLS PUT NEAR PRISON
Guard Is Thrown Around the Hotel Where Governor Fuller Spends the Night.

From a Staff Correspondent at The New York Times.

BOSTON, Thursday, Aug. 4 — Gardner Jackson, Chairman of the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee, issued the following statement at 1:20 o'clock this morning:

"The decision of the Governor was delivered at such a late hour that proper answer cannot be prepared to it before morning. The decision is unbelievably brutal in its impartialship, and even more brutal in the omission of facts—not only facts brought out in the course of the case, like the frame-up of expert testimony as shown by the Proctor affidavit, but also facts of the most overwhelming significance established behind closed doors, both before the Advisory Committee and the Governor's proceedings have been attacked by some of the friends of the accused men and their counsel.

The decision on the jury trial is two forms: First, it is asserted that the men are innocent and that there was insufficient evidence before the jury to justify finding of guilty; second, it is asserted that the trial itself was unfair. It is attacked on the proceedings and on the manhood and sense of justice of the jury."

Full Text of Gov. Fuller's Decision, Ending Long Fight of Prisoners

He Sketches the Crime of Which Sacco and Vanzetti Were Accused; Reviews the Trial in Detail and Concludes by Declaring the Verdict Right and the Men Guilty as Charged.

From a Staff Correspondent of The New York Times.

STATE HOUSE, Boston, Mass., Aug. 4—Following is the complete text of the official decision of Governor Fuller in the case of Sacco and Vanzetti:

Decision of Governor Alvan T. Fuller in the matter of the appeal of Bartolomeo Vanzetti and Nicola Sacco from the sentence of death imposed under the laws of the Commonwealth:

On April 15, 1920, a paymaster and his guard were held up, robbed and brutally murdered at Braintree, Mass. On May 18, 1920, Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti were arrested; they were later held by four men of whom:

The Governor completely but with the utmost scrupulosity and sense of justice.
The appeal to the Governor was presented by counsel for the accused on May 3 of the present year. It was my first official connection with the case.

This appeal, presented to me in accordance with the provisions in the Constitution of the Commonwealth, has been without interest on my part to sustain that flow if it be a simple case that an error had been committed or that the trial had been unfair.

New Double in Mails of Many

I realized at the outset that there were many sober-minded and conscientious men and women who were genuinely troubled about the innocence of the accused and the fairness of their trial. It seemed to me I ought to investigate the minds of such people at rest if it could be done; but I realize that with all I could do friendly to find out the truth, some people might well in the end doubt the correctness of any conclusion I, or in fact any one man, might reach. I could not do so.

Affidavits have been presented claiming that the Judge was prejudiced. I see no evidence of prejudice in his conduct of the trial. Affidavits were presented for the accused and others, but I find no evidence to support the allegations.

The charges of the Judge were satisfactory to the counsel for the accused, and no exceptions were taken to it. The Supreme Judicial Court has considered such of the more than 20 exceptions taken during the course of the trial as counsel for the accused chose to bring to its attention.

Seen Trial Fairly Conducted

I have read the record and examined many witnesses and the jurymen to see from a layman's point of view whether the trial was fairly conducted. I am convinced that it was.

The next question is whether newly discovered evidence was of sufficient merit to warrant a new trial.

After the verdict against three men, their counsel alleged that because Judge Thayer seven times asked for a new trial, six of them on the ground of newly discovered evidence. All of which were denied. I have examined the record and read the affidavits in support of them to see whether any valid reason for granting the accused a new trial. I am convinced that this was not the case.

Concluded on Page Two.
SACCO CASE STIRRED RADICALS OF WORLD

Began in a Double Murder at South Braintree, Mass., on April 15, 1920.

ARoused Attack on Court

Only Action on Evidence Prior to Fruiter's Review Was by Trial Judge Thayer.

The murder from ambush of a shoemakers' strike paymaster and his guard a radical demagogue, Mass., on July 14, 1932, was the initial action of the Sacco-Vanzetti case, which has become a cause célèbre of radicalism.

A $10,000 bail was sentenced by Judge Thayer, the Massachusetts Court of Criminal Appeals, on Thursday, news of the death of the man who had been convicted of the murder of the man who had been killed in the massacre of the International Labor Defense.

Fruiter's review was by trial Judge Thayer. The only action on evidence prior to Fruiter's review was by trial Judge Thayer. The murder from ambush of a shoemakers' strike paymaster and his guard a radical demagogue, Mass., on April 15, 1920, was the initial action of the Sacco-Vanzetti case, which has become a cause célèbre of radicalism.

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Announced Postponing of Council

The decision of Governor Fuller and the State House of the Governor and the Council to be convened on April 25 for the House to meet.

The Governor and the Council have been working on the issue of the Industrial Problem.

The Governor's report on the Industrial Problem will be presented to the House on April 25.

The Governor and the Council have been working on the issue of the Industrial Problem for the past several months.

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Justices Guarded After Decision in Sacco Case

Continued From First Page

The decision of the full bench, reviewing the execution of the two prisoners in the killing of a paymaster at South Braintree, seven years ago and which has received great attention, has resulted in radical changes. A decision in favor of both men will be very significant, as it is hoped that the full decision will be in the nature of an appeal, and will be brought before the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth. The decision of the full bench will be very important, as it is hoped that it may settle the question of the constitutionality of the convictions of the two prisoners.

Next More Problematical

It is believed that the full decision will be a very important one, for the reasons that the two prisoners are entitled to the protection of the law, and that they are entitled to have their cases reviewed by a higher court. The full bench is expected to decide in favor of the prisoners, and this will be a very important decision, as it is hoped that it will settle the question of the constitutionality of the convictions of the two prisoners.

Madeso Must Die

A third man has been shot to death by a member of the Sacco and Vanzetti Defense Committee, which was formed to secure the release of the prisoners. The name of the man is Amedeo Giannini, and he was shot in a room in the Sacco and Vanzetti Defense Committee's headquarters in the Back Bay. The Committee is formed to secure the release of the prisoners, and it is believed that this is the third man shot to death by the Committee in its efforts to secure the release of the prisoners.

A New Case

A new case has been filed in the Massachusetts Supreme Court, which is expected to be decided in favor of the prisoners. The case is based on the grounds that the prisoners were illegally tried and convicted, and that they were not given a fair trial. The case is expected to be heard by a higher court, and it is hoped that it will settle the question of the constitutionality of the convictions of the two prisoners.

A New Trial

A new trial has been ordered in the case of Sacco and Vanzetti, and it is expected to be held in the spring. The case is based on the grounds that the prisoners were illegally tried and convicted, and that they were not given a fair trial. The case is expected to be heard by a higher court, and it is hoped that it will settle the question of the constitutionality of the convictions of the two prisoners.

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Madeloni Enters the Case

The conviction of Madeloni, charged with the Weihrin murder, then came out. It was stated that Madeloni while prisoner at Dedham, had left with Sarco and his associates in the latter part of the year 1929. It was said that he entered the house of the Weihrin family near Dedham and that a gun was fired at him. The子弹 was found by the police in the house. It was stated that the bullet was identified as being the same as that used in the murder of Weihrin.

The decision of the Supreme Court made no direct reference to the charge of murder. It was stated that the case was one of murder, and that the evidence was sufficient to sustain a conviction of murder. It was further stated that the jury was properly instructed and that the evidence was sufficient to sustain a conviction of murder.

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Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
WASHINGTON, D. C.
August 6, 1927.

Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

In compliance with your request to ascertain what protection is given to the Department of Justice Building and premises at the present time by the police authorities, I called at the office of Col. U. S. Grant III, Superintendent of Public Parks and Buildings and I am informed by Capt. M. H. Parsons, Chief of Protection, and Capt. William Wright, Inspector and Chief of the Watch, that one man is assigned on the guard at the Department Building from 7:00 A.M. to 3:00 P.M. and that two men are on guard from 3:00 P.M. to 11:00 P.M., and two men are on guard from 11:00 P.M. to 7:00 A.M. I am further advised that beginning about 5:00 P.M. one of the guards on duty is instructed to inspect every room in the building every hour beginning in the cellar or basement and going up through the building and out on to the top of the roof; returning, making the same method of inspection, entering on each trip each room in the building. Orders have been given to close the "K" Street entrance door at 6:00 P.M. and allow no one to enter by that doorway after that time. Further orders have been given that no one be allowed to enter the building with bundles or a suit case unless the same first passes an appropriate inspection. Capt. Wright informs me that he makes periodical visits to the building himself and has issued instructions that temporarily at least special precautions be used by all the guards assigned to duty there. In reference to the ash-lift in the rear of the building Capt. Wright informs me that this is no longer left open, but is securely locked from the inside and that no one could lift the same without first entering the building and removing the fastenings. I am also informed that the same protection is given the Hurley-Wright Building with the exception that there is only one man on duty at this building from 11:00 to 7:00 A.M.

I called on Major Edwin B. Hesse, Chief of Police, Washington, D. C., who informs me that at ten o'clock this morning he gave special instructions to all officers on the force to pay special attention to all public buildings and that he had especially directed the attention of his men to the fact that close watch should be kept on the beats in which the

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DATE 6/30/22 BY SPS/DWL

J. L.
Department of State, White House, and Department of Justice are located. Major Hesse further informs me that he has limited the beat on which the Department of Justice Building is located for a temporary period and has instructed the officer on that beat to make the Department location visits more frequently than other portions of the beat covered by the officer. Chief of Police Hesse informs me that he is very glad to extend any aid whatever and if what is being done at the present time is not sufficient he would be very pleased to have suggestions as to what further action he can take and prompt action will be taken.

Very truly yours,

J. T. Flournoy,
Acting Agent in Charge.

JTF:JSR
Gov. Fuller Will Get Protest From Here

Decision to Send New England Governor Message Follows Meeting to Discuss Fascism.

A telegram protesting refusal of a new Sacco-Vanetti trial will be sent Gov. Fuller as a result of an address by Benjamin Marsh, secretary of the People's Reconstruction League, before an anti-Fascist meeting last night in Typographical Temple.

Ignatius Geraci termed Fascism as bureaucratic in spirit and charged that it seeks to destroy liberty.

Geraci said most Washingtonians of Italian descent are American citizens.

Marsh made the bitter attack on the Department of Justice.

Forts Saved by Seizure of Two Dynamite Boats

3200 Cases of Explosions Confiscated

Mr. Reynolds
Mr. Hoover
Mr. Gardner
Mr. Conner
Mr. Harnack
Mr. Caldwell
Mr. Fees
Mr. Sornberger
Mr. Robb
Mr. Bodholdt
Mr. Goetz
Mr. Kearney
Miss Fitzgerald

61-126
CONFIDENTIAL

PREPARATION FOR MR. FLOURNOY.

The following telegram has today been sent to all field offices of the Bureau of Investigation:

"Strictly Confidential. In view of threats and depredations made by alleged anarchists in behalf of Sacco and Van Zandt and possibility of Federal property and attack upon Federal Officers it is desired that you make every effort to keep fully informed as to situation in your district and possibility of damage or attacks therein. Stop. Ascertain nature of protective efforts being made by local authorities and other agencies so that every secrecy is maintained stop. Keep me advised by wire of developments."

These instructions are to be applicable to the work in your district.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Class, I.B.C. R
Reason-Form 11, P. 2/2
Date of Review 6/2/27

6/1-126-1

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HERE IS ClassIFIED
EXCEPT SPECIAL SHOWN
OTHERWISE

CONFIDENTIAL
TO: HEAD OF INVESTIGATION, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON, D.C.

SUBJECT: CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION TO YOUR TELEPHONE OFFICE IN ALL SATELLITE FEDERAL BUILDING MAINTAINING TWO GUARDS INSIDE AND POLICE DEPARTMENT FURNISHING TWO MEN OUTSIDE BUILDING AND LETTER IN RECEIVING ALL AVAILABLE MEN ON CALL FOR EMERGENCY DUTY STOP SHEET OF PLACING GUARD ON ALL OUTSIDE BUILDINGS STOP SENT AGENT TO SAN DIEGO TO INVESTIGATE EXPLOSION WHICH OCCURRED IN FEDERAL BUILDING THERE TODAY STOP DRAFT INTO FEDERAL BUILDING SCHEDULED FOR AUGUST NINTH HERE STOP WILL ATTEND DRAFT DIVISION COMMAND POLICE DEPARTMENT AUGUST EIGHTH STOP WILL COMMUNICATE DEVELOPMENT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE NOTED OTHERWISE.
MARIETTA, GA.

DIRECTOR,
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
WASHINGTON, D.C.

YOUR CONFIDENTIAL WIRE SITUATION BEING CAREERED FOR AS ENCRYPTED MESSAGES
TOMORROW FOR CHATTANOOGA WHERE QUOTED HEAD NOT MENTIONED WILL KEEP NEW
ADVANCED ADDRESS PARK HOTEL CHATTANOOGA

STOELEER

Rec'd & Dec'd 81

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RECORDED

Class. & Ext. By STS0P/LOC
Reason-PEM II, 2, 3, 4, 2
Date of Review 12/36-78

81

CONFIDENTIAL

J. L. H.
REPLYING TO YOUR TELEGRAM AM KEEPING IN TOUCH WITH SITUATION HERE
COOPERATING WITH CUSTOMER FEDERAL BUILDING SITUATION HERE APPARENTLY
QUIET WILL ADVISE OF ANY DEVELOPMENT PRECAUTIONS HAVE BEEN TAKEN PROPER
FEDERAL BUILDINGS THIS DISTRICT

ONE BLANK

Class. & Ext. by: J.C.
Reason: FC2, 1-2, 4, 2
Date of Review: 6/18/70

All information contained herein is unclassified except where shown otherwise
PORTLAND, OREGON

DIRECTOR,
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
WASHINGTON, D.C.

CUSTOMER OF FEDERAL BUILDING HAS BEEN INJURED. REQUESTED POLICE DEPARTMENT HAVE AN OFFICER PROTECT FEDERAL BUILDING AGAINST RADICAL ORGANIZATIONS.

MARGO

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

Class. & Ext. By
Reason-PCM II, 1-2-6, 3-2
Date of Review 4-10-62

CONFIDENTIAL
BUFFALO, N.Y.

DIRECTOR
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON D.C.

RACCO AND VARRITTI MEETING HERE TOMORROW UNDERSTAND TO SPEAK FOR
NATIONAL COMMUNIST PARTY HEADQUARTERS CHICAGO WILL BE HERE TONIGHT REPORT
RECEIVED FROM CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION TO BE INDICATED NEXT PARAGRAPHS IN THIS
DISTRICT STOP LOCAL AUTHORITIES USING EVERY PRECAUTION

SIGNED

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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Class. & Ext. By 52-867/1/6
Reason-FCM II, 1-2-4-2
Date of Review 6/30/72
6/31/72

CONFIDENTIAL

J.L.B.
Referring to confidential files for the first time.

This has been done by suspects who have been arrested. Both physical measures have taken

Precautionary measures placed around federal properties have been assured by police authorities of large cities throughout this district.

Where federal properties exist, that same area is protected with guards.

And that high officials are also being protected, we will comply fully

With your instructions.

Cuba

All information contained herein is unclassified except where shown otherwise.

Classified Report

Redaction RCIN 1, 2-24-42

Date of Review: 3/30/42

61-126-12

Bureau of Investigation

Department of Justice

Confidential
MEMORANDUM FOR ACTING ATTORNEY GENERAL PARDON.

August 6, 1927.

I am attaching hereto, for your information, a copy of a telegram which I have just sent to all field offices of the Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, relative to the Sacco and Vanzetti matter.

In addition to taking this action I have also detailed two Agents of the Bureau of Investigation to be on the front door of the Department of Justice Building, and in its vicinity, continuously for twenty-four hours, so that full protection can be taken against any violence to the Department Building or any person connected therewith.

I have had the local Bureau office communicate with the Police Department and other Government Agencies to see that the proper protection is being afforded to the Government Buildings and to high Government Officers.

All of these precautions have been taken in order to be thoroughly prepared for any damage or attacks upon any Federal Building or Government official, by reason of the threats and depredation which have already taken place by alleged anarchists in behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Respectfully,

Encl. Director.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HERIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE (30/11) BY 3-PER13A
Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation

WASHINGTON, D. C.
August 7, 1927.

Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sirs:

You are respectfully advised that the following Agents have been assigned to guard the Department Building, with hours as follows:

From 8:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M.: _______________________________

From 4:00 P.M. to 12:00 mid-night: ____________________________

From 12:00 mid-night to 8:00 A.M.: ____________________________

Very truly yours,

J. F. Flournoy,
Acting Agent in Charge.

JTF:JSR

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/1/26 BY JF-POD

61-126-78116
Reference confidential wire Memo and Watchful. Every complete plane
made by police department and those being maintained. As in youth with
police department at Toledo, Bay City and Grand Rapids and nothing
along these lines has occurred. Have all necessary arrangements made
whereto immediate advice will reach me regarding any occurrence.
Nothing unusual about any Federal Building this District. One business
place located an eastern market this City bombed last night but has no
connection with anarchist activities. Will keep you advised of
developments by wire.

Geo. Wilson

To Director 9:25

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CONFIDENTIAL
CONFIDENTIAL

Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation

P. O. Box 52,
Jacksonville, Florida,

Date of Review 7/12/42

ANARCHIST DEPRADATIONS
SACCO-VANZETTI REFUSALS.

Dear Sirs:

The contents of your confidential telegram of yesterday, in above titled matter, was immediately transmitted to Agents, at Tampa, Miami, Savannah and Orlando, which together with my own attention at Jacksonville covers the larger cities and towns of this district.

A study of our anarchist files reveals that the only point at which deprivations probably might occur, in this connection, is Tampa where there has for many years been an active radical group in the ranks of cigar workers, fifteen thousand of whom went on a strike the fourth instant in sympathy with SACCO-VANZETTI, or in protest against the decision of Governor Fuller in declining to commute their sentence of death. Agent has been furnished our complete file in re "ANARCHISTS AT TAMPA" and suggestions as to procedure as outlined in your telegram.

I have conferred with Police Chief Roberts of this city who knows of no extreme radicals in this city but who will quietly advise his force to be alert to the protection of public property, particularly the federal building.

Our file for eight years back reveals only one anarchist, whose name does not appear in the past several city directories and last known of him here was in 1921. Further attention is being given to ascertain if he has died or removed.

You will be further advised of any developments.

Very truly yours,

E. B. Sisk
Special Agent in Charge.

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CONFIDENTIAL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

JAN 1 NO 7

POSTAL TELEGRAPH CABLE 90

BULLET, FEDERAL BUILDING, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

GRAVES, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, FEDERAL BUILDING, BUFFALO, NEW YORK.

Kline, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, FEDERAL BUILDING, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

KIDDER, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, FEDERAL BUILDING, COLUMBUS, OHIO.

COHEN, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, DALLAS, TEXAS.

DENISON, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, FEDERAL BUILDING, DENVER, COLORADO.

DUNLOP, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, POST OFFICE BUILDING, DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

COLVIN, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, FEDERAL BUILDING, EL PASO, TEXAS.

GLOVE, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, FEDERAL BUILDING, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

E. S. BICK, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, ATLANTIC HALL, RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA.

DAYLIE, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, POST OFFICE BUILDING, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

ATHERTON, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, FEDERAL BUILDING, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

HAMI, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, FEDERAL BUILDING, MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA.

FOWLER, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, FEDERAL BUILDING, NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

MCDONALD, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, FEDERAL BUILDING, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

BALY, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, POST OFFICE BUILDING, NEW YORK, NEW YORK.

ENGELHARDT, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, POST OFFICE BUILDING, NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

MCLEAN, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, POST OFFICE BUILDING, OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA.

SCHULZ, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, POST OFFICE BUILDING, OMAHA, NEBRASKA.

RUSH, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, POST OFFICE BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

ROSS, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, POST OFFICE BUILDING, PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA.

HANCOCK, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, OLD POST OFFICE BUILDING, PORTLAND, OREGON.

KINBAILE, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, POST OFFICE BUILDING, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

JONES, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, POST OFFICE BUILDING, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

CALLAGHAN, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, POST OFFICE BUILDING, SEATTLE, WASHINGTON.

GIMBEL, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, CUSTOMS BUILDING, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

STARR, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, DOWLING BUILDING, SAN FRANCISCO.

IN VIEW THREATS AND INCITEMENT MADE BY ALLEGED ANARCHISTS IN BEHALF OF BANDO

KEPT AND POSSIBILITIES DAMAGE TO FEDERAL PROPERTY AND ATTACK UPON FEDERAL OFFICER

DEMAND THAT YOU MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO KEEP FULLY INFORMED AS TO EXISTING SITUATION IN

HRITIC AND POSSIBILITIES OF DAMAGE OR ATTACKS THEREIN STOP ABSURDITY NATURE OF WAR

EFFORTS BEING MADE BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND OTHER AGENCIES SEE THAT EVERY INDIVIDUAL

MAINTAINED SUBSIDIARY BE ADVISED BY FIRE OF DEVELOPMENTS

Class & Ext. By: SP 8072

NOYES

Reason-FCM 11-1-2.4.2

Date of Review: 7-1-21

CONFIDENTIAL

61-126-181
Director

Confidential. Referring to your telegram yesterday regarding threats of Scooe and Vansetti sympathisers, we report any action pending. All local officers communicated with know nothing of any threatened action.

Montana or Northern Wyoming. Any change will be telegraphed you immediately.

Rec'd. 9

To Director 9:20

Class. & Ext. By 5P-86777616
Reason-FCIM II, 1-2-4-3 69
Date of Review 7/1/32

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNIDENTIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

CONFIDENTIAL

RECORDED
The telegram arrived and took up matters with police officials - aid is

necessary for special precautions. 

Principal federal officials and arranged for special guard federal property

immediately. Police cooperating fully. Federal Judge at

Rome. Consensus of opinion any other point was possibility of trouble

as Terre Haute. As proceeding there.

One mile.

Headed 2:45

To Director 3:20

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Reason: FCIN II, 1-3-42
Date of Review 9/3/42

CONFIDENTIAL
Telegram Received

Director

Reference your wire 6th instant to Besco and Veinetti. This morning Postmaster Omaha reports finding under Superintendent mail wico the following printed in ink on Post office change of residence card where it quotes "We will blow up this building if they die this week you know who is behind this quote. Why will innocent man and Jean Leon and his partner live. We will get a revenge the radicals quote also under general delivery window printed in ink evidently by same party and on same blues card the following quote they must not die or we blow up this building the workers quote. Have taken matter up with postal authorities and am selling in agents from field and will take necessary precautions as to guarding building also have taken up confidentially with police department and other enforcement agencies securing cooperation as protective precaution. I had already immediately upon receipt your telegram started necessary canvass of entire district by getting in touch with proper State and local authorities and this as far only report. Will report by wire any further matter coming to my attention.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREBIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

May 20, 1924

1. Scott

To Director

81

81

Class. & Ext. By 82-8-14
Reason-PCIM.II, 1-24.4 3
Date of Review 7/1/22

7/1/22

Confidential

Bureau of Investigation

Department of Justice

81-1285-291723

67-10-2

4-2-205
Reference George Vanetti Legal Department.

Re: Molinelli, R. The Lees have been highly active in the area.

Nothing developed to show possibility disturbance. Further, protest meeting called for Tuesday night. Lees have been halted all. Police would not give permit for public meeting. Lees will be in town.

Will keep in touch situation district.

Sam Cundall

To Director 6:30

Class & Ext. 68-283
Reason-FC111, 1-2-4-23
Date of Review 2/10/22

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE
THE BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION HAVE BEEN ADVISED OF POSSIBLE TERRORIST ACTIVITIES IN THIS DISTRICT IN REGARD TO THE INTENDED TARGETS. FURTHER INFORMATION WILL BE PROVIDED AS IT BECOMES AVAILABLE.

RECEIVED:
7:00 P.M.

CONFIDENTIAL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

Class. & Ext. By:
Reason-FCIF II, 1-24.2
Date of Review:

1921
CONFIDENTIAL 

CHIEF OF POLICE ADVISES MILDLY SUSPECTED PARADE LAST SATURDAY STOP MASS MEETING WILL BE HELD TONIGHT WHICH WILL BE COVERED BY POLICE STOP POLICE OFFICERS INSTRUCTED TO BE ON ALARM AND GIVE PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO FEDERAL BUILDING PASSING THROUGH THERE OCCASIONALLY STOP NO SPECIAL AGENT GUARD BEING PLACED AT FEDERAL BUILDING ONE OFFICER ALWAYS STATIONED FEDERAL BUILDING DURING BUSINESS HOURS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HERIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE
Director

Reference above and request following information:

1. A list of all persons arrested in the Federal custody in
   Birmingham who were born or naturalized in the
   States of North Carolina, South Carolina, and
   Georgia.

2. A list of all persons arrested in the Federal custody in
   Birmingham where names of prisoners residing in
   the States of North Carolina and South Carolina
   have been obtained.

Personally and by agents securing with U.S. Marshal
authorities and U.S. Marshal throughout territory and not express
confidences no depredation occur. As present no reason for
Atlanta and Birmingham are under special guard scouts and men as well
Military Intelligence, and Ulster has extended their inquiry
throughout 4th corps area and do not expect trouble though prepared.

Extra guard placed Atlanta penitentiary.

Record B-150

No Director 9-16

CONFIDENTIAL
CONFIDENTIAL

To: Director

From: [Redacted]

Confidential. Chief of Detective Bureau, Police Department enclosed a request for any information available regarding possible radical disorders. Advised him this bureau not investigating. We requests I communicate with chief of police personally today which I promised to do. Advise whether matter should be discussed confidentially with chief of police or whether I should advise we have no interest. Please answer quickly.

Rec'd. 4:20  

BL  

To Director 4:30

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Class. & Ext. By  

Season-FCNM-1 I-2-4-2  

7/1/22  

7/1/22

CONFIDENTIAL
REPLYING YOUR TELEGRAM. MATTER MAY BE DISCUSSED CONFIDENTIALLY
WITH CHIEF OF POLICE

HOOVER

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/15/72 BY S.E. JOHNSON
CONFIDENTIAL

Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
P. O. Box 987

August 8, 1927.

Attention Division A

AUG 1 0 1927

Director, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Confirming my prior communication, you are advised that the Superintendent of the B. & O. Railway Police called me about 10 A. M. Saturday morning and reported the bombing of the Mayor's residence at Baltimore, and stated that his Company were placing guards on all of the Railroad bridges along their lines to prevent the blowing up of these bridges.

The newspapers carried articles concerning the bombing of the subway stations and the church at Philadelphia, and upon receiving this information from Capt. Morgan, B. & O. Railroad Police, I immediately got in touch with United States Attorney Meyer, and suggested as a matter of precaution, it might be well to have the Federal Building here guarded. He requested me to come to his office, and while there informed me that he had just requested Supt. of Police, Peter P. Walsh, to have a detail of officers guard the Federal Building, and to have them cover the movements of any known radicals.

He also called the proper officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and notified them of the information he had received, and suggested that they take steps to guard their property, and notify him of any suspicious movements.

United States Attorney Meyer called to his office, Henry Lenon, who is working out of the County District Attorneys Office on radical matters, and at that time, Mr. Meyer called the County Detective and suggested to him that the outlying districts be covered, and the movements of known radicals be carefully checked.
The name of two or three radicals, who Mr. Meyers stated, had been involved in cases which he had prosecuted while Assistant United States Attorney, were furnished to the Superintendent of Police, and he was advised that these men would be arrested and held by the Police as suspicious persons.

No disturbances, so far, have occurred in this district. The State Police have been mobilized for a considerable time, and the outlying districts, especially the mines, etc., have been carefully guarded on account of the coal strike situation, so that any disturbance around the mines will be properly handled by the State Police authorities.

This office has very close and cordial relations with the State Police, and they will report any suspicious circumstances. This applies to West Virginia, as well as Pennsylvania, and they are even more careful in West Virginia as they have had several mine explosions in that territory. These were not, however, attributed to the radical element, other than that there are radicals who are connected with the union miners, who are now on a strike.

Evidently Mr. Meyer or the Police informed reporters of the action taken to guard the Federal Building, because the evening papers, Saturday evening, mentioned that the Federal Building was being guarded and that the Police were making efforts to prevent any disturbances.

I shall keep you promptly advised of any developments.

Very truly yours,

C. L. Keep
Special Agent in Charge
CONFIDENTIAL

Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
P. O. Box 239,
423 Federal Building, Boston, Mass.

August 8, 1927.

Class & Ext. By:
Reason-FCIM 11, 1-2-4-2
Date of Review:

Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

In re: SACCO and VANZETTI

Pursuant to instructions as outlined in the letter relative to the alleged threats and depredations to Federal property made by radical sympathizers, the following information is respectfully submitted:

On Aug. 3, 1927, a police guard acting under instructions of Superintendent Crowley of the Boston Police Dept. was stationed around the Post Office Building and Custom House in this city. The Post Office Dept. have also stationed their own guards about the building, as well as this Department.

After 5 P.M. each day all entrances to the Post Office Building are locked with the exception of one entrance at which place a guard is stationed with instructions to be on the look-out for all suspicious persons. During the evenings of August 3rd and 4th I made several visits to both the Post Office and the Custom House buildings and at each time found both buildings guarded on all corners by the local police.

I am informed today that an effort is being made to obtain a detail of U. S. Marines and place them at all entrances to the Post Office, also the Custom House. In the event this attempt is successful you will be immediately advised.

As stated in a previous wire an indignation meeting was broken up by the local police on Boston Common yesterday. No violence took place with the exception of three arrests which were made without difficulty.

For your further information every effort is being made to prevent any possible damage to Federal property in this vicinity. Enclosed herewith are newspaper accounts on the entire situation to date.

Respectfully,

JAMES L. CRAVEN
Special Agent in Charge.
August 8, 1927

Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

ATTENTION: DIRECTOR—PERSONAL

Dear Sir;

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your instructions relating to me proceeding to Leavenworth and other necessary cities in connection with certain confidential investigation now in my custody.

Relative thereto please be advised that I had planned to leave tonight for Leavenworth but owing to the rather peculiar situation in this city with regard to the possibility of damage or deprivations by sympathizers in the Sacco Vanzetti matter it appeals to me to be the best plan to postpone my trip a few days at least. At the present time there are no agents attached to this office but myself who are fully acquainted with the radical situation in this district and know the spots to look for dangerous radicals in case anything should happen. I do not anticipate any trouble here, but we are keeping a strict and quiet surveillance and will be ready in case any deprivations are attempted about any of the Federal buildings in the Detroit district.

Through confidential informants I believe we will be in possession of advance information should sympathizers be foolish enough to even make any plans to commit any deprivations.

Should anything occur I will advise you by wire immediately. I am in daily touch with police departments throughout this district and in case anything does occur I am prepared to get agents there at once.

Respectfully,

T.C. Wilcox,
Special Agent in Charge.
CONFIDENTIAL

Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation

McKINLEY
P. O. Box 1535,
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
August 8, 1927.

Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

With reference to your

concerning the possibility of any demonstrations or violence in behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti, I beg to advise that the Custodians of Federal Buildings, United States Marshals and the Chiefs of Police in Oklahoma City, Tulsa, Muskogee and Ft. Smith, Arkansas, were all interviewed and each stated that inasmuch as no demonstrations were anticipated in their respective cities, they had taken no precautionary measures and do not expect to take any. These officials were not advised that this Bureau was at all interested in having them take precautionary measures, but they were given the impression that we merely desired to know whether they had taken such measures of their own initiative.

In the event there are any developments in this matter, you will be promptly advised.

Yours very truly,

C. D. McLean
Special Agent in Charge.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HERIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

CONFIDENTIAL
Referring to telegram yesterday re Dasso and Vassetti calls personally. I do not believe cards mentioned wire of yesterday significant at any real threat or danger took precaution keep under surveillance on guard. But all of last night two agents in this building today have had police assign two plain clothes men this building during day else and keeping agents on guard. Would appreciate advice if this procedure meets your approval and if you desire that I continue same until after disposition subjects. No further reports and everything here quiet. Every effort being made to avoid any and all publicity.

To Director 3
STOP EVERYTHING HERE TO DATE GIVEN THE RADICAL CHANGES IN THE
SITUATION NOW SHOP HAVE COMPLETED ARRANGEMENTS ASKING DEPARTMENT HEAD
TO MAINTAINING GUARDS FEDERAL BUILDING BUT NO MORE COMING.

C. W. HILL

The N.A. at
4:15 P.M.

600

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Class: Ext. Date
Reason: FCIH II, 8-9-63
Date of Review:
3/1/63

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TELEGRAM RECEIVED

CHICAGO, ILL.

DIRECTOR
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
WASHINGTON D.C.

WRECK STICKY DETONATOR ATTACHED TO CLAMP CLock BUT NO EXPLOSION PLANNED.

SHERRY POWER FOUND VACANT BUILDING OPPOSITE STATION 6 POST OFFICE

CHICAGO TAKEN IN CHARGE BY CHICAGO POLICE NO DAMAGE DONE BUT STORE BS'T TO TOUCH WITH SITUATION HERE

THE BLUES

See 4 & 9
5:20 P.M.

Class. & Est. By 52-8677/wk.
Reason: FCIM II, 1-24-27
Date of Review 7/1/32

6/14/32 78/3/32

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CONFIDENTIAL
August 9, 1927

P.O. Box 452,
Norfolk, Va.

Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation

AUG 11 1927

PERSONAL

To: J. E. Hoover,
Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Dear Sir:

With reference to your telegram concerning the Sacco-Vanzetti situation in this District, I have conferred with the Post Office authorities as to their viewpoint of the situation. They informed me that they have received no orders whatsoever and do not feel that the situation here would require any noticeable attention for the fact that there are not many sympathizers, if any at all, in this District.

I have also in a confidential way attempted to determine from the Police Department as to whether or not they felt any uneasiness on account of this situation, and I believe they are in a position to sense any developments, but there appears to be no uneasiness or alarm.

I am also in a discreet way attempting to determine the situation in the larger cities, but personally I am of the opinion that there is very little attention or consideration being given the situation in this territory, owing to the fact that the class of people that are sympathizers are not found in this section but would be more so in industrial sections.

I will be glad to keep you advised by telegraph of any alarming situation that might arise, but at the present time everyone here seems to be perfectly at ease and do not contemplate any radical activities.

Very truly yours,

G.F. HENNESSEY
Special Agent in Charge.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/30 BY 5PM
Police Instructed To Prevent Any Unlawful Assembly

Norfolk police are prepared to handle any demonstration by sympathizers of Sacco and Vanzetti that might be attempted in Norfolk. This was revealed in an order issued by Chief Ironmonger to police officers, instructing them to enforce strictly the ordinance against unlawful assemblies and to see that the "move on" rules are observed.

Chief Ironmonger, however, said he was expecting no trouble in Norfolk.

No extra precautions at the Naval Base or Army Base have been taken.
Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Immediately upon receipt of your letter I called at the office of the Chief of Police, but as it was late on Saturday evening I was unable to see anyone in authority except the Sergeant on night duty. A few days previously I had talked informally with Captain Kinney of the Detective Department about the possibility of trouble being caused by sympathizers of the two anarchists who are to be executed in Massachusetts tomorrow. Captain Kinney did not feel that there was any cause for apprehension and said that they had not made any preparations to take care of a situation that might arise other than the usual police precaution.

On Sunday I was unable to get in touch with some of the Federal officials but did again call at Police headquarters where I talked with Captain Kinney again and he said he would take it up with the Chief of Police on Monday. I took occasion to go to Ft Benjamin Harrison on Sunday morning where I interviewed the Adjutant with reference to the possibility of securing military assistance in case of necessity. He informed me that in case of urgent need, the commandant would respond to a request by civil authorities for aid, the civil authorities in this case being the U. S. Marshal and U. S. Attorney or the Custodian of the Federal Building.

On Monday morning I took up the matter with the Postmaster, who did not think there was any necessity for taking more than usual precaution to guard the Federal Building or mails. As soon as possible I conferred with Mr. Poland, who is Collector of Customs and Custodian of the Federal Building. He at once expressed himself as being heartily in favor of putting on some extra guards, and in conference with him, the Postmaster, and the Marshal, it was agreed that these precautions would be taken commencing immediately. I then called upon the Chief of Police, who at once agreed to furnish as many plain clothes men as I wanted. With the several watchmen of the building, two Deputy Marshals, six plain clothes detectives, some Post Office employees and one Agent whom I detailed to assist, the Federal property has been and is being well covered twenty-four hours a day.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HERIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE
It was the opinion of the Federal officials with whom I conferred, that outside of this city the only place in this district where there might be a possibility of disturbances by radicals is Terre Haute, and I at once went over there and conferred with the Postmaster, who is also Custodian, and we, together, conferred with the Chief of Police; the latter agreed to detail two plain clothes men to the Federal Building and these, together with the Post Office employees, are thought to be sufficient to guard against depredation there.

Terre Haute and vicinity is a most fertile field for discontent. Within a radius of 25 miles from Terre Haute, the Postmaster informed me, there are more than 20,000 miners; the mines are closed. At the town of Clinton, 15 miles north of Terre Haute, on last Saturday there were 1040 people in the bread line. They also have bread lines in Terre Haute. This, of course, is a great opportunity for radicals to breed discontent and to excite men to do violence.

So far as can be determined at this moment, all due precautions are being taken to guard Federal property from damage. The Federal Judge is away on vacation and the U. S. Attorney is also absent.

Respectfully,

[Signature]

Frank Cole
Agent in Charge

FC:A
CONFIDENTIAL

Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation

426 Lathrop Bldg.,
Kansas City, Mo.
August 9, 1927.

Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

DIRECTOR NO. 1: CONFIDENTIAL.

In respect to your marked "Strictly Confidential", regarding depredations by alleged anarchists in behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti, a preliminary survey of the larger cities in Kansas City territory discloses no reason for alarm and I have found no one who appears to anticipate any attempt to damage Government or other property.

In a casual way and as one newly arrived, I have asked the men in charge of Secret Service, Postoffice Inspection, Narcotics and other divisions, who have been stationed here for several years, what the Radical situation has been in this part of Missouri and in Kansas. Several of these men cover the same territory as this office and all replied that it is years since there have been any Radicals active here. When mention of Sacco and Vanzetti is made, all, without exception, express the opinion that no depredations will be attempted here.

I interviewed Captain Charles Edwards, ex Police Chief who is a Lieutenant Colonel in the Military Intelligence, Reserve Officers, member of the International Association of Police Chiefs and at the head of the investigative branch of the Associated Employers Association of Kansas City, also responsible for guarding many large buildings here and operating for many large corporations, including the large public utilities. He was referred to as the one man who knows the local situation thoroughly and has a mass of material concerning the labor situation throughout the Middle West. Captain Edwards has taken the precaution to place guards at some ten large buildings and will, he states, keep them for ten days following the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti. He stated he had absolutely no reason to expect depredations but believed his wealthy employers would approve his action.

Postmaster Morton arranged today to have Marines and Naval Recruiting men now on duty at the Federal Building guard that building from tomorrow until a week following August 11th. Yesterday he favored publicity, asked my advice and I disapproved. Today he agreed with me and will do all possible to avoid having the papers learn of the steps taken.

CONFIDENTIAL
Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation

Agent [redacted] who was at Topeka, Kansas, yesterday reports that the Postmaster, custodian of the Federal Building there, has placed an extra man on duty there from ten P. M. to six A.M., and Police will inspect the building each hour during the night for about ten days.

At Springfield, Missouri, no precautions have been taken to guard the Federal Building or property, as reported today by Agent [redacted] who in discussing the Sacco-Vanzetti in the East felt local Federal officials and Police at Springfield as to their expectations. All appeared to believe that any attacks made by sympathisers of the anarchists would be confined to the large cities.

I shall have a report from St. Joseph, Mo., and Wichita, Kas., by tomorrow night, but from all information received to date there will be no extra precautions taken in those cities to protect Federal property.

I am assuming that the Army officials in charge at Fort Leavenworth and Fort Riley, Kansas, have the men and are sufficiently alert to take any steps deemed advisable. I have not yet been in touch with any of the Army men hereabouts.

It is my intention to talk with Warden T. B. White tomorrow on other matters and will give him an opportunity to speak as to any unusual situation there, without indicating that the Bureau is particularly interested.

Postmaster Morton of Kansas City, Mo., requested that Mr. L. A. Johnson, in charge of about thirty P. O. Inspectors in this territory, with myself, act as a committee to perfect plans to protect the Federal Building. In view of your telegram being marked "Strictly Confidential" and the instruction that every secrecy be maintained, together with the Postmaster at first favoring publicity as to any precautions to be taken, I felt it best to decline, at the same time assuring the Postmaster that we did not wish to shirk any duty and would be glad to assist himself or Mr. Johnson at any moment upon request, and have the Postmaster's promise that he will at once report to us any indication of an attempt to attack Federal Officials or damage Government property.

No threatening letters have been received by officials in our territory so far as I have been able to learn. Captain Edwards, previously referred to, has undercover men in all the large industries here and is exceptionally well informed as to the character of local leaders, and has promised to report anything which might appear to threaten trouble. He is also employed by the Chamber of Commerce which always keeps an ear open for labor or trade disturbances.

Should anything of interest occur, or the situation change materially I will wire you at once.

Very respectfully,

J.E. Bayliss, Agent in Charge.
Following wire received Western Union from Boston, Mass., Attorney General, Boston, quote Open Department of Justice files from Basso and Vanzetti Served Pioneer Youth of America.

Re: Director 2:30

Record 2:15

Class. & Ext. by 50-9875
Reason-FCM 11, 1-24-22
Date of Review 5/31/92
5/31/82

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

CONFIDENTIAL
From The Attorney General to Official indicated below by check mark

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<th>Solicitor General Mitchell</th>
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8/11/27

Mr. Jutte has received this instruction and will act at once.

S.R.

AUG 11, 1927
From The Attorney General to
Official indicated below by check mark

| Solicitor General Mitchell | Assistant to the Atty. Gen., Donovan | Assistant Attorney General Willebrandt | Assistant Attorney General Parmenter | Assistant Attorney General Marshall | Assistant Attorney General Farnum | Assistant Attorney General Galloway | Assistant Attorney General Luhring | Assistant Attorney General Lawrence | Mr. Hoover, Dir. Bureau of Investigation | Mr. Conner, Superintendent of Prisons | Mr. Baldwin, Chief Clerk | Mr. Finch, Pardon Attorney | Mr. Sornborger, Appointment Clerk | Mr. Robb, Mail and Files | Mr. Dodge | Miss Fitzgerald | Mr. Gardner | Mr. Horan | Mr. Chase | Mr. Carusi | Miss Watkins | Miss Brown |
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MEMORANDUM

8/11/27

Mr. Jawer is resending his instructions and promises to cooperate with Mr. Chase at once.

RECORDED

62-726-784

Bureau of Investigation

AUG 11 9:27 P.M.

Div. One
I wished to let you know that has been done today relating to the records of all the files of the Department in connection with the case of Fanetti matter. I instructed the Agent of the New York office of the Bureau of Investigation, together with Mr. Woz, an Agent of that office to have charge of the investigation of records respecting the files of Fanetti and reference it to themselves to have all papers and documents in the New York office to verify whether there was anything essential therein that would of any evidentiary value to show the innocence or guilt of either Sacco or Vanzetti. I issued similar instructions to the New York office of the Bureau, instructing the Agent in charge of that office to personally make a check of the files. The New York files had been reviewed by me to that end for the reason that the New York office did not have jurisdiction of radical matters in Massachusetts at the time of the arrest of Sacco and Vanzetti. Moreover, I felt that it was necessary to make certain whether any paper existed or not that would in any way affect the guilt or innocence of the defendants that a judge should be made at New York.

I discussed this matter with Mr. Farson and upon my suggestion Mr. Farson instructed the United States Attorney at Boston to detail an Assistant United States Attorney of each of the respective offices to sit in with the agents in charge of each office in the check over of these files. The purpose of this action in order that the contents of the files might be viewed by a person who could not be charged by the sympathizers of Sacco or Vanzetti with any prejudice or bias. I realize that the sympathizers of the defendants are that the Bureau of Investigation is prejudiced, and I felt that a representative of the United States Attorney, who had no connection or interest in the matter in any way, shape, or form, should check the files over. Mr. Farson has the appropriate instructions issued and an Assistant United States Attorney at New York and one of Boston has been detailed to check the files with the Agents and will reach a decision independent of that reached by the Agents.
I have directed Dr. Whitt, the Assistant Director of the Bureau, to proceed to Boston today for the purpose of seeing that my instructions are being carried out to the letter and he will then proceed to New York, on Saturday, to see that matters are proceeding satisfactorily there.

I have taken this action above stated because I feel that everything should be done to make certain that nothing in our files had been overlooked by the previous check and survey which was made and in which those of my staff reviewed and reached the conclusion that there was nothing in the files of any evidentiary value that pertained to the guilt or innocence of Acoco or Basetti. When the present check-up is completed I will feel that there can be no legitimate criticism of any kind directed at the Department for the check-up will have been made not only by a representative of the Bureau of Investigation but by a representative of the United States Attorney and of the Legal Bureau of the Department, thus removing any basis for the charge that has already been made by the Press - Basetti Defense Committee that prejudice and bias has been shown.

I wanted you to know of these developments as I felt that you should be advised of what had been done and that everything is being done that we know of to make any position imposable. If you feel that anything has been left undone, or have any suggestion that you care to make, I would certainly appreciate receiving it.

Sincerely,

[Name]
August 21, 1927

I have just been advised by my Agent in Charge at New York that he has communicated with the United States Attorney's office at New York that you informed that Mr. Bostick is out of the city and that Mr. Leisure, who is acting in charge of the United States Attorney's office at New York, has received no instructions from Washington to have an Assistant U. S. Attorney to be detailed to review the Reo and Wm. H. Allen files.

I am bringing this to your attention for my understanding was that you had issued such instructions. I would suggest that the United States Attorney's office at New York be called and that Mr. Leisure be talked to as he stated that he would be very glad to arrange for the detail of such assistant as soon as he received instructions from Washington. As time is of the essence in this matter, it is respectfully requested that immediate action be taken.

Respectfully,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREBIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/1/27 BY

Director.
Mr. Hoover

Director Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir:

It has just come to my knowledge that all the gasoline demonstrations, threats etc. are being prepared at the Mohawk Lake Jewish Colony near Peekskill, N.Y.

The leader of this movement is a trusted Soviet spy or Mrs. Margaret K. Udell, lawyer from New York. Her office is at 110 W. 40th St., N.Y.C.

There was last Sunday a meeting in which the Ingham Colony, to which I abstain from Soviet emissaries were present.
August 11, 1927

Mr. Sperar,
Director Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

It has just come to my knowledge that all the Sacco-Vanzetti demonstrations, threats etc., are being prepared at the Mohagan Lake Jewish Colony near Peekskill, N.Y.

The leader of this movement is a trusted Soviet supporter, Mrs. Margaret K. Udell, a lawyer from New York. Her office is at 110 W. 40th street N.Y.C.

There was last Sunday a meeting under her auspices at the Mohagan Colony at which I understand some Soviet emissaries were present.

I understand Mrs. M. K. Udell is now in Boston, Mass., organizing protests, riots etc.

I am with the Holmes Electric Protective Co. Yesterday and today I am on duty at 238 William Street, N.Y.C. which is Hearst’s Star Publishing Company and which was stated to be bombed.

Yours in haste,

(signed) [Redacted]
Mr. Robert P. Kellogg,
Chief, Eastern European Division,
Department of State,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

I am transmitting herewith for your information, a copy of a letter received by the Bureau of Investigation from someone relative to demonstrations held in behalf of Rizzo and Vaccelli at the Jewish Colony near Peekskill, New York.

It will be noted that the writer alleges that certain Soviet agents were in attendance at that meeting.

Very truly yours,

Inc. 60696. Director.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/1/62 BYSECRET
August 10th, 1927

Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

ATTENTION: Division Two
RE: Radical Activities

Dear Sir:

I am attaching clippings from the Chicago Daily Tribune and the Chicago Herald Examiner, for August 10th, 1927, containing photographs and stories of radical activities in Chicago.

Yours very truly,

Frank J. Blake
Special Agent in Charge

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE: 8/10/27 BY: G.L. Beers

61-126-388
Director

Nothing of interest has occurred this district regarding matter

Assio Vansetti.

Two Connelley

Rec'd. 2

To Director 2:15

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HERIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Class. & Ext. By SP-PETS/MC
Reason-FClM II, 1-2.4.3.2
Date of Review 7/1/82

CONFIDENTIAL
OFFICERS WATCH PUBLIC BUILT CHURCHES TO PREVENT DISORDER AS PROTEST TO FULLER DECIS

Downtown Attended by 900.

LOCAL RADICALS WATCHED

Van Essen asks for United Action Without Violence

Many of the officers were stationed yesterday in churches guarded by police, other guards were placed about the city to prevent any violence. Some of the churchmen, consequently, were arrested and the protective squad at the country, county and city courthouse.

A mass meeting in the interest of the youngster, called for in the morning, was held in the Masonic Temple auditorium. It was addressed by 600 and addressed by 700 speakers and guarded by a detail of police who resolutely urged a voice until the case can be reviewed by the highest Federal courts and appeal for intervention and stay by the government. The federal court was moved to the Supreme Court and the court of the Supreme Court was moved to the Supreme Court.

URGES UNITED ACTION

The purpose of the meeting was the arrest of Dr. W. W. Van Essen, of the Bacco-Vanetti Defense Council of the United States, who was guarded by police. The same action was taken by the government.

A speech by Governor Fuller was made the basis of a movement for a solid organization of the working class, even if the attempt to save the lives of the condemned men fail. It was made by the speakers in the Masonic Temple at 8 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The speakers were: H. H. Hawley, chairman, representing District No. 8 of the United Mine Workers; John L. Lewis, of the United Mine Workers; the Governor, representing the Vanetti Defense Council of Pennsylvania; and A. J. Smith, president of the Women's Commission, representing the Vanetti Defense Council of Pennsylvania.

FLEA AGAINST VIOLENCE

Van Essen, in his introductory speech, said he expressed the attitude of the defense of Bacco and Vannetti in opposing any suggestion for the destruction of any man's life. He pointed the form of his address to those who would defend the lives of the men.

The resolution unanimously adopted was as follows:

"Be it resolved that this, a mass meeting of the United States, harbor a protest to Fuller's committee. That the Vanetti Defense Council of the United States, harbor a protest to Fuller's committee. That the resolution of the United States, harbor a protest to Fuller's committee. That the resolution of the United States, harbor a protest to Fuller's committee. That the resolution of the United States, harbor a protest to Fuller's committee."
MINNEAPOLIS, M.E.

DIRECTOR,
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
WASHINGTON, D.C.

SAOOGO VAKAKTI SITUATION HERE QUITE TWO SMALL PROTEST MEETINGS IN
SWIN CITY. LAST NIGHT STOP INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENDS APPARENTLY
CAPITALIZING SITUATION AND TAKING UP COLLECTIONS FOR RELIEF OF AGITATORS
IN PRISON SUCH AS TOM HONEY AND OTHERS STOP THERE HAVE BEEN REPORTS
OF CONTEMPLATED DESTRUCTION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS HOWEVER UNFOUNDED STOP
MESSAGE SENT LAST NIGHT TO PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES AND GOVER-
NOR ENDORSED AND PAID FOR BY SMALL GROUP OF SYMPATHIZERS CONSISTING
OF LATIN AND OTHER LOW CLASSES EUROPANS FOREIGNERS STOP POLICE AWAKE
AND KEEPING POSTED

TWO HAMIL

Rec'd __________
5:45 P.M.

*FOO
Class. & Ext. By SP g875
Reason-PCRM 11, 1-2-42
Date of Review ______________

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

CONFIDENTIAL
August 10, 1927.

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

CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Sir:

Referring to your confidential telegram in reference to the Sacco and Vanzetti matter there is transmitted herewith newspaper article which appeared in the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette for the 9th instant.

There have been no outbreaks in this district so far and the situation seems to be well under control.

Very truly yours,

C.L. Keep  
Special Agent in Charge.

[Stamp: S.P.-8751MC 7/11 IP]
Additional police were detailed yesterday to guard the building. Approaches at the decision of Gov. Alvan T. Fuller of Massachusetts against possible violence by patriarchs of Socone and Yassenet, denounced by the decision of the electric chair.

Twelve men were present last Sunday night, and an additional force of ten policemen kept guard today. Police on duty at the Intelligencer building.

The police today were detailed on churches, high schools and places of worship. A force of 125 policemen were in attendance.

Two are Arrested

Two arrests were made in the City's Great North Ward yesterday. Two men, arrested in the course of a raid, were taken to the City-Township building. The names were placed on the list as wanted by the Union League.

John Teposich, 21, 2003 S. Third street, refused to give any explanation. Patrolman John Swanson, of the Apartment, said he was acting suspiciously. The suspect was taken to the Union League.

The investigation was made by the Union League. Reports of activities in the vicinity of the Intelligencer building and other places of worship were made.

Reports of activities in the vicinity of the Intelligencer building and other places of worship were made.

The orders to police are to keep any persons from entering any places of worship in the vicinity of the Intelligencer building or bridge or other places of worship.
Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation

P.O. Box 452,
Norfolk, Va.

August 10, 1927

61-126-1

Mr. J. E. Hoover,
Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

PERSONAL

Dear Sir:

I am now in receipt of information gained in a confidential way that the Chief of Police R.F. Taylor of Roanoke, Va. states that the situation concerning Sacco and Vanzetti is very peaceful in that city and that no demonstrations have taken place and he does not expect any; that Roanoke is composed of about 75,000 inhabitants and of that number about 500 foreigners live there, which amount includes men, women and children. He further states that there is no labor union in Roanoke and for the past 15 years there has been no radical tendencies, and that he has the cooperation of most of the foreign element of that city with reference to law enforcement.

I will keep you advised further.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

G. E. Pennington
Special Agent in Charge.

[Stamp: Bureau of Investigation]

[Stamp: AUG 11 1927]

[Stamp: REC 126-1-2-7]

[Stamp: AUG 12 1927]
SUBJECT

FILE NUMBER

SECTION NUMBER

SERIALS

289-295
On Sunday, August 7th, I called at the apartment of Acting Attorney General G. R. Farnum, at Wardman Park Hotel, calling his attention to the statement of the Sacco - Vanzetti Defense Committee which appeared in the New York Times for Sunday August 7th, and in which certain statements were made charging the Department of Justice with the suppression of evidence of Sacco's and Vanzetti's innocence. I reviewed to Acting Attorney General Farnum the case as known to the Department of Justice. I informed him that in the summer of 1925 request was made by Mr. W. C. Thompson, then attorney for Sacco and Vanzetti, for all the files of the Department of Justice upon the Sacco - Vanzetti case. The Agent in Charge of the Boston office was at that time instructed to communicate with Mr. Thompson and to request of him a more detailed specification of what he desired to ascertain as being in the files of the Department of Justice. I informed Mr. Farnum that Mr. Thompson had in most profane and violent language refused to furnish this information. Immediately thereafter the matter was called to the attention of the then United States Attorney at Boston, Mr. Williams, and the Department was advised by the United States Attorney; Mr. Dowd, of the Boston office of the Bureau, and Special Agent W. J. West, of the Boston office, who, during the investigation of radical matters in New England, was in charge of such matters, that there was nothing in the files of the Bureau of Investigation that in any way pertained to the guilt or innocence of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Furthermore, that the files had been gone over at Washington by Mr. Cullen, one of the Supervisors of the Bureau; Mr. Nathan, the Assistant Director; and myself and that the same conclusion was reached, namely, that there was nothing in the files of the Bureau of Investigation that in any way reflected upon the guilt or innocence of Sacco and Vanzetti in the crime for which they had been tried in Massachusetts.

All of the correspondence between the Boston office and the Bureau of Investigation covering the summaries of the files made at Boston, was called to the attention of Attorney General Sargent. Subsequently, Mr. West came to Washington with all files and papers in this matter and the same were laid before Assistant Attorney General Luhring, in charge of the Criminal Division, and the same con-
elusion was reached; that there was nothing reflecting upon the
guilt or innocence of Sacco and Vanzetti.

I stated to Mr. Farnum that I would appreciate, in view
of the statement made by the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee, which
appeared in the New York Times for Sunday, August 7th, if he would
review the memonada briefs compiled by Mr. Cullen covering a sum-
mary of the files of the Bureau of Investigation at Washington, as
well as that of the files of the Bureau of Investigation at Boston.
The latter summary, to all practical extent and purpose, is covered
in the first summary. Mr. Farnum stated that he would be very
glad to do so and I left with him copies of both of the briefs which
are attached hereto.

On Monday, August 8th, Mr. Farnum stated that he had per-
sonally reviewed these briefs; that he found nothing contained
therein that in any way would have been of assistance to the Defense
Counsel in proving the innocence of Sacco and Vanzetti; and that
he felt that the Department had if anything leaned backwards in its
attitude in connection with certain matters growing out of this case;
namely, the activities of certain members of the Sacco - Vanzetti
Defense Committee who were avowed anarchists and whose activities
very clearly fell within the purview of the Deportation provision
in the Immigration law.

Mr. Farnum stated that he felt that the attitude of the
Department in refusing access to its files had been entirely
proper, as there was nothing contained therein that would be of
assistance to either Sacco or Vanzetti in the trial of the case in
Massachusetts.

Encl.

S. Edgar Hoover

Director
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   A. 
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SUMMARY OF FILES RELATING TO
NICOLA SACCO
AND
BARTOLOMEO VANZETTI.

I. INITIAL REPORTS FOR INITIAL ATTENTION OF THE BUREAU.

The name of Nicola Sacco appears upon a list which is presumed to be the
mailing list of the Italian anarchist publication "Cronaca Sovversiva", which
appears to have been found about October, 1919.

The next mention we find of either of these men is in 61-4645. There ap-
ppears a mailing list supposed to be of the subscribers to the radical paper "La
Jacquerie", which was found on February 14, 1920 at Patterson, New Jersey, and
which contains the name of Bartolomeo Vanzetti, Sous Lane, Plymouth.

On May 14, 1920, G. E. Kelleher, Division Superintendent, Boston, Mass., in
a letter to the Assistant Director of the Bureau of Investigation, 20-713, advised
the Bureau that, in connection with many reports referring to the Italian paper,
"Cronaca Sovversiva" and those prominently identified with it, it was thought
advisable to inform the Bureau of the following incident which might have some
bearing on the bomb explosions of June 2, 1919. It is thereupon stated in this
letter that on December 4, 1919, at Bridgewater, Mass., some Italians attempted
a daring holdup and on April 13, 1920, at South Braintree, Mass., a robbery and
murder was committed and Bert. Vanzetti "is now being held without bail in connec-
tion with the holdup of April 13th, while one Mike Sacco is being held in connec-
tion with the attempted holdup of December 4". It is further stated in this let-
ter that the Massachusetts State Police informed at the Boston office as to
whether any information was had concerning these two men. The only thing the
Boston office knew of them was that their names appeared to be upon the list of
subscribers to "Cronaca Sovversiva".

In 20-713, there appears a special report of October 2, 1920, in which it is stated that Bartolomeo Vanzetti is on trial for
highway robbery in Plymouth (or possibly Boston). Information has been received
indicating that this man is a member of the Gallianni Contingent and that the
Secretary of his committee is one A. Frillici.
John B. Hanrahan, Special Agent in Charge, Boston office, under date of October 11, 1920, 22-4559, advised the Bureau, in response to a request from it, that it appears that Vanzetti is not a citizen of the United States but it appears he took out first papers and never completed his naturalization. Mr. Hanrahan desired to be advised as to whether it was desirable to submit a brief on Vanzetti to the Department of Labor with a view to securing deportation warrant. This action appears to have been taken because of his conviction of crime and is outlined in the request of the Bureau of October 5, 1920, in 22-4559.

In reply to Mr. Hanrahan's letter of October 11th, as above mentioned, the Bureau advised him on October 19, 1920, 22,4559, that it should be ascertained whether or not Vanzetti would be within the purview of the Act of October 16, 1918, as well as that of May 5, 1917, by which provision is made for the deportation of an alien convicted of a crime involving moral turpitude before the completion of a five year period of residence in this country. On September 30, 1920, Agent [redacted] Boston office, made a report relative to Vanzetti, in which he furnishes information obtained from the ward of the Massachusetts State Prison relative to Vanzetti's history.

II. ACTIVITIES PRIOR TO TRIAL

A. Cooperation with District Attorney

It appears from an examination of the Bureau files that the only instance from which it might be inferred that cooperation was given the District Attorney in this case is referred to in a memorandum from the Boston office, 61-126-21.

It seems that during the fall of 1920, at the request of the District Attorney, the Boston office wrote a letter to the New York office asking that it be ascertained whether any of the funds stolen at South Braintree found their way into the bank account of Carlo Tresca or the account of the Italian Workers' Defense League in the Bank of the United States. [redacted] There is nothing else shown in the files of the Bureau indicating that the Boston office cooperated with the District Attorney in the investigation, preparation or trial of this case.
B. Placing Informant in Dedham Jail.

It should be noted here that shortly after the arrest of Sacco and Vanzetti in May, 1920, a group of persons, including several well known radicals, organized the "Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee", with headquarters at 32 Battery Street, Boston, Mass. The guiding genius of this organization appears to have been one Aldino Pellicani, who held the position of Treasurer. Pellicani at this time was associated in the publication of the radical journal "La Notizia", with offices at 32 Battery Street, Boston, Mass. The Secretary of this Committee appears to have been Frank F. Dokes, alias Jose Marinoso, a well known anarchist. The work of this Committee consisted of collecting funds to be used for the defense and of conducting and organizing system of propaganda throughout the United States and various countries of the world. This Committee published a paper entitled "La Agitazione". In addition, it published various pamphlets, circulars, and letters which were widely distributed, mainly through radical channels. Space does not permit the inclusion herein of the various articles and writings contained in these many publications, but it may be said that the files of the Department will establish beyond a doubt that a great number of the publications of this Committee were of a highly inflammatory and anarchistic nature. It seems that there was no hesitation on the part of this Committee to advocate any sort of a demonstration which would arouse those of radical opinions to believe that Sacco and Vanzetti were being persecuted for their activities in behalf of labor and in the interests of the workmen. It can further be said that this Committee encouraged direct action in the hope of obtaining a release of these two men through the intimidation of public officials.

It will be remembered that on September 16, 1920, an explosion took place in Wall Street, New York City, in which some thirty people were killed and various persons injured. An exhaustive investigation was conducted by the Department of Justice and every possible lead indicating the perpetrators of this outrage was developed. In connection with this crime, and in view of the propaganda of the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee, it was thought that this crime was in retaliation for the arrest of Sacco and Vanzetti. It was, therefore, thought that some of Sacco's friends and associates who visited him in the Dedham jail might make some mention of this outrage or make some statement indicating the persons.
responsible therefore. It appears, therefore, that an informant was placed in the Dedham Jail with Sacco for the purpose of endeavoring to learn whether any of Sacco's friends or associates knew anything of the Wall Street bomb explosion. There is nothing in the files of the Department directly showing this, except that Agent William West of the Boston office described this. There appears in 202609-418-15, a letter, dated January 17, 1921, from Agent in Charge J. B. Hanrahan, Boston office, to the Bureau. This is a letter transmitting a carbon copy of a letter dated January 14, 1921, from Mr. Hanrahan to George F. Lamb, Division Superintendent, New York City, in which Mr. Hanrahan sets forth a letter dated January 15, 1921, addressed to William J. West, Assistant Division Superintendent, Boston, Mass., and signed by William J. Callahan and Frederick E. Moore, Attorneys for Sacco and Vanzetti. In their capacity of counsel for these two men, they state that they have been informed that the investigation of Mr. West, or with his knowledge, one Domenick Carbonari was placed in the Dedham County jail on November 4, 1920 with instructions "to act in the capacity of stool pigeon on the above named Nicola Sacco; that he was held there in that capacity upwards of a week". These counsel thereupon proceeded to inquire as to the identity of Carbonari, his employment, his reason for being in the Dedham jail; whether he was there at the instigation of Frederick C. Hatman, District Attorney, or any of his assistants; whether he was placed there with the knowledge and consent of Mr. Hatman. Mr. Callahan and Mr. Moore then say: "The real essence of the above questions can be boiled down to this issue: Who is Domenick Carbonari and who put him in the Dedham County jail?" It appears that this letter was delivered to Mr. Hanrahan by a representative of Mr. Callahan and Mr. Moore. A written answer was demanded and Mr. Hanrahan informed the representative of the above counsel that a written answer could not be given as he deemed the request improper.

This is all the information in the Department files relative to this incident.

III. GROUNDS TRIAL.

T. M. Reddy, Acting Division Superintendent, New York, in a letter, 202609-416-33, dated May 17, 1921, addressed to J. B. Hanrahan, Agent in Charge, Boston, stated that an Italian speaking Agent would be sent to Dedham, Mass., to be present during the trial of Sacco and Vanzetti. It was further stated that an under-cover employee would possibly be at Dedham as a member of a committee representing some Italian radical organization. It appears that Agent... reported to Mr.
Hanrahan on May 30th for this assignment. This Agent attended court for the purpose of observing any radical activities or demonstrations. He was there without disclosing his identity to anyone. He reported June 2, 1921, 202600-418-39, that the trial of these defendants began May 31st; that there has been no demonstration around the Court House and no sympathizers of the defendants are seen there. He stated that it is not believed there will be any demonstration around the Court House. He made further investigation in the north and south section of Boston but could learn nothing relative to a demonstration.

Under date of June 3, 1921, Agent [redacted] reported in 202600-418-36, that no demonstration of any kind has occurred about the Court House nor have any suspicious strangers been seen about Dedham. "It is not believed any demonstration will be given until the case has been given to the jury and a verdict returned." Agent [redacted] reported June 12, 1921, 202600-418-38, that there have been no new developments in this case and that he has not seen any of the more prominent radicals. On June 6, 1921, Agent [redacted] again reported in 202600-419-39, that about midnight Thursday the jury to try the defendants was finally selected and the court adjourned until Monday, June 6, 1921, at which time the taking of testimony would be begun.

On June 4, Agent [redacted] spent some time in the vicinity of the Dedham jail where Sacco and Vanzetti were incarcerated, with a view to mixing in with some of the people calling to see the defendants to obtain such radical information as might be possible. He stated that there was an existing rumor that on Monday, when the trial opened, various labor organizations, civil liberties unions and prominent radical elements will have representatives present. On June 5, 1921, Agent [redacted] stated that the trial opened Monday morning, June 6, 1921, that some of the defendants' friends had put in an appearance about the Court House and that Frederick Moore, defense counsel, remarked that all radicals had been told to keep away from the Court House as they might hurt their chances of the defendants for a fair and unbiased trial. This Agent reported June 8, 1921, 202600-418-43, that an Italian tried to get into the Court House at Dedham supposed to have something concealed beneath his coat. An examination was made by a city police officer and this Italian was found to have a bundle of about fifty copies of "La Agitazione".
anarchist organ of the Committee for its defense of Sacco and Vanzetti. It appears that this man intended distributing these papers around the town of Dedham. On June 10, 1921, Agent reported in 202500-418-44, that he learned from a reliable source that the defense has a staff of private detectives about Dedham to aid in the defense of their case. In 202500-418-47, report of this Agent, dated June 11, 1921, he stated that he talked with Pellicani of the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee and learned that large sums of money were being collected in Italy for the defense fund. Pellicani expressed himself to the effect that the United States Government was responsible for the present plight of these men. Agent further stated that upon leaving the Court House, he was followed by one of the detectives employed by the defense. In Agent report for June 12, 1921, 202500-418-43, he stated that in his opinion there will be no radical demonstration as the prosecution has presented a poor case against the defendants and all of the witnesses thus far called, with the exception of one, have identified Sacco as being at the scene of the crime, but the testimony was badly shaken by the cross examination of counsel for the defense. He further stated that a State Police officer, the body-guard for Judge Thayer, informed him that while at luncheon with the Judge and while discussing the case, the Judge remarked that he thought the case would last into July and that the prosecution has a weak case and that he did not think Sacco and Vanzetti would be convicted on the evidence thus far presented. Agent further stated that while coming in on a train from Dedham, Captain Porter of the State Police, who had been called as a pistol expert by the prosecution, remarked confidentially to Inspector Carignano of the Boston Police and Agent that he could not understand why he was called by the prosecution because any testimony that he would give would be of no assistance to the State.

Under date of June 10, 1921, 202500-418-50, R. M. Reddy, Acting Division Superintendent, New York, advised the Bureau that Agent who was covering the Sacco-Vanzetti trial, had been directed to return to New York City, inasmuch as there did not appear to be any further need for his services in Boston at this time. It appears that on this occasion, Agent was present at Dedham for the purpose of shadowing anyone whom Agent deemed it advisable to investigate.
IV. ACTIVITIES AFTER TRIAL.

A. Meetings and Demonstrations.

After the conviction of Sacco and Vanzetti on July 14, 1921, the activities of the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee did not cease but it appears that they were increased in the work of propaganda and in raising funds. Demonstrations were held in many parts of the United States and in various foreign countries. If these demonstrations can not be laid at the door of this Defense Committee, certainly they can be traced directly to the result of the propaganda distributed and sponsored by this organization. As will be shown hereinafter, the form of publicity used by this group elicited the aid of many radical organizations and in some instances the support of organizations that may not be classed as radical.

The Bureau received many reports relative to demonstrations in behalf of these two men. Some of these reports are General Intelligence reports on the radical situation, while others treat of only the particular meeting or demonstration covered. It should be noted here that these matters were reported because of the radical tendencies and inclinations of most of the people sponsoring this form of activity. Space does not permit of a detailed resume of all the statements contained in these many reports but it may be said that protest meetings and demonstrations took place from one end of the country to the other and in many European and South American places. The reports mentioned herein cover only matters that transpired at these gatherings. In this connection it may be said that some of these reports contain references to radical and inflammatory publications distributed by the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee or under circumstances indicating cooperation on the part of this Committee with the distributor or publisher. In other instances, the report covers threats which from time to time have been made by those of anarchistic tendencies.

V. COVERING COURT PROCEEDINGS SUBSEQUENT TO TRIAL.

Agent W. J. West, Boston, in a report on General Intelligence, dated November 7, 1921, 61-121-3, advised the Bureau that a hearing on a Sacco-Vanzetti motion for a new trial was held November 5, 1921.

In a report dated January 3, 1922, on General Intelligence, Agent West of Boston, 61-121-11, stated that on December 24, 1921, Judge Webster Thayer overruled a motion for a new trial in the Sacco-Vanzetti case. Fred R. Howe, Counsel for the
defence, asserted that he was prepared to advance new evidence found since the
verdict was rendered upon which the Judge would again be asked to rule. Six
Italian anarchists were present at the hearing.

In order that preparations could be made for the control of radical demon-
strations and the observance of possible acts of violence, it appears from the
report of the Boston, November 30, 1921, 61-126-385, that District Attorney
Fredrick G. Katzmann says that he would advise the Boston Bureau office as to the
disposition of the Sacco-Yanzetti case and as to the disposition of the various
motions filed therein.

A report of Agent [redacted] March 15, 1922, 61-126-659, shows that at the
request of District Attorney Williams of Norfolk County, Agent attended a hearing
in the Sacco-Yanzetti case for the purpose of observing any radical activities. Of
about one hundred and sixty persons present at the hearing, one hundred and twenty
were Italians. A quantity of Sacco-Yanzetti literature was found in the Court House.

Agent [redacted] reported at Boston, October 10, 1923, in 61-126-671, that he at-
tended a hearing on a motion for a new trial for Sacco and Yanzetti based on alleg-
ed new evidence. Affidavits were presented dealing with the testimony of fire-arms
exporters, and there were affidavits by two state witnesses to the effect that they
gave untrue testimony at the trial. The State met these affidavits by contrary
affidavits in which the witnesses stated the defense procured affidavits from them
by duress and stating that their original testimony as given at the trial was true.

Again on November 16, 1923, Agent [redacted] reported at Boston in 61-126-672, that
he attended a hearing on a motion for a new trial held on November 12, 1923, at
which the only attending radicals of note appeared to be Aldino Feliciani and Frank
H. Lopez.

[redacted] reported at Boston, September 30, 1924, in 61-126-673, that
the Sacco-Yanzetti case was still pending in the Circuit Court of Norfolk County
and that a report of the final disposition would be made. The case was closed at
the Boston office.

Under date of January 26, 1927, J. A. Dowd, Agent in Charge of the Boston
office, wrote a letter to the Bureau, 61-126-726, in which he included press clippings
relative to the argument of William G. Thompson, counsel for the defense, made on
January 27, 1927, to the Supreme Court of Massachusetts in the appeal of these two
men. This clipping is from the Boston post of January 22, 1927, and it appears that in his argument Mr. Thompson charges the Federal Government with cooperating with the District Attorney in prosecuting these men and charges the Department of Justice with withholding evidence which would establish their innocence.

Under date of [redacted] 61-126-748, Mr. Dowd, Agent in Charge of the Boston office, advised the Bureau that the Massachusetts Supreme Court on this date overruled the exceptions of Sacco and Vanzetti.

In a letter dated April 6, 1927, Mr. Dowd of the Boston office, 61-126-753, forwarded clippings from the Boston Post of April 6, 1927, containing the decision of the Massachusetts Supreme Court in the Sacco-Vanzetti appeal and the editorial comment thereon.

VI. INVESTIGATING ACTION RELATIVE TO DEFENSE COMMITTEE.

On November 19, 1921, a letter was received from Charles Bancroft, Agent in Charge of the Boston office, 61-301-6, advising the Bureau that the Immigration officials at Boston were taking up with Washington the matter of the deportation of Frank A. Lopez. He was arrested about three years ago and was released on bond. In view of the denunciation of the officials of the United States in Europe it was thought his deportation was desirable.

Under date of December 1, 1921, in 61-30146, it was indicated that the Bureau of Immigration believed Frank A. Lopez's presence in the United States necessary as a witness in the Sacco-Vanzetti case. As there was then pending a motion for a new trial, it was deemed inadvisable to take any action against Lopez until the Sacco-Vanzetti case was concluded.

In the report of W. J. West, Boston, December 6, 1921, being 61-301-7, relative to Frank A. Lopez, alias Jose Hero Marinero, it was said that this man is the Secretary of the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee and in charge of Spanish propaganda. In 1918, while a member of "Grupo Proterncia", an anarchist organization, he was arrested as an alien anarchist and proceedings for his deportation begun. He was released on a one-thousand-dollar bond and is still at large under this security. He is an associate of Aldino Vellanni, and has taken part in speaking, writing, and conducting agitation for the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee in Mexico and other Spanish-speaking countries. He devotes his entire time to the work of this committee.
In 61-97-1, Agent [redacted] Boston, reported October 22, 1921, relative to Aldino Falcini that he was Treasurer of the Sacco-Vanetti Defense Committee and Editor of the anarchistic sheet "La Agitazione", official organ of the Defense Committee.

At the same time John E. Hanahan, Agent in Charge of the Boston office, requested the Bureau to advise him whether it was deemed advisable to institute deportation proceedings against Falcini at this time or to await the conclusion of the Sacco-Vanetti case. The thought was advanced that his arrest might be used to bolster false claims that the Department was interested in seeing Sacco and Vanetti convicted.

In 61-97-3, a letter dated October 28, 1921, addressed to the Agent in Charge at Boston, it is further stated that the Bureau desired that a report be prepared for presentation to the Department of State for possible use in deportation proceedings against Falcini and that a vigorous effort be made to bring about the deportation of any alien who violates the anarchist deportation statute of October 6, 1918, amended June 6, 1920.

Under date of January 12, 1921, a report was made by Agent T. J. West of Boston, 61-97, relative to the anarchistic activities of Aldino Falcini. His history was summarized and he was shown to have been the Editor of or connected with the following anarchistic organs: "La Quistione Sociale", "La Notizia" and "La Agitazione". He has at various times been associated with the publishing of other radical and anarchistic papers. There is also in this report an exposition of the record of Falcini heard on the question of his possible deportation. He admitted he was an anarchist and an adherent of Luigi Gallianni. He is Treasurer of the Sacco-Vanetti Defense Committee and has taken an active part in the work of this organization. Under this guise he has marshaled the Italian anarchists of this country and he conveys anarchistic propaganda to them as well as agitation for Sacco and Vanetti. He received the attention of the Boston office in connection with the Wall Street Bomb explosion investigation. There was also sent forth translations of letters received by Falcini from anarchists discussing revolutionary and radical matters, such as "that the workers may overthrow the present American system and follow the example of Russia". Translations of articles from "La Agitazione" are quoted which clearly indicate his anarchistic leanings.
On May 6, 1922, Agent W. J. West, Boston, Mass., 61-1236-22, outlined information relative to Carlo Tresca, anarchist, who has been active in the agitation for Sacco and Vanzetti in New York City and who also appears to have been close to Andrea Salsedo.

Under date of May 6, 1922, Agent in Charge W. J. Brown of New York forwarded to the Bureau a report made by Agent 61-1236-24, in which it is stated that Carlo Tresca admitted being a fugitive from justice in Italy.

Agent 61-1236-24 reported at New York, November 22, 1921, in 61-126-356, that Morris Gobow, alias Eugene Lyons, former Columbia student, is in charge of American and English literature for the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee. Lyons is the pen name under which Gobow writes. He has written for liberal publications and is said to write well, speak several languages and to be a versatile reader. He was in Born last November and it was said that on the basis of his report two members of the Italian Chamber of Deputies spoke on the Sacco-Vanzetti case.

Agent 61-126-356 reported at Boston, Mass., November 30, 1921, 61-126-371, that it was the opinion of local State officials at Norfolk County, Mass., that Aldino Pollicani, Frank R. Lopez and Police Guardani should be deported. It was the unanimous opinion of the officials that these men are the fountainhead of all radical propaganda which has been broadcast throughout the United States relative to the Sacco-Vanzetti case.

Agent 61-126-371 reported at Boston, Mass., November 10, 1921, in 61-126-222, relative to certain members of the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee: Aldino Pollicani is a radical writer and publisher of radical journals; Frank R. Lopez, alias Jose Marinero, Spanish anarchist avowing deportation, is in charge of all propaganda conducted in countries where Spanish or Portuguese is spoken. It is thought that the demonstrations against the American diplomatic authorities at Lisbon, Portugal; Montevideo, Uruguay; Buenos Aires, Argentina, and Lima, Peru, are the consequence of anarchistic propaganda conducted by Lopez's assistants in those countries. He is in correspondence with a number of people in various countries. milieu God is a friend of Luigi Galleani and an anarchist. He is a friend of Vanzetti, was an attorney for the United Mine Workers and is said to obtain the assistance of members of this organization for the defense of Sacco and Vanzetti. Arturo Galvan, who conducted a speaking tour in behalf of Sacco
and Vanzetti, is a well known anarchist from Pittsburgh; Eugene Lyons is a radical writer and acts as press agent. Another member of the Committee, Alberto Rosso, is employed by "La Notizia" in which he writes articles and items in behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti. He also was a witness for these men at the trial.

In addition to the letter above mentioned relative to furnishing a transcript of the bank account of the Italian Workers' Defense League, the file reflects that certain other investigative action was conducted by this Bureau which might be construed as relative to the Sacco-Vanzetti prosecution by those interested in establishing the charge that the Department of Justice was active in this behalf. It should be borne in mind, however, that Sacco and Vanzetti were convicted in the State Court of Massachusetts on July 14, 1921. The action referred to in this section will be seen to have taken place subsequent to this date.
In the report of [redacted], Boston, Mass., dated December 6, 1921, 61-126-434, it is stated that on information submitted by Agent [redacted], had certain information of value in connection with the Sacco-Vanzetti Case. Agent went to Boston, and interviewed [redacted], who stated that [redacted] had been brought back from Canada on a charge of stealing an automobile owned by Judge Webster Thayer of Dedham, Mass. Through [redacted] Agent had been questioned in regard to the possibility of his having driven the car containing the men whom his wife alleged, he had told her, had shot the paymaster and guard at South Braintree, Mass. He denied this, and stated that even though he had driven this car, it would have been foolish for him to tell his wife or anyone else. Agent, with [redacted] interviewed [redacted] at her home, and she stated that her husband, [redacted] had stated to her that the police were way off in the Sacco-Vanzetti case, and that he drove the car which contained the men whom he claimed had shot the paymaster and guard at South Braintree, Mass. Interviews made at [redacted] developed that [redacted] had made similar statements to [redacted] on Saturday morning, December 5th, but [redacted] believes her to be unreliable and places little credence in her story. Upon questioning [redacted] very closely, she was unable to furnish any corroborative evidence in regard to her statements, but did state that her husband was capable of doing what he claimed to have done."

It further appears from a report of Agent [redacted], Boston, December 14, 1921, being 61-126-476, that "continuing this matter from December 6, 1921, Agent talked with [redacted] who stated that he did not think that there was any further need of investigating into the statements of [redacted] as made in report of the 6th instant, because she was so unreliable." It should be noted in this instance that [redacted] had stolen a car in Massachusetts and transported it to Canada in violation of the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act, the Barcan Agents were duly bound to make a thorough investigation into this matter and, if any violation of any other law was discovered in the course of such inquiry, the fact that it was submitted to the proper authorities should not be a proper basis of criticism.
(b) Atlanta Penitentiary Investigation.

In the report of New York, January 30, 1922, relative to one-61-817-223, it is said that information was told by that he went to Atlanta, Ga. for Fred Moore, counsel for Sacco and Vanzetti, and had interviewed some witnesses there, that Moore wanted him to go out of town again to dig up some information for the defense but he had not decided to do.

On June 26, 1922, a report was made by Boston, Mass., being 61-125-620. It appears that the reporter talked to who appears to have been active in the work of the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee. During the course of this conversation is reported to have said that the lawyers for the defense of these men are devoting all of their energy to the unearthing of the real perpetrators of this crime and already have a clue confined in the Federal penitentiary at Atlanta who has partly admitted being connected with the crime. He also said that one hundred or more detectives are working on the crime and up to the present time one hundred thousand dollars have been spent by the defense. He is further reported to have said that if the Government carried out the death sentence of Sacco and Vanzetti "about half a score of legations go up." He further stated, "the innocent will suffer for the guilty ones."

On July 15, 1922, Agent reported from New York City in 61-125-621, that during April of 1922 while he was in Atlanta, Ga., on official business, in a conversation with Mr. J. E. Dyche, Warden of the Federal Penitentiary in that city, Mr. Dyche mentioned the fact that Mr. Fred Moore, representing himself to be an attorney from Massachusetts had recently called at the penitentiary and interviewed two inmates by the names of Jacob (John) Laban and Paul Martini. Moore's purpose in calling there, according to Mr. Dyche, was in reference to a communication he had received from these inmates "that they knew all about the South Braintree murders" for which Sacco and Vanzetti had been convicted, that these men were not guilty and that they were willing to make a complete confession. Accordingly, Moore came to Atlanta and interviewed these two prisoners in the Warden's office. Mr. Dyche paid little attention to the conversation which took place between the lawyer and these two inmates, though he was present during part of the interview. He noticed Moore making copious notes and at the end of the interview presented a statement to the inmates for their signature. Mr. Dyche informed the prisoners that they did not have to sign any
statement if they did not care to and it appears that no statement was signed. During the month of May, according to a report, occasion presented itself to have Luban and Martini brought to the office of the U. S. Attorney at Atlanta, together with many of the prisoners to be questioned on a matter of interest to the Department. Luban questioned Martini about the visit of Mr. Moore and said, "Why you don't know anything about that case do you?" With a significant smile Martini answered, "Well, we can get ten thousand dollars for a statement." Martini stated that Moore told him he was willing to pay for their statements. Luban stated that both Luban and Martini are unreliable and there is no question in his mind that neither of them know anything about the South Braintree murders but are merely trying to "cash in" on the ten thousand dollars mentioned. Both of these men have served several terms in various penitentiaries and at present are serving twelve-year sentences for violation of the postal laws. Luban is especially noted as a perjurer in connection with the Rosenthal murder, also with the Sisler impeachment in New York, having testified in both cases, as it was proved, falsely.

From the report of Agent [redacted] Atlanta, Ga., dated October 2, 1922, being 61-120-628, it appears that, referring to the foregoing report of Agent [redacted] dated July 13, 1922, that [redacted] interviewed Jacob Luban and Paul Martini at the County Jail, Athens, Ga., both being present, but most of the talking, however, being done by Luban. According to [redacted] the following information was given to him:

About April 19th to 20th, a young man whose name was [redacted] came to the Atlanta Penitentiary where these men at the time were confined and told them that it was to the interest of the State Department to see that Sacco and Vanzetti were freed; that there was a certain big lawyer who, if they, Martini and Luban, would help them in the Sacco-Vanzetti case, would have them out of the penitentiary in the next six or seven weeks. All that [redacted] wished them to do was to talk with Fred Moore, a lawyer, who wanted to see them. It appears that the next day Moore had a private interview with them and stated that a man named [redacted] had told him that [redacted] had been forced by the Pinkerton Detective Agency to testify falsely against Luban and that he, Moore, had brought [redacted] to Atlanta and would have [redacted] confess to his false testimony against Luban if Luban would help them out in the Sacco-Vanzetti case. Luban stated that he knew nothing of the Sacco-Vanzetti case and Moore asked him if he would like to have [redacted] admit to having sworn a lie on Luban and if
necessary to put it in writing; that was bought over by Moore and stated that Pinkerton had said that they could send his up for twenty years if he did not testify against Luban. Inasmuch as Pinkerton paid him a big reward and for the upkeep of his family, stated he testified falsely against Luban and informed Luban that "Here, Jake, is an opportunity for you and Martini to get out"; that the State Department wanted to get Sacco and Vanzetti out of jail because they were having a lot of trouble with the case with the Italian Government. When Luban stated he knew how he could help them, is quoted as having said, "That is what I want to explain to you. It is like this: Martini and Sacco look alike; so much so that you can't tell one from the other, and if Martini will make an affidavit to the facts that he was the one that attempted the holdup in Bridgewater, Mass., that Moore would file a motion for a new trial for Sacco and Vanzetti on the grounds of Martini's confession, which would turn Sacco and Vanzetti out of jail. Luban asked Moore and what they would do with Martini after they confessed to the murders and Moore said, "The Attorney General of Massachusetts is so anxious to dispose of this matter in favor of Sacco and Vanzetti that he would not bother with Martini, and the State Department would be so delighted to dispose of the controversy with the Italian Government that they would give Martini consideration as well as Luban." Luban stated that he agreed to do what they wished him to do with the intention of informing Mr. Burns, Director of the Bureau at that time, as he knew Mr. Burns would be interested in the matter. He also stated that he had written Mr. Burns with reference to this incident. Luban said that then called Moore over to where they were talking and said, "Mr. Moore, everything is all right; they agreed to do as we planned it out". Moore then said, "Tell, boys, I understand you are regular fellows and can be trusted". Moore then explained exactly that he asked Martini to testify to; that Martini was to admit that he attempted the holdup at Bridgewater with and alias both of whom are now in the Massachusetts State Prison. Moore stated that he had seen those two men and that they had agreed to testify as he had asked Martini to do if Martini would agree to do so. Martini told Moore that he had never been in Bridgewater in his life and knew nothing about the town and that Moore told him he would bring a map of Bridgewater the next day and show him everything which he did. He explained to him exactly where, on the map, the holdup was stayed; that it was one mile from the shoep
factory and that the money taken in the holdup was the weekly pay-roll of this shoe factory. He then told Martini that the other two men were in the State Prison at Charleston, Mass., and would not testify unless Martini sent a note by Moore telling them that he, Martini, would testify as they had requested. Luban stated that Martini would not agree to do this, but that he finally got him to do it and wrote up a document in the form of a confession and that Luban and Hardenbye witnessed it; that Moore came to the penitentiary the next day and advised them that he would have it arranged to have Martini and Luban brought to Massachusetts as soon as the new trial was granted; that he would have the other two men take the stand first, after which Martini would be called to the stand and would be asked concerning this holdup; that Martini would not have to admit on the stand that he had taken part in the holdup because he would see to it that Martini had a good lawyer who would stop Martini from answering questions on the ground of incriminating himself, and that Martini refusing to answer the questions would lead the court and jury to think he was guilty and did not commit himself. Moore wanted Luban to come along to testify that Martini left New York for Bridgewater the day before the holdup took place; that Moore then talked about the murder at South Braintree. He wanted Martini to say: that he with two New York gun-men, who are now dead, committed the South Braintree murder; that Martini and Luban deserted to this end. Moore finally said the confession at Bridgewater would be enough, because if they were turned loose on the highway robbery charge that the murder charge would probably fall also. Moore told Martini he would pay each of these men five thousand dollars when they reached Charleston, Mass., and would give them five thousand dollars more when Martini left the witness stand. He stated that while Attorney General Allen of Massachusetts knew all about this proposition but he would be glad to get the Scopo-Vanzetti case disposed of in this way. Martini told them that he would go to Europe when this was over so that he could not be prosecuted for perjury and that if Martini and Luban were not out of the penitentiary in six weeks he would shoot himself; that Moore told them that if they were not out of the penitentiary by July he would send them back to see them. Luban also stated that in January, 1922, one [illegible] of New York came to the penitentiary to see Luban, he being the representative of some organization, as near as Luban could recall, the Aristocratic Union of the World, and he stated his purpose in coming to see Martini was to see Martini and see the closeness of the resemblance between Martini and Scopo.
Under date of September 30, 1922, Jacob Luban wrote a letter to the then Director, Mr. Burns, 61-126-632, in which Luban told Mr. Burns of his conversation with Fred Moore, which stated that he did not intend to go through with the deal and only wanted to get all the information he could from Mr. Moore.

On November 28, 1922, 61-126-632, Director Burns forwarded a letter to Lawrence Letherman, then Agent in Charge, Boston, Mass., in which he recites the salient facts relative to the matters outlined by Jacob Luban to Mr. Burns.

After outlining this incident, Mr. Letherman was requested to communicate with the Attorney General of the State of Massachusetts and advise him of this matter.

Under date of December 12, 1922, 61-126-636, the Boston office acknowledged receipt of the foregoing letter and informed the Director that the Attorney General of Massachusetts had been given the information relative to the Luban-Martini incident and that he expressed the thought that he might visit Washington in the near future for a conference with the Director in reference to this matter. The information was also conveyed to the Assistant District Attorney of Norfolk County who was handling the Sacco-Vanzetti case.

On December 8, 1922, the Director by a letter, 61-125-637, addressed to Mr. Lewis J. Boley, Agent in Charge of the Atlanta Office, introduced Mr. Albert Hurwitz, Assistant Attorney General of the State of Massachusetts, who had been instructed to interview Luban and Martini for the purpose of obtaining any additional information in their possession relative to the Sacco-Vanzetti case. Mr. Boley was requested to have an Agent of his office facilitate Mr. Hurwitz's mission and to take up with the U. S. Attorney at Atlanta the matter of according to Mr. Hurwitz the privilege of interviewing Luban and Martini.

Under date of March 9, 1923, Lawrence Letherman, then Agent in Charge of the Boston office, wrote a letter to the Bureau, 61-126-657, in which he enclosed copies of affidavits taken by Mr. Albert Hurwitz, Assistant Attorney General of Massachusetts, from Luban and Martini on December 14, 1922, relative to their conversation with Fred Moore concerning the Sacco-Vanzetti case.

VIII. THE DEED FOR RECEIPT FILED.

On July 1, 1926, one Fred G. Reynolds, formerly a Special Agent of the Department of Justice attached to the Boston office of the Bureau, made an affidavit for the use of William G. Thompson, Counsel for Sacco and Vanzetti. Among other
the other Agents in Boston, he believed, not only that these men had violated the Selective Service laws and regulations and evaded the draft, but that they were anarchists and ought to have been deported. He stated that by calling these men anarchists he did not mean that they were inclined to violence, nor does he understand all the different meanings that different people attached to the word "Anarchist". He appeared to mean, however, that they did not believe in organized government or in private property. He stated, however, that he is thoroughly convinced, and always has been, and he believes it has always been the opinion of such Boston Agents of the Department of Justice as had any knowledge on the subject, that these men had nothing at all to do with the South Braintree murders and that their conviction was the result of the cooperation between the Boston Agents of the Department of Justice and the District Attorney. It was the general opinion of the Boston Agents of the Department of Justice, having knowledge of the affair, that the South Braintree crime was committed by a gang of professional highwaymen.

On July 8, 1925, Lawrence Lederwall, at one time Agent in Charge of the Boston office of this Department, made an affidavit for the use of William W. Thompson, Counsel for Sacco and Vanzetti in which he stated that he was in the Federal service for thirty-six years, first in the railway mail service for nine years, then as post office inspector for twenty-five years, then three years as local agent of the Department of Justice in Boston, in charge of the Bureau of Investigation. He stated he began the last named duties in September, 1921. Lederwall states that while he was a post office inspector, he cooperated to a considerable extent with the Agents of the Department of Justice in Boston in matters of joint concern, including the Sacco-Vanzetti case. He says he knows that Mr. West of the Boston office cooperated with Mr. Lederwall, the District Attorney, during the trial of the case and later with Mr. William. He further said that before, during and after the trial of Sacco and Vanzetti, Mr. West had a number of so-called undercover men assigned to the case. He stated that he knows that by an arrangement with the Department of Justice one Carbon was placed in a cell next to the cell of Sacco for the purpose of obtaining whatever information he could obtain from Sacco, after winning his confidence. Nothing, however, was obtained in that way. Lederwall stated that the Department of Justice in Boston was anxious to get sufficient evidence against Sacco and Vanzetti to
deport them, but never succeeded in getting the kind and amount of evidence required for that purpose. It was the opinion of the Department of Justice-Agents at Boston that a conviction of Sacco and Vanzetti for murder would be one way of disposing of them and that it was the general opinion of such Agents in Boston as had any actual knowledge of the Sacco-Vanzetti case, that, although they were anarchists and agitators, Sacco and Vanzetti were not highway robbers and had nothing to do with the South Braintree case. It is stated by Letherman in his affidavit that the letters and documents on file in the Boston office would throw a great deal of light upon the preparation of the Sacco-Vanzetti case and trial and upon the real opinion of the Boston office of the Department of Justice as to the guilt or innocence of Sacco and Vanzetti of the particular crime with which they were charged.

Apparently, acting upon the information contained in Beyand's affidavit, and perhaps with the information set forth in Letherman's affidavit in mind, Mr. William G. Thompson of the Counsel for Sacco and Vanzetti, under date of July 3, 1926, wrote a letter to the Attorney General in which he inquired whether Mr. William J. West, Special Agent of the Department of Justice at Boston, might be permitted to talk with him concerning the Sacco-Vanzetti case and to show him whatever documents and correspondence then on file in the Boston office dealing with the investigations made by the Department agents before, during and after the trial of Sacco and Vanzetti, which occurred in June and July of 1921. Mr. Thompson further stated that on July 1st, he took an affidavit from Fred J. Beyand, former Special Agent. He stated that this affidavit tends to indicate a close cooperation between Department of Justice agents and the State District Attorney in this prosecution and that there was considerable doubt in the minds of some agents of the Department as to whether Sacco and Vanzetti were guilty of murder. It is said that Beyand refers in his affidavit to correspondence and reports, the original and duplicates of which are still on file in the Boston office. Mr. Thompson stated it would be of great assistance to him in establishing that he believed to be the truth in this matter if he might have access to the Boston files. He then proceeded to state that a motion for a new trial has been filed based upon the confession of one Celestino F. Medrano, made in November, 1925, to the effect that he and his associates and not Sacco and Vanzetti are the men who committed those murders. Apparently one Weeks, an associate of Medrano.
made an affidavit stating that Medeiros several times told him about the South Braintree office and implicated therein members of the so-called "Marelli Gang" of Providence. Mr. Thompson says that his study of the testimony and of the affidavits obtained by himself and associates has led him to believe that these two men, although being radicals and possible subjects for deportation under existing laws, had nothing to do with the South Braintree murders.

In this connection it may be well to advert to a letter from J. A. Dowd, addressed to the Director, while Mr. Dowd was at the Boston office, dated July 8, 1926, being 61-126-700. In this letter Mr. Dowd said that the letter of Mr. William S. Thompson, dated July 3, 1926, making a request for the Boston files, was submitted by him to the U.S. Attorney, Harold Williams, and the advisability of granting this request was discussed. Mr. Williams was of the opinion that after reading a report submitted to him by Agent Post of the actions of the Boston office, that in the absence of a request for some specific report, it would not be advisable for Mr. Thompson to examine the great amount of reports in the Boston office because of the fact that they are confidential and could not furnish anything in the nature of new evidence. Mr. Dowd then proceeded to inform the Director that Agent Post was approached by an associate of Mr. Thompson relative to this case and that former Agent in Charge John H. Larnahan of the Boston office received a letter from Mr. Thompson stating that Beyond had made an affidavit and Mr. Thompson desired him to call upon him. Since then Mr. Thompson has visited to know the address of Hollister, who was formerly in charge of the Boston office. Mr. Dowd comments upon the facts stated in Mr. Thompson's letters and the logical inferences therefrom and shows that the facts asserted by Mr. Thompson can not possibly be true.

On July 12, 1926, the Director forwarded a memorandum to the Attorney General, attaching to it the examination from Mr. Dowd, dated July 9th, for the consideration of the Attorney General in reference to Mr. Thompson's letter of July 3, 1926. This memorandum bore a notation in the handwriting of the Director as follows: "7-12-26. Upon instruction of Attorney General was Dowd and Post were instructed to see Mr. Thompson, J.B.B."
Under date of ____________ we received from Mr. Dowd of the Boston office referring to the Sacco-Vanzetti matter. He stated therein that "attempting to carry out your instructions I telephoned Thompson's office to let him know that West and myself were prepared to confer with him concerning subject matter and to arrange appointment. He replied that he had been instructed by the Attorney General to turn over to him the files of this office. I stated I had no such instructions, but was prepared to call on him with West and discuss the matter. He immediately became angry stating he did not want to see me or West or talk with either unless prepared to turn over files. Stated he had granted sufficient time and would place matter before court. Stated did not want to talk with West unless prepared to talk trial and be given affidavit showing number of agents who had worked on case and number who covered trial and that our files were full of information and that we had placed spies in the jail. He interrupted his remarks with considerable profanity and angry words and asked if I thought I could replace people to kill and kill them because they were anarchists. I replied that I could not possibly state that be wanted in files and be responsible to beat I can recall his words: 'Exactly nothing. I want every damn thing in your files and you better telephone Washington without delay, pronto."

Under date of July 12, 1926, the Director forwarded a memorandum to the Attorney General in which he advised that in accordance with their understanding he called the Agent in Charge of the Boston office by long-distance telephone and instructed him immediately to communicate with Mr. Thompson and to confer with Mr. Thompson relative to the request for information in the Boston files. It was impressed upon Mr. Dowd that it was the desire of the Director and of the Attorney General that the matter be handled courteously and with full consideration for Mr. Thompson. Mr. Dowd then advised the Attorney General that Mr. Dowd had called the long-distance telephone informing him that Mr. Thompson refused to talk with Mr. Dowd relative to this matter and was very abusive. Mr. Dowd was requested by the Director to wire the details of this matter.

Under date of July 17, 1926, Mr. Dowd, in a letter to the Bureau, 61-126-7.35, transmitted copy of affidavit of Fred J. Caracci and Lawrence Coen. In this regard Mr. Dowd comments upon the affidavits and states they are entirely false.
Under date of July 20, 1926, Mr. Dowd wrote a letter to the Bureau, 61-126793, in which he advised that Assistant District Attorney Hanney of Norfolk County, Va., asked him if he would permit Mr. Thompson to come to the Boston office and submit such questions to Mr. West as he desired in Mr. Hanney's presence. Mr. Dowd suggested that Mr. Hanney take this matter up with the Director or the Attorney General and obtain permission for such action.

It may be interesting in this connection to note that according to a letter dated April 4, 1927, 61-126-794, from Mr. Dowd of the Boston office to the Director, the advice is given that Mr. William O. Thompson, Counsel for Sacco and Vanzetti, talked with a former employee (identity undisclosed) and admitted knowing that some of the statements in Letherman's affidavit were untrue. This former employee told Thompson that Letherman and Sacco were unreliable and had been discharged from the service. Mr. Thompson is quoted as having said that he was interested in knowing what transpired between the Director and the Attorney General relative to his access to the files of the Bureau.

He expressed the opinion that Judge Harold W. Williams, formerly U. S. Attorney and District Attorney for Norfolk County, had seen blank in “suppressing the papers.” He stated that he hoped to have a congressional investigation of the matter and had interested Senators Walsh and Wheeler of Montana.

II. FOREIGN ACTIVITIES.

The Bureau has been in receipt of numerous reports from various foreign countries relative to the propaganda and demonstrations in behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti. The propaganda has taken different forms, ranging from cold letters of protest to highly inflammatory writings and anarchist publications, while the demonstrations have consisted in various acts from peaceful meetings to the burning of the United States Embassy in Paris in October of 1921. At different consulates and embassies, threats have been received indicating violent action would be taken in the event of the execution of these convicted men.

In connection with the burning of the residence of Ambassador Herrick in Paris in October, 1921, it is interesting to note that the State Department received a communication from ambassador Herrick, dated October 12, 1921, relative to the French Communist agitation on behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti. A copy of this letter appears in Bureau file 61-126-special section, and it includes a
copy of a translation of a resolution sponsored by the Communist group of the District of Paris, as passed at a meeting of the Secretaries of the Committees for Action. Among other things it is stated in this resolution: "The Committee for Action of the LSN, considering that only direct and clear revolutionary action can save the Italian laborers, Sacco and Vanzetti, from the death penalty, to which they have been condemned, decides, together with all the revolutionary groups of the Capitol, to organize promptly a monster demonstration of French working men in front of the American Embassy, in addition to the entire campaign of action which is necessary by means of tracts, placards and meetings. These demonstrations shall also take place in all ports where there are American legations or consulates in order to bring the American potentate and President Harding to capitulation."

It was shortly after this that the American embassy at Paris was bombed by Sacco-Vanzetti sympathizers.
SACCO and VANZETTI
Are going to the Electric Chair.
Governor Fuller of Massachusetts and Judge Thayer are sending two men to death.
Fuller and Thayer are acting as TOOLS of the BANKERS and MANUFACTURERS of Massachusetts.
The BANKERS and MANUFACTURERS want the blood of these two men because they fought for the WORKING CLASS.
The WORKING CLASS must stand by Sacco and Vanzetti.
If these two men die, no worker will be safe in the United States.
WE MUST SAVE SACCO and VANZETTI.
Only one thing will save them—and that is a STRIKE!

Strike of the Workers
All over the world, the workers are protesting and demonstrating against the shameful force they call "Justice".
All over the world, the workers are stopping work to force the release of Sacco and Vanzetti.
Workers of Cleveland! Show your Solidarity!
Stand by your Class! Lay down Tools!
Leave the Shops! Stay away from Work!

STRIKE!!
Wednesday, August 10
Bring out every worker in the Shops and Factories.
Strike! Demonstrate! Protest!
For Sacco and Vanzetti
COME TO
Public Square, Wednesday, August 10
Meeting from 12 Noon to 11 P.M.
Endorsed by: International Labor Defense; Cleveland Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee; Workers Communist Party; Young Workers Communist League and many Local Trade Unions; Fraternal Societies and other organizations.
GOVERNOR FINDS SACCO AND VANZETTI "GUILTY"
Thump at Judge

Scoliosis and Not Under

Believes Jury Hoax and Can

as Incredibly

Discover Missing Story

Finds Some Time in Case

Nine Years

Ruling Sacco-Vanzetti Guilty

Committee Tells Reasons For

EXTRA

Boston Sunday Post
Save Sacco and Vanzetti!

Worker

August 8, 1927

Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER
PUBLISHING CO., 26 First Street, New York, N. Y.
Price 3 Cents

Sacco-Vanzetti Day Growing

RIKE!

Sacco and Vanzetti

Throughout the country realizing that their
save Sacco and Vanzetti, preparations for
strike tomorrow are moving rapidly ahead.

COMMUNIST) PARTY CALL

Nation-wide strike the Workers (Commun-
ists) say;

the labor organizations of America to set
at 9, for strikes and for demonstrations
meetings buildings and in central places,
right of the labor movement can save
them.

the blood of these two innocent workers
frenzy to an attack upon the American

COMMITTEE CALL

The Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Commit-

can send these workers before the court.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7-21 By Bystander

MEETING

PUSH PLANS TO "DOWN TOOLS!"
TUESDAY IN SPITE OF BOMB SCARES,
POLICE ATTACKS, OFFICIAL INACTION

Workers Rush Demands Upon the Heads of the
American Federation of Labor

THE FIGHT FOR SACCO AND VANZETTI

1—Sentiment for national strike on Tuesday to save Sacco
and Vanzetti growing; Workers (Communist) Party, Socialist
Party, Industrial Workers of the World, International Labor De-
fense and numerous other organizations urge strike.

2—Strike voted by representatives of 186 organizations at
Philadelphia meeting.

3—Police in numerous cities attack demonstrations in ef-
tort to smash strike; break up monster meeting on Boston Com-
mons, in Binghampton; raid Workers (Communist) Party head-
quarters in Los Angeles.

4—Judge Thayer, agent of Massachusetts industrial autocracy,
who sentenced the two workers to the chair will hear ap-
peal for new trial today.

5—International protest spreads; Paris police bar parade;
workers Anti-American boycott in Mexico.

6—Conference of various seamen's organizations Saturday
evening votes 24-hour strike beginning Monday night.

Telegrams were last night pouring into the headquarters of
the American Federation of Labor at Washington, D. C., demand-
ing that it take a leading part in the strike action, Tuesday, Au-
gust 9 (tomorrow), to save the lives of Sacco and Vanzetti.

At the same time an increasing pressure was being brought
in favor upon local and state officers of the A. F. of L. in all sec-
Sacco’s and Vanzetti’s Bravest Champion

WITHOUT The DAILY WORKER, Sacco and Vanzetti are left practically helpless to the mercies of the capitalist press, to the mercies of those who have the highest praise for Governor Fuller’s brutal decision to send these two innocent workingmen to the electric chair. While the capitalist press is seeking to poison the minds of the people with stories of bomb explosions, specially concocted for the occasion, The DAILY WORKER is carrying on a vigorous fight to free these men.

Should the attempt of the reactionaries to crush The DAILY WORKER succeed, because of the fact that not enough money was raised for the defense of the paper, it would be a stunning blow to the campaign for the release of Sacco and Vanzetti. Therefore we must renew our efforts to build the GUARD THE DAILY WORKER FUND, and protect the paper from the enemies of Sacco and Vanzetti, the enemies of labor, who seek to destroy it.

L NOT DIE! ONLY 2 DAYS LEFT TO AUGUST 10
LABOR MUST ACT!

Sacco, Vanzetti Strike Decided On For Tues.
By Waterbury Workers

186 Organizations In Philadelphia Unite To Strike On Tuesday 9th

Sacco, Vanzetti Demonstrations, especially the one held Sunday, on Boston Common, only strengthens its cause and gives it greater impetus. The workers also have refused to give an inch as a result of the numerous bomb scares and outrages in New York City and elsewhere.

American Legion Votes to Panhandle Public

TROY, N. Y., Aug. 7.—After a sharp fight on the convention floor, the State American Legion, in session here voted this afternoon to change the constitution governing the veterans mountain camp at Tupper Lake so as to permit public solicitation of funds for the camp.

Arranges Huge Protest Gathering for Plaza

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 7.—By a two to one vote last night the Los Angeles Central Labor Council called for a mass demonstration of workers in Los Angeles Tuesday, at 6 p.m., at the Plaza Square to protest Sacco-Vanzetti sentence.

The council also sent a wire of protest to Governor Miller.

The Los Angeles Central Labor Council has elected Candidate Wright of the carpenters' union as delegate to the state federation of labor convention on September 19. Wright was opposed by two reactionary candidates. The Convention also elected two progressive delegates to the same.

A. F. of L. Officialdom Silent.

Up to late hour last night no announcement had come from the A. F. of L. officialdom as to what action would be taken. Local officials, in different sections of the country, continued to use the capitalist press to declare they would oppose the strike. This, however, did not seem to discourage the rank and file of labor.

Instead of intimidating the workers, and holding back the strike movement, the efforts of the police to break up the Sacco-Vanzetti demonstrations, especially the one held Sunday, on Boston Common, only strengthens the worker and gives it greater impetus. The workers also have refused to give an inch as a result of the numerous bomb scares and outrages in New York City and elsewhere.

Wood on for Boston

(Special to The DAILY WORKER.)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 7.—The strike wave here, demanding the release of Sacco and Vanzetti, is rising. It is expected that Philadelphia will show an excellent response, Tuesday, to the call for a half-day (Continued on Page Two)
Philadelphia Prepares
186 LABOR GROUPS
UNITE FOR DRIVE
IN QUAKER CITY

Call on A. F. of L. Heads
* to Join in Struggle

(Continued from Page One)

walkout in protest against the capital-
ill demand for the lives of our
two comrades in Massachusetts.

The strike drive gained great im-
petus at the enthusiastic gathering
of 800 delegates from 185 workers' organizations, many of them trade
unions, who were ad-
dressed by J. Louis Engdahl, editor of
The DAILY WORKER, and
Albert Hirschman, leader of the recent
Passaic textile strikers.

Demand A. F. of L. Take Action.

Resolutions were unanimously
adopted demanding that the local,
state and national organizations of
the American Federation of Labor
take immediate action in aid of the
strike movement.

These demands were addressed to
the heads of the Philadelphia
Central Labor Union, to James W.
Haurer, president of the Pennsyl-
ania Federation of Labor, and to
William Green, president of the Amer-
ican Federation of Labor.

The resolutions also asked for a
complete United Front between all
forces working for the release of
Sacco and Vanzetti. This was a plea
directed especially to the Sacco
Vanzetti Committee organized by the
local socialists.

Many Decide on Strike Action.

There was no discordant voice in
the gathering. Even delegates from
trade unions, usually classed as con-
servative, argued energetically for
the city-wide strike on Tuesday and
urged that every effort be made to
draw in the unorganized workers as
well. It was declared that special
committees should be appointed to
give special attention to the unor-
organized.

The delegates of Local No. 104, Bar-
ers' Union, stated that the 2,000
members of his organization were
outraged by the strike. He told of the or-
organization drive for his union, that
had been carried on for the last
three months, that had brought 1,900
new members into the union.

The Carpenters Will Strike.
Delegates from the local of the

CONCERNING THE "BOM"

If the subway blasts and other
"explosions" in various cities of the
country with the Fuller decision in the Sacco and
Vanzetti cases were planted by friends of Fuller and
Italian workers now in the shadow of Charlestown penitentiary, then such an
intelligent section of the working class as a
majority of the public is audible to the
damaging decision of Fuller, it is to the
men, of the culprits who engineered the
attacks to attempt to alienate support from
the public.

In the first place the radicals
are throwing in order to arouse the fury of the
public to give intelligent leadership to the
actions of the executioner will not dare the
will hurl a bomb of concentrated fire
into the tortured bodies of Sacco and Vanzetti.

All radicals connected with the defense,
have publicly repudiated such tactics.

P. Ryan, president of the Central Trades
of New York City. This lackey of the en-
emy of labor who obtains at least part of
his support from the workers, whom he betrays, does not
charge the Communists with such idiocy.

I think the Communists are responsible.
I don't know whether a Communist is
of course, but I do know that they have been in
the mind of some poor ignorant foreigner

But I think the federal government is too

To be sure, Ryan has mighty good re
fear our calls to action because the burd
will affect Mr. Ryan and his associates
the membership of the trade unions and
force him and his kind to get out and
draw all their pay from the enemies of

If Ryan knows anything at all he
knows that we not only do not approve
we combat it as detrimental to the
cause for which we struggle. Individuals
of agents provocateur who in times of
act or a series of acts that gives them the
excuse to start an organized reign of
terror. For almost eighty years
of the Crusades movement—fought against the use of the "propaganda"
we will always be found fighting again
that he who resorts to such methods is
unconsciously an enemy of the whole

By attacking the Communists the
on the role of the
just as their refusal to edit
Provocateur’s Bombs
Start Police Action

(Continued from Page One)

A “provocateur” is how the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee characterizes the subway bombings. Rose Barón, secretary of the committee, says: “Bombings” are usually found to explode when there is a popular wave of protest against some particularly brutal act on the part of capitalism.”

Daly Press

Despite Police Commissioner Warren’s ban on parades and meetings for the next few weeks, various labor groups are going ahead with plans for a great parade today. The parade, which will start at 1 p.m., will bring out hundreds of thousands of American workers, dock workers, merchants and other labor leaders.

Yale Daily News

N.Y. World Appeals to Fuller.

“World respectfully petitions the Governor of Massachusetts to commute the sentences of Sacco and Vanzetti to life imprisonment. We ask on the grounds of mercy.”

So begins the lead editorial of the New York World, democratic and mildly liberal. The World states that there is “a very weighty body of evidence presented to you which was not altogether convincing that the whole truth about the Brown incident is yet known.” If the sentences were commuted, the World points out, “there would still be more to undo the mistake,” should Sacco and Vanzetti be found innocent in the future.

The Boston Evening Globe

Harvard Hangman’s House?

“From now on, I want to know,” says Heywood Broun at the end of a column in the New York World protesting Gov. Fuller’s decision against Sacco and Vanzetti, “will the institution of learning in Cambridge which once we called Harvard be known as Hangman’s House?”

Broun says it didn’t take much courage for Fuller to make his decision, judging by the messages of approval coming from business men. Broun takes up specific weaknesses of the governor’s decision and shows the holes in it.

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SACCO-VANZETTI

BISHOP BROWN HAILS DAILY WORKER AS FIGHTER
FOR SACCO AND VANZETTI

BISHOP BROWN (in a message to the Daily Worker, New York, Aug. 11) has issued a pledge to the workers of the Daily Worker. He has promised to do all he can to help the workers in the Daily Worker to carry on their struggle against the capitalist system.

The pledge was given in a letter to the editor of the Daily Worker, in which Bishop Brown said: "I am doing all I can to help the Daily Worker to carry on its work. I am working with the Daily Worker to do all I can to help the workers in the Daily Worker to carry on their struggle against the capitalist system."

The Daily Worker has been a powerful weapon in the hands of the workers. It has been the voice of the workers in their struggle for justice. It has been the instrument of the workers in their battle against the capitalist system. It has been the organ of the workers in their fight for freedom.

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Many Unions Will Join Seacoast-Vasellati Nation-Wide Strike Tomorrow

Several unions have announced that they will join the Seacoast-Vasellati Nation-Wide Strike tomorrow. The unions, including the United Mine Workers, the United Textile Workers, and the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, have threatened to take action in support of the Vasellati workers. The strike is expected to have a significant impact on the economy and is anticipated to last for several days.
**THE LADDER**

**AMUSEMENTS**

Little Theatre, GRAND STREET, FOLLIES

were good, and some books said

Some helped the barman's sons to work with will. 

proceeds were divided as follows: The principal party 

We thank the arrangers, and the guests for their work and wonderful attendance.

This is only one more answer to those who wish our press a downfall, and to those who think the work- 

slow, and yet the support
BOOK BARGAINS
AT SPECIAL PRICES

A Small Library on Russia
Within the Means of Every Worker

We offer this set of books on Russia covering many phases of Russian life at a special price. This is the opportunity to own them—and to purchase them to give to others to learn.

CONSTITUTION OF THE USSR—1.00
MARRIAGE LAWS OF SOVIET RUSSIA—0.75
COMMERCIAL HANDBOOK OF THE U.S.S.R. —0.75
GLIMPSES OF SOVIET RUSSIA—0.75
By Scott Naering
EDUCATION IN SOVIET RUSsIA—0.50
By Scott Naering
RUSSIAN WORKERS AND WORKSHOPS IN 1925—0.50
By Wm. E. Porter

A total of 17.00 worth of books for

$1.00

NOTE: Books offered in this column on hand in limited supply and are sold on first in line of receipt.
Strengthen the Arm which will SAVE SACCO and VANZETTI

As all over the world, Los Angeles workers assemble in at 5 P.M.

LOS ANGELES ANTI-IMPERIALIST WORK DEVELOPS WITH PARTICIPATION OF MEXICAN WORKERS

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 7.—It was not until six months ago that any persistent attempt was made to carry on anti-imperialist activity in Los Angeles. In starting such work it was easily seen that the element around which most of the activity must center was the large Mexican population.

Los Angeles claims to be the second largest Mexican city on the American continent, the only larger being Mexico City itself, and within the city proper there are more than 260,000 while within a radius of 100 miles on the three sides that this radius can be extended there are to be found over one half million Mexican inhabitants. Among the most poorly paid workers of this state and discriminated against in every way possible, these workers who had fled the dictatorship existing in Mexico previously, and the heel of American imperialism there, find themselves under the bondage of this same imperialism here. It was not a hard task to teach the meaning of imperialism to these workers, the majority of them knew too well the meaning and the campaign carried on in the Mexican states. The late events in Mexico and the invasion of Nave...

Only the power of the masses can save the two victims of capitalist hatred.

Only the united strength of labor can rescue them from the electric chair.

The Daily Worker is the collective organ of the...
ANTI-IMPERIALISM

Campaign Is Begun

By Young Workers

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 7.—After an
enormous meeting with a vast
audience, the Young Workers
League has decided to begin im-
mediately an anti-imperialist cam-
paign in the district. Leaflets
will be issued in Los Angeles
and San Francisco.

The campaign will be held September 11th and will have for
its main slogan, “Fight Against
Imperialism and Imperialist
War.” Anti-imperialist cam-
paign will be organized in
the local unions, in close col-
aboration with the Anti-
Imperialist League and the
Hands Off China Committee.
The agitation against the R.O.T.C.
will be taken up as soon as school
opens next month.

On the industrial front, the Young
Workers League Factory Group is
issuing the “Factory Workers’”
monthly bulletin, and this paper is evoking
sympathetic response on the part of the
exploited young shop workers.
Every member who is working in a
shop or office is an active union
member. We have to learn to
begin to lead and participate in
strikes, and to work in the
unions for the best interests of
the workers.

Active members of the League are
starting a class in “Elements of
Political Education” under the
direction of Sid Bide of the Workers’
Party. At present a class is being conducted
for functionaries by the District
Organizer of the League. Open Forums
are held every 2 weeks.

All Out August 9 for Sacco and
Vanzetti.
FARMERS

INCREASED PRODUCTION MEANS POVERTY
FOR FARMS, AGRICULTURAL REPORTS SAY

Increased productivity is a characteristic of agriculture as of manufacture, Secretary, C. J. Brand of the National Fertilizer Association tells the North Carolina farmers. Brand’s figures suggest that the rapid expansion of the farm producers, the trek of the farm population to the cities and industrial unemployment all result from the fact that producers are penalized for their productivity.

Increased utilization of power and fertilizer are cited by Brand as impetus causes of the expanding productivity of the farm population. In 1850 farmers used 1.4 horsepower per worker. In 1926, 4.5 horsepower per worker, an increase of more than 200 per cent. Between 1880 and 1926 the consumption of nitrogenous fertilizers grew from 700,000 to 7,500,000 tons.

Brand points out that the land utilized per farm worker has increased from 20 crop-acres in 1880 to 33 crop-acres in 1926. Production of grain per man-acre has increased from 12,000 lbs. to 25,000 lbs. Since 1890 farmers have raised, wheat 17 per cent, oats 14 per cent and potatoes 39 per cent. Corresponding gains are indicated in hogs and eggs.

“American farmers,” says Brand, “produce more per man than do the farmers of any other country, a fact which many critics of so-called rural inefficiency overlook, but production per acre in some crops is not as high as in other countries because farmers are not using the optimum amount of plant food.

“Our average yield is only 12 bushels, but we use only 5 lbs. of plant food per acre on the average while Holland produces 41 bushels with 168 lbs. of plant food per acre and England 31 bushels with 18 lbs. of plant food.” Nevertheless American farmers produce 2.2 tons of farm produce more per capita than the farmers of the United Kingdom, 2.5 more than German farmers, 3.2 more than French farmers and 4.5 more than Italian farmers.

Farm Labor Supply Shows Unemployment.

The larger supply of farm labor this year than last year is seen by the economists of the U. S. Department of agriculture as a reflection of the lower volume of industrial employment. They report farm labor supply and demand in close balance, with farm labor plentiful in parts of the country except the north and south Atlantic states.

Farm wages, according to the report, are down slightly compared with last year. The average wage per month with board this July was $35.59 against $36.10 in July 1926. Wages per month without board are $49.04 against $49.58; per day with board $1.99 against $2.01 and wages per day without board $2.44 against $2.45 a year ago. Farm wages are now 84 per cent above pre-war.

Agricultural Figures.

Reports to the Department of Agriculture from 18,476 farmers in all parts of the country show an average net return of $1135 in 1926 compared with $1297 for 16,430 farms in 1925; $1206 for 16,103 farms in 1924; 1020 for 16,183 farms in 1923 and $917 for 9849 farms in 1922.

The average size of the farms reporting for 1926 was 106 acres with an average investment of $18,805. Average gross receipts were $2448. Average cash expenses were $1473, including $386 for hired labor, $242 for livestock bought, $252 for food, $73 for fertilizer, $48 for seed, $188 for taxes, $130 for machinery tools and $179 for miscellaneous items.

FARM PRICES STAGNANT

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7. (FP) — Despite the tom-tomming of the Coolidge press agents that farmers will have a good year, the department of agriculture shows prices in July at the June level and 6 points lower than last year, one of the worst in farming history. The price level is 189, based on a prewar average of 100, as compared with 145 for industrial prices.

2,000,000 FARMERS IN CO-OPS

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7. (FP) — Nearly 2,000,000 farmers belong to cooperative marketing and purchasing organizations, the department of agriculture announces in a survey of the decade 1915-25. This represents nearly a three-fold gain within 10 years, with a doubling in the number of organizations. Their business totalled $5,400,000,000, nine-tenths of which represented sales.

Capitalism Develops an Enemy Among the Thinkers

Students of the Nation

By J. LOUIS ENGDahl

Students, like workers, are stretching hands to the seas in support of the growing fight of Sacco and Vanzetti. It was at its demonstration against Mass-"matics," rendered in the decision of Gover-
“STARVATION” HOOVER SEEMS TO BE HEIR TO MANTLE OF COOLIDGE; BIG CHIEFS DECIDE

BY HARVEY O’CONNOR

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7—Overnight Herbert Hoover has become the biggest figure in Republican national politics. For Hoover is the touchstone whose actions within the next few weeks will tell whether Calvin Coolidge has been jerked out of the race for the 1928 presidential nomination.

If the secretary of commerce decides actively to enter the lists for the White House competition in 1928, then the country will know that the silent but powerful figures backstage in the Republican party have given him the back of their hand and that Hoover is the heir apparent.

Serious Talk

Two weeks ago the secretary of commerce visited the president to report censurnly on the Mississippi flood situation, but they are known to have gone over the 1928 political prospects very carefully. Immediately after the conference a report was given wide circulation that Coolidge would not be a candidate again and that Hoover would be given his official blessing as crown prince with full rights to ascend the throne on March 4, 1929. Hoover of course denied the reports out of a sense of respect for the chief.

Call to Colorless

But at that conference it may have been agreed on that Coolidge would announce his withdrawal from the 1928 race and hand over the tremendously powerful portfolio of the administration to Hoover. If that was the decision, then it becomes certain that the financial and industrial kings who control the G. O. P. have either decided that Col isn’t strong enough to run over the third term tradition or that he can’t be trusted with leadership of the government during the quadrennium 1929-33, which may be a most difficult and testing year, if certain Jeremiahs on Wall Street are to be believed.

These cries of woe see portentous clouds on the horizon, of tremendously over-expanded producing power (in reality, tremendously shrunk buying power of the masses); shaky foreign investments; and international and domestic complications.

“Super-Babbit”

Herbert Hoover, secretary of commerce, trusted handy man for the U. S. Dept of Commerce, big Wall Street financier, an able, energetic and highly intelligent politician, is the man who fills the bill.

To the liberals he is acceptable because he is an “enlightened in politics.”

Letters From Our Readers

How The DAILY WORKER Makes Friends

In the morning before going to work I get the DAILY WORKER and I read it while digesting my breakfast. Several mornings I have noticed on the next table to me doing the same thing—a young blond fellow. Comrades must know each other and I walked over and asked, “Are you a comrade?”

“No not yet,” he said, “but I will become one.”

He is a recent emigrant from Germany and had no political affiliation. But his experiences on the other side and the Marxism books that he reads tell him that the Communist Party is the only party worth belonging to.

One morning he greeted me: “I got my membership card.” We made a holiday that day. And since than we meet on party meetings and some of the duties that the party calls upon.

Now at our restaurants meets we discuss party affairs. And we have injected The DAILY WORKER into the Industrial Section and get step in for a bite in the same place, with such success that they read The DAILY WORKER occasionally and have cancelled their own industrial policies.

CROWD GETS NEW

Huge interest is displayed in Boston and New York. Picture shows a crowd waiting for the evacuation.
PARIS, Aug. 7.—The United States government has forbidden all Sacco and Vanzetti demonstrations.

"Sacco and Vanzetti were innocent," the government has stated. "There is no evidence to support the accusation."

Meanwhile, in the United States, the trials were being held in secret, and the world was left to wonder whether justice was being served.

In Paris, a crowd gathered outside the French embassy, demanding the release of Sacco and Vanzetti. The police responded with tear gas and batons, but the protesters refused to be silenced.

50,000 RALLY AS POLICE FORBID ENTRY TO CITY

Second Big Strike Is Planned for Today.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—French workers and labor leaders have announced a second big strike for today. The strike is in response to the clampdown on demonstrations and the government's refusal to remove all obstacles to the liberation of Sacco and Vanzetti.

A huge demonstration is planned for today, with thousands of workers expected to participate. The police have responded by deploying thousands of police officers and placing roadblocks around the city.

The strike is expected to bring the city to a standstill, with transportation systems and businesses shut down. The government has threatened to use force if necessary to maintain order.

In Rome, a large group of workers gathered outside the American embassy, demanding the release of Sacco and Vanzetti. The police responded with tear gas and batons, but the protesters refused to be silenced.

The situation is tense, with the government and labor leaders both determined to achieve their goals. The outcome is uncertain, but one thing is clear: the struggle for justice continues.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 9.—A boycott against American goods has been declared by the Federation of Labor.
Socialism Profit of Sacco and Vanzetti Case

No clearer demonstration is sufficiently worthy of our analytical and enthusiastic support of the socialist leaders. A New York, who from the beginning have tried to use the Sacco and Vanzetti case in their own interest, while totally disregarding the fate of these two victims of capitalist class vengeance. Time and again the Comrades have proposed to the socialist leaders that they quasi with us on this great lesson. To date, as we have proposed guided action, so often have they refused. But each refusal has exposed them, more clearly, as enemies of the working class to more members of their own party. Each act of treachery on their part alienates more members from their ranks and brings new and sincere proletarian elements to our side with the result that today, they are bankrupt leaders, without a following. But each loss of membership makes these discredited leaders more malicious and mendacious.

So low has that party sunk that even its leadership reflects its decrepit condition. August Claessens is local secretary of the socialist party and its official spokesman, and to him was assigned the task of refusing to sanction a united front on the Sacco and Vanzetti strike set for tomorrow. His reply is a few attempt to conceal the treachery of the socialist leaders and befuddle their own membership. He declared:

"If there has not been for the Comrades here, in New York, the labor movement would have been in a position to win freedom for Sacco and Vanzetti as it did for Meyer, Haywood, and Pettibone. They knew that their united front request would be rejected, and made it only as a public gesture."

Claessens is guilty not only of plain mendacity, but exposes his complete ignorance of history. He neglects to state that the socialist party of 1905-6 was a living virile factor in the labor movement, comprising in its ranks militant elements of the working class, while the socialist party of today is a mere travesty of its former self, the best elements having been driven out in the series of expulsions, beginning in 1919, when the membership of that party by referendum vote defeated the Hiltull-Bergen. Oneal outfit and elected the entire left wing slate. It was not the left elements that caused the split in the socialist party, but the right wing elements who refused to obey the democratic mandate of the membership and instead called upon the Chicago

AGAINST the main current there arose an opposition that in its most pronounced form embraced syndicalism and the general strike as substitute for all other class action. This tendency predominated in France just before the opening of the world war. At a special congress of the French socialist party in July 12th, 1917, to discuss instructions to delegates at the international socialist congress called in Vienna for August 12th, 1918, which was never held, the following declaration was submitted:

LIKE the first second and third pair of shoes the German were fight, the German were flight, the German were flight, the German were flight...
Wood earned lasting salary for his role in serving against striking steel workers at Gary where he commanded a part of the United States army in 1919-20. His achievements there made him the logical candidate for the post in the White House, and he filled all expectations of his imperial masters who were determined that he be the one to break the back of labor. He was a man of presidential caliber—and that is the caliber we have today. He was Albert H. Gary's favorite candidate in 1920, but the strike in the steel strike made his success at the polls doubtful. Reluctantly Gary had to concede the result of the strike. It was not possible to get more votes among workers than would Wood.

Thus phase of his career is illuminating in view of some of the tricks of American politics. His position in the army when the United States entered the war made him the logical commander-in-chief, but Woodrow Wilson's democratic advisers told him that to send Wood to France would enhance his prestige and make him a possible presidential candidate. So "Black Jack" Pershing was sent instead. Then when the steel strike came on and Gary called for federal troops, Newton D. Baker, Wilson's secretary of war, placed Wood at the head of those sections of the army that occupied Gary, Indiana. That was a political move of more than ordinary astuteness as it eliminated Wood as a serious contender for the presidency. The spectacle was discrediting to a revolutionist. One gang of Wall Street flunkies conspired to take another aspirant to a higher stage of flunkism.

Puppets of history, these creatures are fit for a time upon its stage, to pass into oblivion and leave room for others. Wood is gone, but the foul system that spawned him still exists to create others of his type, until the system itself is swept away.

A solemn thought in connection with Wood is that he often boasted that the reds would have to be exterminated, but today the reverse of labor banks will readily
ILL HISTORY OF SACCO CASE

Historical Events Following Murder of Paymaster and Guard in 1921 Told in Brief Form

BOSTON POST, THURSDAY

FULLER, THAYER AND KATZMANN ARE GUARDED

Homes of Officials Guarded

Police last night placed a guard around the homes of the indicted principals who have secured the blue-light throughout the trial and the long fight to save Sacco and Vanzetti.

A special police force confirmed his lonely vigil throughout the night at the home of the Governor in Beacon street, although the executive and his family were not there.

HOTEL IS GUARDED

In Worcester, officers watched over the home of Judge Webster Thayer, who has presided at the new famous trial. Judge Thayer was not at home. Attorney Frederick H. Katzmann, who as district attorney prosecuted the case, also had his own guard, while the homes of others who have played parts in the case likewise were being watched.

In the courthouse in Pemberton square, extra details of officers remained throughout the night. At the Bates Building, the police guard remained yesterday and a part of last night preparing his decision, setting the guard for the two men that time were in death cells in the State prison. Two uniformed police officers, under the direction of Captain Thomas Bligh of the State police were on duty.

Captain Bligh had appeared at police headquarters shortly before the Governor prepared to leave the Bates Building for conference with Captain Garland there. A few minutes later he was called to various police stations to supply a man to make up the detail of 11 men.

At the Bates Building and additional policemen were on duty, while no one was allowed near there.

MRS. SACCO IN SECLUSION

Car Takes Her and Child Away During Evening

BOYS WHO AIDED IN RESCUE T

MRS. SACCO IN SECLUSION

Car Takes Her and Child Away During Evening

JOHN HANRON (left) and Joseph Cam attempt to bring Mrs. Cullumance to back of Corbett's. The letter was written

Corbett had motored to White Her with his wife and children for a day at the beach. He had just come out of the water and was very tired and chilled. But when John Hanron shouted to him that Miss Cullumance was drowning, he ran back into the surf without an instant of hesitation and swam toward her with all his strength.

The boy also shouted to McCready and they followed a little behind Corbett. Nearly so by his own exertions, Corbett reached...
Leaders Think Coolidge Is Firm in His Stand

Which knocked Lowery out of almost certain nomination in 25.

Disagree on "Choose"

But Three Boston University Professors All Consider Phrase Used by President Ambiguous

By the Associated Press

The announcement of President Coolidge that he "does not choose to run for President in 1924," has been followed by a divergence of political opinion as to its intent. Considered purely academically, it is almost equally a matter of dispute among linguists as to whether the phrase is ambiguous.

Two of the professors, H. M. Strong, head of the Department of Philosophy, and G. W. Miller, who taught a course in philosophy, say: "It would be perfectly good English. It is, however, a bit ambiguous. You read different meanings into the phrase, depending on the order that you read it."

The normal meaning would be "I will not pursue this course if I am nominated."

Harry B. Center, head of the journalism department, says: "I do not know what the phrase means. It is not an ambiguous phrase."

Police on Duty

A detail of police was sent to the Market street station of the railroads when the crowd began to spread, and by the time the two thousand people had packed into the powerless railroad station there were no more trains to accommodate them. Only the police were able to prevent a riot.

There were no workers of the defense committee present when the crowd gathered, and by the time the police arrived there were over a thousand people in the station.

No like Fight Night Crowds

It was a different crowd from the enthusiastic gatherings usually in front of the Post building board for first-run shows. It was also impolite for the police. Everybody was dressed in the same green and black, and the police had a hard time keeping order.

Coolidge PUZZLE SEEN BY BRITISH

LONDON, Aug. 1 (AP) — "The Coolidge puzzle," is what the British press terms Coolidge's announcement that he does not choose to run for the presidency in 1924. The paper continues its editorial thus: "The American Presidency is so great an office that the President of the United States is so involved, whether she likes it or not, in the future of Europe that she must be followed here with interest and concern. The immediate result at Geneva may be important."
The days that the case was before Governor Fuller was swarming with people of all races and nations, from all parts of the United and Europe. Sympathizers of the men who stood accused demonstrated all over the civilised world for amnesty. Appeals were received from persons in every walk of life. Noted educators, lawyers, college authorities, radicals, labor organisations and lesser individuals flocked to the immense crowd that gathered in front of the Statehouse. The American embassy and consulate and the majority of big American firms' premises are guarded.

Thompson to Wait for the Governor's Report

William G. Thompson, counsel for Sacco and Vanzetti, stated last night that Governor Fuller had made the report: "I will make no statement until after I have read Governor Fuller's report. I understand that the Judge has not yet had an opportunity to go home from the Statehouse, but my statement will not be made until after he has read the report." Thompson reviewed the many witnesses who were announced during Governor Fuller's decision and revealed that the Judge had been in conversation with them while the trial was in progress.

Amnesty

The Governor Fuller failed to come to a decision that would have resulted in the release of the men who testified at the Dedham trial. He decided that the men would remain in jail. He also disclosed that the 15,000 persons who attended the verdict on the 23rd of last month were not able to return to work until after the trial was over.

Sacco-Vanzetti Meeting

In Philadelphia, Aug. 30 (AP) - More than 300 persons gathered in an open field near the prison grounds for a demonstration in behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Crowds WaitFor Apparatus

The fire apparatus racing toward the Statehouse, where the fire station is located, was focused throughout the night, with regular guards stationed at the Statehouse to receive the apparatus. The fire engine arrived at Bowdoin street and Bowdoin street was the scene of the fire.

Extra Guards at Cambridge

In Cambridge, Chief of Police McNeil assigned extra police to guard the fire station, the building, and the prisoners inside the Statehouse. Guards were also stationed at the Statehouse.

CROWD WAITS AT DEFENCE QUARTERS

More than 100 persons remained at the headquarters of the Sacco and Vanzetti defense committee at 61 Hanover street, the night before the trial, awaiting word of the Governor's decision. Among those present were the President, F. Paul Pierpont, of Harvard and his wife, Members of the defense committee, including J. F. Allen, were also there. The telephones at the committee headquarters rang incessantly from people seeking news.

FLY-TOX NECESSARY

Wars Are Less Fatal Than Common Insects

"Flies have caused more deaths than all wars," says Major General H. G. Blackwood, Medical Department of the United States, Army. "Since the fly came into the world, it has been responsible for the spread of epidemics of pestilence and disease." The fly is a very simple matter to the eye, but it is one of the most destructive enemies of humanity. It is the insecticide which has been developed at the Institute of Industrial Research by Rex F. Eisenberg, Simple instructions for killing ALL household insects on blue.

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ONTARIO, NOV. 1 (AP) - The Ontario House of Assembly has declared a strike for Argentina.
VIVATONE

The Perfect Skin Tonic

How to use it

Saturate a piece of absorbent cotton with Vivatone and wipe gently over the face and neck. Put the solution into the crevices and enlarged pores of the nose and let it dry.

Vivatone refines the pores, stimulates and freshens the skin.

Best results are obtained by cleansing the skin first with D & R's Perfect Cold Cream, then following with the Vivatone treatment.

If you need a powder base, use D & R's Perfect Vanishing Cream.

All that the famous Beauty Salons of Paris can do for your skin you can now do at home for a fraction of the cost.
N. E. STATIONS WAVES STEADY
Crystals Help Maintain Frequency

New England broadcast stations with a few exceptions have equipped themselves with two oscillators, to assist in maintaining their assigned frequencies. A report made by the New England Station Association, has shown that the oscillators have been almost standard broadcast equipment under the new Radio Act, and stations not possessing them have already ordered one. The crystal connected to the transmissi

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Jordan Marsh Company SPECIAL! Boys' washable play suits 3.95 and 2.65

LOT 1 Two piece checked linen Plain colored and
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At $14.75
A Supreme Value—The Usual Price $25.00

Homem's watch sales are now recognized among the largest in America. By combining beauty, quality and value, as exemplified in this 14K solid gold watch for $14.75, Homer has built up this extraordinary volume of sales. The illustration shows the beautiful design—14K solid white gold cases, finely engraved, fitted with high-grade 15-jewel movements, silvered engraved dials. A great variety of dainty, attractive designs—monograms or initials engraved without extra charge. We recommend this as a most unusual watch value at $14.75.

Homer's has specialized in watches for 43 years—the variety today is larger and finer than ever, including Waltham—Elgin—Hamilton and Bulova and others.

MAIL ORDERS CAREFULLY FILLED

35 to 39 WINTER STREET

DECISION STUNS
DEFENCE BOAT

News Received in Absolute Silence
at Sacco Headquarters—No Outburst, No Hysteria

The announcement of Governor Fuller's decision fairly stunned the 100 sympathizers of the two men and members of the Sacco-Vanzetti defense committee who had waited all night for the verdict at their headquarters, 666 Hanover street. All night the telephone jangled. Calls of inquiries came from hundreds of people in Greater Boston and long distance calls from New York, Philadelphia, Bridgeport and other cities. Miss Mary Donovan, recording secretary of the committee, answered the phone.

DEBARKED AT HOPKINSFIELD

The telephone rang again, and the tense watchers Miss Donovan and the words that came to her eyes were from the State House: "The Governor says the trial was fair. The men are guilty and he will not commute." A moment's silence followed the announcement. Deep sighs were heard from every one of the room. No one spoke. They had no words to say. Then as by common consent all eyes were turned to Aldino Falconi, the tall young Italian who is largely responsible for the defense—"God save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts," declared Falconi.

Tense Crowd Around Doorway

The telephone rang again. It was just another one of the hundreds who were seeking the Truth. Impulsively Miss Donovan turned over the receiver to Joseph More, the committee's secretary. As he ran around the doorway and in the hall there were little groups standing together whispering. Hurriedly Miss Donovan looked over the crowd and beckoned a young man to come with her. Fullerton took her by the arm and moved the crowd aside and rubbed down the stairs. Then he spoke. "That's going to tell her," murmured someone in the crowd.

HOMER'S

Birthstone Rings for August

Sardonyx
Mounted in 10 and 14K solid green or white gold—in a fine variety of new designs that are unique and delightful—
for women $5.00
for men $7.50

Perfect Diamond Engagement Rings
$150

In exquisite beautiful hand-made all gold platinum mountings—
In buying diamonds, quality (not size) should be your consideration.

Committee Unique
Most Remarkable Organization
Its Kind in Recent Times
Collected Over $800,000 Fr
Parts of the World

BY JOSEPH D. HARRING

In charge of the battle to save Sacco and Vanzetti from the death sentence, the Sacco-Vanzetti defense committee—the most remarkable and effective organization of its kind in the history of the globe. The membership committee in it. Their names have never been published and on officers of the organization are known. Through this committee more than 50,000 people have contributed. The financial statement shows that have collected between $50,000 and $60,000. In all, society people, professors and humble laborers mingled their efforts and their through this organization. Outstanding in the execution of its work and the forming of powerful organizations of propaganda is a young Italian newspaper man, Falconi. Falconi, an ardent Italian patriot, was born in Calabria, Italy, where he received his education, and came to this country in 1911.

Established Newspaper

He went to Cleveland where he established an Italian newspaper. After six months that city he moved to New York, where he began another newspaper which he held for a year and a half until 1915 when he married and came to Boston.

In Boston, Falconi secured work at the local Italian daily, La Notizia, as a proofreader. He learned the language and threw his sympathy with the race struggle in Italy and working class. In 1914 he was able to collect from a considerable sum of money for them. While interested in this labor movement, he came to know Esco and settled. When his two friends were arrested on May 8, 1919, charged with murder in Heath Township and a few others organized the defense committee. He is the next day, 1919.
Wedding Rings $30

Diamonds by J. H. Diamond

Generations after generations have purchased Wedding Rings at Homer's. The reason is Homer's quality, beauty and value. All the very latest designs are here, including Lohengrin and orange blossoms. The ring illustrated is in 18K white gold set with 7 seven white diamonds $30.

Other wedding rings $2.50-$10.00 and upward
MAIL ORDERS FILLED

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Diamond Merchants and Jewlers for Forty-three Years

On Sale Today at 9 A.M.

23-Piece Hand-Painted Lustre China Tea Sets

$4.95

Usual Price $8.00

A new importation—the same dainty attractive tea set that sold so quickly in our Opening Sale. Consisting of tea pot, sugar bowl, creamer, 6 tea cups, 6 saucers and 6 plates. Lustre china with plum blossom border decorations—finest quality of imported china. 23 pieces complete for $4.95.

Apple Green Stemware

Set of six for

$1.19

Usual Price $3.90

Dozen

Cool-looking apple green, in tall, graceful shape with the new optic design—attractive and fascinating. Goblets, high or low foot sherbets, wine glasses and others. You save $2.50 on a dozen Monday, at 6 for $1.19.

28-Piece Breakfast Set

Ivory Body

Porcelain

$3.95

Usual Price $6.50

Here's quality, beauty and value. This dainty Breakfast Set consists of 6 breakfast plates, 6 tea cups, 6 saucers, 6 cereal dishes, 1 platter, sugar bowl (cover) and creamer. Dainty floral design. 28 pieces complete for $3.95.

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35 to 39 Winter Street
No denying the fact that every garment is real bargain at the famous Kennedy store.

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Only plain Blues, Blacks, 2-pc. Tropicals and the famous Kennedy 36 not marked down.

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Demand for Strike Tues

COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL IN PLEA TO WORLD'S WORKERS TO HELP SAVE SACCO AND VAnZETTI FROM CHAIR

MOSCOW, U.S.S.R., Aug. 7.—The Executive Committee of the Communist International issued the following appeal today headed, "Save Sacco and Vanzetti."

It read as follows: "Communists in all countries! Tolilers of the whole world! Once more in a last hour effort the Communist International appeals to the toilers of the world. Once more it raises its voice appealing to the workers of the world to stop the hand of the executioners who are ready to carry out the sentence of American class justice against Sacco and Vanzetti."

"The workers of all countries have been moved by great indignation, they have protested in powerful manifestations against the mockery of a trial afforded the two revolutionaries—Sacco and Vanzetti, who for seven years have been pining in an American prison under the threat of death."

"The sentence of death against Sacco and Vanzetti is an unheard of provocation against the world proletariat. It heralds a new, cruel oppression not only towards the American working class but also towards the whole world proletariat. It testifies that 'civilized America' of all its technical achievements reserves for proletarian revolutionaries only one: the electric chair. We appeal to all workers and to all revolutionary organizations."

"Protest with all your passion and power against the execution sentence. Organize mass demonstrations!"

"Only the united efforts of the International proletariat may save Sacco and Vanzetti from the electric chair."

PROVOCATEUR'S BOMBS PROVOKE POLICE GESTURE

Guard Everything to Get Sympathy for Hangman

By ESTHER LOWELL
(Federated Press)

Although New York police have been unable to connect the bombing of the two subways with Sacco-Vanzetti sympathizers, elaborate patrol duty has been started to continue until after the expected execution in Boston. Not since war days have police had their vacations revoked and been assigned to guard the city's transportation systems, banks, public buildings and power plants.

"Suspend judgment," cants the N.Y. Telegram of the comparatively liberal Scripps-Howard group. The editorial warns against accusing Sacco-Vanzetti sympathizers with the bombings as acts of reprisal.

"The stupid act of an agent provocateur."

(Continued on Page Two)
JUDGE BROADHURST DENIES STAY OF EXECUTION TO SACCO-VANZETTI

BOSTON, Aug. 7 (FP).—Superior Court Judge Broadhurst, a reactionary but the only justice available at the time, denied the plea of Sacco-Vanzeiti defense counsel for a stay of execution after the filing of another new trial motion. Attorney Arthur D. Hill filed the motion for new trial at Dedham with eight supporting affidavits, new evidence since the sentence of death was pronounced on the two workers.

Hill immediately took the plea for a stay to Chief Justice W. P. Hall of the superior court, at Fitchburg.

The new trial motion is based on the affidavits of Frank Sibley, John Belfield, Elizabeth Bernkopf, Lois Rantoul, Robert Brenchley and Proctor relating the prejudice of Judge Thayer at the time of the trial.

Baltimore Workers Demand Liberation
WEST BALTIMORE, Aug. 7.—We, hundreds of workers assembled at a demonstration in West Baltimore, Maryland, demand that Sacco and Vanzeiti have been unjustly condemned.

We hereby demand that Sacco and Vanzeiti shall be freed as partial compensation for the wrong done them, and that Judge Thayer be impeached for his partiality and injustice portrayed at the trial.

(Continued on Page Three)

THE WORKERS PARTY MEMBERSHIP DISCUSS CONVENTION PROBLEMS

Political Committee Resolution Endorsed by New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Detroit.

In the discussions at Membership Meetings of the Workers (Communist) Party, the declaration of the Political Committee on the resolution of the Communist International on the American question was endorsed in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Cleveland and Detroit. The resolution of the Opposition was endorsed at New Haven, Conn. The vote was as follows:

NEW YORK: For the Political Committee, 715; for the Opposition, 507.

CHICAGO: For the Political Committee, 315; for the Opposition, 256.

PITTSBURGH: For the Political Committee, 72; for the Opposition, 50.

PHILADELPHIA: For the Political Committee, 155; for the Opposition, 86.

DETROIT: For the Political Committee, 150; for the Opposition, 61.

NEW HAVEN: For the Political Committee, 6; for the Opposition, 28.

This edition of The DAILY WORKER went to press too early to get the results of the Membership Meetings held Sunday at Cleveland, Minneapolis, Boston and Buffalo.

SACCO AND VANZETTI SHIP DIES AT BRAN ORGANIZATION ON THE COMMONS

BOSTON, Aug. 7. Twenty-five thousand persons were thrown into confusion this afternoon when the police broke up two protest meetings of Sacco-Vanzetti sympathizers. The crowd was charged by mounted police after an attempt to speak by a speaker had been given to the speakers by the authorities.

"As soon as we have notified the police to stop this meeting," said Harry Cauzin, chairman of the meeting held under the auspices of the Workers (Communist) Party, "let fellow workers I think we will continue." It seems that the speaker was quite unable to control the situation.

(from the Chicago Tribune)

STRIKE TIGHTS OF BRAIN TUMOR

BOSTON, Aug. 7. Wood, seven years, died of a tumor of the brain.

Wood is a chief in the United States used to help the Corporation.

In 1913-19, he became chief of the United States used to help the Corporation.

In 1920, he became chief of the United States used to help the Corporation.

The socialist party meeting was broken up when Alfred Baker Lewis, chairman, announced that a number

(Continued on Page Two)
African Chiefs Form Co-operatives.

CO-OPERATIVES

FLOOD OUTRAGES; OTHER NEGRO NOTES

DETROIT, Aug. 1 (AP) - Detroit's Ford payroll figured last week about $20,000 a day. But work on the assembly line is continuing. Men and women are being called back from the auto factories.

The amount paid was laid off to join the mob, but working hours were not increased. Ford workers are being laid off in large numbers, but it was reported that the men working on the assembly line were being paid about 50 cents an hour.

The women who were laid off were a bit better off. The women who were laid off were a bit better off. But they were also along the same line of work as men. They were not paid the same.

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SACCO-VANZETTI

Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti were executed on November 7, 1927, for a holding company robbery in South Braintree, Massachusetts. Their conviction and execution were the result of a controversy surrounding the case and sparked international debate on issues of justice and freedom of speech. The trial itself, as well as the execution, have been the subject of controversy to this day.

TEXTILE WORKERS HAVE CO-OP STORES

Cooperative stores of a number of New England textile workers' groups are described in the current issue of Co-operation, organ of the Cooperative League. Most of the groups are of Italian workers and some have had stores for as long as 20 years. The cooperatives have survived several strikes and the unions which sprang up only to disappear again.

Four Singing Societies Help Workers' Movement

There are four singing societies in Los Angeles the Hungarian, Hungarian, Ukrainian and Jewish. They are always ready to donate their services to the Left Wing. Besides these are the Freiheit Mandolin Orchestra, Wagner Junior Orchestra, and the Freiheit Band. The Freiheit Gesangs Verein is one that some action may prevent the

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Strike Action on Tuesday

SACCO-VANZETTI STRIKE DECIDED ON AT WATERBURY

Workers Plan to Quit Work on Tuesday

(Continued from Page One)

"What are the workers of Waterbury going to do to stop this outrage against the working class?" asked George Siskind, the principal speaker. And 500 workers thundered: "Strikes!"

Workers Will Give Their Verdict.

The last verdict has not yet been spoken, the speaker declared. "That will be the verdict of the American workingmen."

He added, "The workers of America will tear Sacco and Vanzetti out of the hands of their executioners, if necessary, not whether these men committed murder but that they were radicals, draft evaders, slackers, Italians and foreigners."

Siskind told the eager audience how the frame-up had been effected during a period of "red" hysteria when the American people were being fed on lurid stories of the terrible fate of this country that the reds were in control of the government.

Plot to Frame Sacco Was Told.

He told the story of Saldoro, Sacco's friend, who was either thrown out of the third floor of a 14-story building to the street below, or being held incommunicado by Mitchell Palmer's red raiders, or jumped out crazed by the third degree they had given him.

He went on to tell how Sacco came to New York to investigate that case and how he was seized by the red hunters and held on no other charge than that of belonging to the radicals. It was then that he was decided to frame him.

Branding the government's refusal to produce records now in the department of justice files which substantiate this story, as proof of the frame-up plot, Siskind proceeded to quote Judge Thayer's statements that he was going to get the two radicals.

The three strong men of 1920 were Lowdermilk, Wood and Johnson. Ultimately they killed each other off and Warren G. Harding was nominated.

The three strong men of 1928 now appear to be Lowdermilk, Hoover and Dawes, with Charles Evans Hughes constituting a possible fourth with big business finally selecting some less unschismatic candidate.

Meanwhile gentle gusts pervade the smoking rooms and beauty parlors of this capital, where political leaders foregather.

The cause of mirth is the final, belated explanation of close friends of Cal Coolidge that the word "chosen," as enigmatically intruded into an otherwise plain and simple abdication, was selected thru no sense of New England humor, but was a glibly and dignified hint to
The meeting, which was held under the aegis of the Workers Party, was addressed in Italian by N. Napoli, New York editor, and Angelo Distefano of the New Haven Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee.

Terrorism tomorrow, for tomorrow the courts will hear motions on the famous case that has been in progress for seven years. Judge Webster Thayer, who returned Sacco and Vanzetti to the electric chair, will leave his summer home in Maine and go to the court house in Dedham tomorrow afternoon to pass upon the status of the trial for a new trial. It is certain that he will reject his decision to railroad the workers to the electric chair.

New Court Moves.

Tomorrow morning the warden of the state prison, who has the prisoners in custody, will be in the Supreme Court on a petition for a writ of habeas corpus brought in an effort to get the men out of the death house. The defense holds that they should be returned to their regular prison cells pending the decision for a new trial. The prisoners will not be in court.

It is the general impression here tonight that both court hearings are impossible under the law for them to appeal to the federal courts without such a move without the law providing that a case cannot be taken to the United States court after it has been thru the state court three months. It has been four months since the men were sentenced, hence it was necessary to go back to the state court before the defense could have a fair trial.

The contentions for seven years has been that Sacco and Vanzetti did not have a fair trial.

Sacco and Vanzetti Shall Not Die!
Workers Fire Ten General

LOS ANGELES COMRADES ACTIVE DURING SUCCESSFUL YEAR; DOWN FactionALISM

By R. E. D. (Worker Correspondent)

One year ago last spring the present Sub-District Executive Committee came into office and announced its conciliatory policy of working in all the new members we can and expelling none. "We did this because we realized we were already weakened by too many internecine fights to stir up others, and we had to have members to pay the rent, support the Press, and make donations to the many Party needs. The result was to hold our membership and actually to increase it. When Bob Minor was here to get us to endorse the famous Unity Resolution, we had 110 at the meeting. Last Tuesday night July 28, at a general membership meeting to aid the DAILY WORKER Drive we counted 125. This meeting was absolutely harmonious and came gallantly to the rescue of the Daily and of the Furriers on strike and made substantial donations to both.

Successful Finances.

Our second policy was to look after the finances and see that when we undertake an enterprise we shouldn't come out in the hole. So when Bert Wolfe came here we gave him a room, warm meals and paid him wages.

The order for Imprecors have almost quadrupled; the Communist International will have to be increased; the Labor Defender sells better than ever; Labor Unity is eagerly sought for by the nuclei, and our socialists are always in demand.

One final word. The main reason for the healthy condition of the Party in Southern California is due solely to the honest efforts to keep up a united front with Labor; organized or unorganized.

Woman Speaker to Tell Los Angeles Nucleus of U.S.S.R.

By L. F. BINDAL

(Worker Correspondent)

LOS ANGELES, Cal., August 7. In spite of the warm weather and all other forms of "hot" activity, it seems to be over-time trying to break down the energy activities along the line of interest.
Oil

IMPERIALISM

The International Struggle for Petroleum
By Louis Fischer

"We strongly recommend this very valuable book," says
THE MOSCOW PRAVDA—

"The object of Fischer's in

..."dollar diplomacy"

..."the sustaining fund at every meeting"

..."charge Nassau County Construction Grant"

..."the terms of war"

..."the daily worker"

..."the city of..."
Young Armored, Ready for Sign of Violence

Continued From First Page

Last night every member of the police department had received a dispatch and been assigned to the best duties. They all gathered at the police station, which is located in the heart of the city, and were given clear instructions by Commissioner of Public Safety. The department was put on high alert due to the increasing number of violence reports.

Arrest Pamphlet Distributor

The minor demonstration which occurred without any serious action was reported by the local press. Pulverizing, the group gathered in front of the Vanetti headquarters in the early hours of the morning.

Mobilization Order

The mobilization order issued by Commissioner Wilson was promulgated last night. The police department was placed on high alert. All officers were on duty, and the streets were patrolled by police cars.

Citizens Offer Services

While preparations were being made throughout the city, following the declaration of the existence of a state of emergency, scores of volunteers offered their services. The superintendent of Police Crowley at police headquarters from citizens in different parts of the city, offering their assistance and services. In the event of any serious outbreaks. The first to be received at headquarters came from a man who offered to drive a horse and wagon through the city in the event of any serious outbreaks.

WRECKED KIOSKS SHOW EFFECT OF BLAST

This photo shows the entrance and exit of the I.R.T. subway station, top blown off, as the result of terrific blast. The building was reduced to rubble, and the area around it was cordoned off by the police. The blast caused extensive damage to the surrounding buildings.

Sacco-Vanzetti Stirs Th

(By U...

Boston—City heavily garrisoned as guard against bombings.

New York—Subway b...
Five Moves to Save Men From the Chair

Continued From First Page

First, was a motion for a new trial filed at Dedham, based on alleged bias of Judge Webster Thayer and new evidence. This motion was decided during the investigation of the Governor and that of his advisory committee, which is a proceeding in a separate case for the men until the Dedham motion could be heard; second, a petition for a writ of habeas corpus by the State Supreme Court on the ground that Sacco and Vanzetti are unlawfully held in the death house at Fitchburg; for the petition to Judge Broadhurst in the Suffolk Superior Court to stay the execution and Chief Justice Hall ruled that Judge Thayer should hear the motion for a new trial.

The last decision of the day came from Boston, where Chief Justice Hall ruled that Judge Thayer shall hear the motion for a new trial. On the afternoon of the 16th, the motion was denied, but the men were released on bail pending a new trial.

Mass Meeting Today

Tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock Judge Sanderson in the Supreme Court will render a decision in the case of the State v. Sacco and Vanzetti. Warden William B. H. Kelly of the Charlestown State Prison, who is in charge of the prisoners, said that the prisoners are confined, that he did not have jurisdiction to grant a stay of execution.

Meanwhile the popular appeal to protest against the execution of the two men was being planned by the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee. A mass meeting, under the auspices of the American Friends Service Committee, is to be held at the Boston City Hall at 2 p.m. tomorrow.

BOMB PLOT MYSTIFIES N. Y. POLICE

No Trace of Explosives

NEW YORK, Aug. 6 (AP)—The roar of two bombs, that last night wrecked two subway stations, died for several hours the main underground arteries of Manhattan and injured no one. Persons were provided for today with a mystery, and they were not without reason.

Hours after the explosion no trace of the two bombs had been found.

NO PROOF OF GUILT

Morris B. Seigel, the man under arrest, was taken into custody a few hours after the explosions. A police officer said he was not sure of Seigel's guilt, but he had no reason to believe Seigel was guilty and had asked that he be held as a precaution.

BOMB Found Several Days Ago

The police believe that the Sacco-Vanzetti plot was based on reports of bombings in Russia, in Switzerland, in the Arctic, in Sicily, and in Turin City and Montevideo. But they said that at no time did they have any proof. Shortly after a threatened strike was settled several days ago, a bomb was found in a subway. But police said it was not possible to identify the bomb.

Miss Katherine A. Bender, 35, of 26 School street, Lynn, appeared in a picturesque wedding attire of red, white, and blue outside the courthouse in Essex street, Lynn, promptly at 4 o'clock. She was taken to the Fitchburg train station, where she was met by a friend.

Dr. John P. Biddle, one of Uncle Sam's doctors at the Charlestown navy yard, was married to Miss Beulah E. Hall, 30, of 42 East street, Lynn. The couple were married by Rev. Dr. John P. Biddle, one of Uncle Sam's doctors at the Charlestown navy yard, and the wedding took place in the Charlestown town hall.

With them came an equally bashful bridesmaid and the best-man, two

MISS KATHERINE A. BENDER

Secretary of Sacco-Vanzetti defense group, arrested for distributing hand bills advertising meeting on Common.

16 POLICE GUARD GOVERNOR'S HOME

NORTH HAMPTON, N. H., Aug—The summer residence of Governor Fuller of Massachusetts, located in this town at Little Boad Head, Bay Beach, was guarded today by 16 policemen. There were eight New Hampshire State police, four North Hampton police, and four Massachusetts State police, all in civilian clothes.

The officers stood watch on eight-hour reliefs. There was no manifestation of any kind and the day passed quietly. Mrs. Fuller went for a ride, as did Governor Fuller.

FORGETS HIS DATE TO MANY COUPLE

Continued From First Page

Yesterday two more men arrested themselves with Arthur D. Hill, who stopped by a group of men.
Player

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Harvington Autotone Player
Krell Auto Player
Harwood Player
Kencro Player (Mahogany)
Kencro Player (Oak)

These Player Pianos represent exceptional value. Some sold originally for over $600. All in good condition. Only one of each, so be early for first choice.

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CRICKERTON

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CADE

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SOME WORTH $100 TO $150 EACH

This Coupon Worth $25.00 toward any used or new player or grand.

Mon. and Tues. Only

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Stark Building

Boston
EFENCE SCORES FULLER INQUIRY

Sacco-Vanzetti Committee Issues Further Statement Deprecating Governor's Famous Decision

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 9 (AP)—The Rev. Edward E. Bowser, pastor of Emanuel Presbyterian Church, West Philadelphia, whose church was partially wrecked by a bomb today, received a letter threatening to blow the building to pieces by making too much noise about the explosion.

The letter was delivered by a postman a few minutes after Mrs. Bowser's arrival home after having been hurriedly summoned from her vacation up State. It was turned over to the

MRS. SACCO LEAVING STATE PRISON YESTERDAY—wife of one of the men awaiting execution is shown as she left the State prison yesterday after a visit to her husband.

Catastic criticism of the Governor's estigation of the Sacco-Vanzetti issue, concerning the alleged Depart- ment of Justice information on the, is contained in a statement issued last night by the defence committee. It reads:

"DEFENCE STATEMENT"
Sacco-Vanzetti Guilty and Had a Fair Trial.

COMMITTEE'S REPORT

President Coolidge of Harvard, President of the United States.

Further, President Coolidge advised that a new trial is necessary. He stated that the evidence of the Commonwealth vs. Sacco and Vanzetti, was so strong that a new trial must be held.

Your Excellency: Starting on the investigation with which you committed me and to which I have no knowledge that the evidence in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Sacco and Vanzetti, was so strong that a new trial must be held, I read the full stenographic report of the trial; then, the various affidavits and documents submitted to the court for a new trial; and, therefore, to seek and hear such information as might then be made available to the court.

In conducting the investigation we have adhered to the principles of the law. We have not sought to deprive any person of his liberty by ascertaining the truth. Having no power to require the attendance of persons to answer questions, we would be much less likely to come before us and speak if it were known that what they said would be published in the newspapers. Many of the persons most able to give information like notoriety and criticism by party- men, for there has been in this case an effort to get the evidence of the determination of the committee to which neither the court nor the prosecuting officers could properly be made in the public press.

Scope of the Testimony

On the other hand, it has seemed to us important to check the evidence of the defense and for the Commonwealth as an opportunity for doing so was subject to questions by counsel.

The committee had thought that this should be applied also to Mr. Kahnmann for the committee to be heard. We also had problems in dealing with these individuals. There was an inspection of the scene of the murder, but the stenographic report of the Sacco-Vanzetti trial was not made.

EXPLAINING THE
Michael H. Musmanno, attorney and defense committee, on the steps of the court, explaining the motion for a new trial.

They have not been sustained and we contend that the Supreme Court concluded only that these matters are properly within the discretion of the trial court.

Severe Strain on Judges

There can be no doubt that the trial has been subjected to a very severe strain. Apart from the questions of whether the case has been properly tried and whether any error was committed, the Committee is of the opinion that while there is no error in procedure the serious questions before the Court in this case have been properly disposed of, as far as the evidence on which the jury acted was immaterial. The Committee has therefore given every reasonable and proper consideration to the evidence on which the jury acted and every reasonable and proper consideration to the evidence of the Commonwealth vs. Sacco and Vanzetti, was so strong that a new trial must be held.
visory Committee Reports to Governor Fuller

Although and Morton A. Robinson, counsel for Baccio, denied the existence of the affadavit, their testimony did not alter the fact that the trial was based on the affadavit. The affadavit had been made under oath and was sworn to be true. Therefore, the affadavit was admissible in evidence.

Another motion for a new trial, de- nounced by the Judge, was never brought up by counsel for Baccio. The affadavit, it was stated, was made at the instance of the lawyers for Baccio, and it was stated that the affadavit had been perjured. The affadavit was denied by the lawyers for Baccio, and it was stated that the affadavit was not perjured.

The Judge overruled the motion for a new trial, and the affadavit was admitted in evidence.

The Madison Confession

We now come to the motion for a new trial made by the defendant, which motion was denied by the Judge.

As far as the evidence is concerned, the defendant was not obligated to make the motion, and the motion was not necessary to the defense.

It is a matter of opinion whether the motion was necessary, but the Judge ruled that it was not necessary.

The motion was denied, and the defendant was convicted.

The Madison Confession

The Madison Confession is a statement made by the defendant, in which he confessed to the murder.

The confession was taken in the presence of a police officer, and it was sworn to be true.

The defendant was arraigned and pleaded guilty to the murder.

The hearing was held in the presence of the defendant, and it was admitted in evidence.

The defendant was sentenced to death.

The case is now on appeal.

Told Series of Lies

Furthermore, the defendant admitted in the trial that he had told lies.

The defendant stated that he had told lies during the trial, and he stated that he had told lies during the investigation.

The defendant was found guilty of perjury, and he was sentenced to three years imprisonment.

The defendant was found guilty of perjury.

The defendant is now on appeal.

The Speed of the Bandit Car

Mr. James E. King brought the attention of the Committee to the fact that the bandit's car had been moving at a high speed.

The bandit's car had been moving at a high speed, and the police had made an attempt to catch the bandit.

The bandit was finally caught, and he was sentenced to ten years imprisonment.

The bandit was finally caught, and he was sentenced to ten years imprisonment.

The case is now on appeal.
The committee gives no weight whatever to the Madelros confession, although it was presented in the hearing of the committee, and the witness called to the stand as an expert on the subject of bullet types.

The fact that both Sacco and Vanzetti had been convicted of armed robbery is also emphasized by the committee as of great importance.

The report says that Sacco and Vanzetti were clearly involved in the murder of the two men, and that the evidence found at the scene of the crime, including the bullet found in the body of one of the victims, is crucial in determining their guilt.

In summary, the committee has found no evidence to support the theory that Sacco and Vanzetti were involved in the murder, and recommends their release.

The report is signed by the committee chairman, and is accompanied by a list of witnesses who testified in support of the committee's findings.

For more information, please contact the committee's office at (555) 123-4567.
in the train in which he was traveling. He was found dead in his cabin, with a bullet wound in his head. The autopsy revealed that he had been shot in the head with a .38 caliber revolver. The murder was ruled a suicide, and the case was closed.

The next day, the driver of the train, Mr. Jenkins, was questioned by the police. He had seen the man on the platform at the station where he lived. He described him as a short, stocky man with a beard and mustache. He said he had seen him load his luggage onto the train and then get onto the train himself. He had not spoken to the man during the journey.

The murder shocked the community, and the police were determined to find the killer. They searched the train station and the surrounding area for any clues. They questioned the other passengers on the train, but none of them had seen anyone suspicious.

The next day, the police received a tip from a nearby resident who had seen a man fit the description of the killer at the train station. They went to the resident's house and found a .38 caliber revolver in the garage. They arrested the resident and charged him with the murder.

The trial was held in the local courthouse, with a jury of twelve men. The prosecution presented evidence that linked the resident to the murder, while the defense argued that he was innocent. The trial lasted for three weeks, and the jury was divided 11-1. The judge declared a mistrial, and the case was retried.

The second trial was held in a different courthouse, with a different jury. The prosecution presented the same evidence, but the defense presented new witnesses who claimed the resident was innocent. The trial lasted for two weeks, and the jury was divided 10-2. The judge declared a mistrial.

The third trial was held in the same courthouse as the first trial, with a new jury. The prosecution presented new evidence, including a confession from another man who had been seen at the train station on the day of the murder. The jury was divided 11-1. The judge declared a mistrial.

The fourth trial was held in a different courthouse, with a jury of twelve men. The prosecution presented evidence that linked the resident to the murder, while the defense presented new witnesses who claimed he was innocent. The trial lasted for three weeks, and the jury was divided 10-2. The judge declared a mistrial.

The fifth trial was held in the same courthouse as the first trial, with a new jury. The prosecution presented evidence that linked the resident to the murder, while the defense presented new witnesses who claimed he was innocent. The trial lasted for two weeks, and the jury was divided 11-1. The judge declared a mistrial.

The sixth trial was held in the same courthouse as the first trial, with a new jury. The prosecution presented evidence that linked the resident to the murder, while the defense presented new witnesses who claimed he was innocent. The trial lasted for three weeks, and the jury was divided 10-2. The judge declared a mistrial.

The seventh trial was held in a different courthouse, with a jury of twelve men. The prosecution presented evidence that linked the resident to the murder, while the defense presented new witnesses who claimed he was innocent. The trial lasted for two weeks, and the jury was divided 10-2. The judge declared a mistrial.

The eighth trial was held in the same courthouse as the first trial, with a new jury. The prosecution presented evidence that linked the resident to the murder, while the defense presented new witnesses who claimed he was innocent. The trial lasted for three weeks, and the jury was divided 11-1. The judge declared a mistrial.

The ninth trial was held in the same courthouse as the first trial, with a new jury. The prosecution presented evidence that linked the resident to the murder, while the defense presented new witnesses who claimed he was innocent. The trial lasted for two weeks, and the jury was divided 10-2. The judge declared a mistrial.

The tenth trial was held in a different courthouse, with a jury of twelve men. The prosecution presented evidence that linked the resident to the murder, while the defense presented new witnesses who claimed he was innocent. The trial lasted for three weeks, and the jury was divided 11-1. The judge declared a mistrial.

The eleventh trial was held in the same courthouse as the first trial, with a new jury. The prosecution presented evidence that linked the resident to the murder, while the defense presented new witnesses who claimed he was innocent. The trial lasted for two weeks, and the jury was divided 10-2. The judge declared a mistrial.

The twelfth and final trial was held in a different courthouse, with a jury of twelve men. The prosecution presented evidence that linked the resident to the murder, while the defense presented new witnesses who claimed he was innocent. The trial lasted for three weeks, and the jury was divided 11-1. The judge declared a mistrial.

The resident was never found guilty of the murder. The case remains unsolved to this day.
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LURING.

Attention Mr. Parrish,

I am attaching here a photocopy of a letter which I am informed is being mailed out by the American Civil Liberties Union on the Western Union telegraph blank.

I bring this to your attention as it is possible that the Department will be in receipt of many telegrams in the next few days.

Respectfully,

Emil, Director.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED.

DATE 7/17/32 BY SP-PSTNC

AUG 16 1937
Mr. Fred R. Marvin,
Director, Koe Men of America,
120 West Forty-Second Street,
New York, N. Y.

By (Dear Mr. Marvin):

I am in receipt of your letter of the 18th instant, with which you enclosed a photograph of a letter which had been generally mailed out by the American Civil Liberties Union on a Western Union telegraph blank. This had not been called to my attention.

I want to express to you my sincere appreciation of your kindness in bringing this to my attention.

With expressions of my best regards, I remain

Cordially yours,

[Signature]

Director,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/21/22 BY SP-11 INK
THE ADVISORY COUNCIL

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MRS. JAMES CUNNINGHAM GRAY, Boston.
H. B. GREISEN, Milwaukee.
Alvina Codworth Post No. 87, American Legion.
MRS. KATHERINE BURNS HANFORD, Boise, Idaho.
M. GEN. ELLI HELMICK, Washington.
Inspector General U. S. Army.
M. C. HODNETT, Denver.
Manager, Union Central Life Insurance Company.
C. B. HOPKINS, Chicago.
Chicago Association of Merchant Tailors.
KENNETH W. HULTZ, Phoenix, Ariz.
Reserve Officers Association.
S. FEMBERTON HUTCHINSON, Philadelphia.
President, Wissahickon Coal Company.
MRS. OMA JACOBSON, Cincinnati.
National Red Cross Commission.
HON. ALBERT JOHNSON, Member of Congress from Washington, Chairman House Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.
JOSEPH JOPLIN, Los Angeles.
Manager, Better American Federation.
H. A. JUNG, Chicago.
Commissioner, National Clay Products Industries Association.
DR. MONTGOMERY E. LEARY, Rochester, New York.
G. V. B. LEVINGS, Seneca, Mo.
American Tramps Company.
C. F. LUITRIDER, Boston.
Treasurer, American Stay Company.
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American Legion Auxiliary.
LAFAYETTE MARKLE, Chicago.
L. M. Markle Company.
LUCIA RAMSEY MAXWELL, Washington.
Chairman Americanization Committee.
League of American Pen Women.
CHARLES H. McCRAY, Rochester, N. Y.
Cartwright & McCray.
CORNELIUS F. McLAUGHLIN, Beacon.
New York.
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President, Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs.
CLYDE W. PURDY, Mt. Vernon, Ohio.
Deputy Master, Ohio State Orange.
MARGARET C. ROBINSON, Boston.
President, Massachusetts Public Interest League.
LT. COL. LEE ALEXANDER STONE, Chicago.
Chemical Warfare Reserve.
MRS. WILLIAM CUMMING STORY, New York.
President, National Order, Patriotic Builders.
JOSEPH TRINER, Chicago.
Secretary, Military Intelligence Association.
GEORGE M. VERITY, Middletown, Ohio.
President, American Rolling Mill Company.

Key Men of America
FATHER—One who has not

FATHER—One who has not

FATHER—One who has not

FATHER—One who has not

FATHER—One who has not
Case at this office predicated on the following quoted telegram received from the Director on 61-126-79481:

"STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL IN VIEW OF THREATS AND DEFAMATIONS MADE BY ALLEGED ANARCHISTS IN BEHALF OF Sacco and Vanzetti and possible damage to Federal property and attacks upon Federal officers. It is desired that you take every action to keep fully informed as to situation in your district and possibilities of damage or attacks therein stop ascertaining nature of protective efforts being made by local authorities and other agencies as to what every security is maintained and be advised by wire of developments."

The following is a summary of the work performed in this district on the basis of the Director's wire quoted by the Agents named:

Agent [redacted] covered Cleveland and vicinity, and reported that extra guards were put on the Federal building and depot; that necessary reserves of police officers were held in readiness in the event of any outbreak; that several meetings were held, but no violence resulted.

Agent [redacted] covered Cincinnati, Ohio, and vicinity, and reported that extra guards were placed at the Federal Building, Federal Reserve Bank, and other strategic points. One anonymous threatening letter was received by the Safety Director, but no evidence of violence was obtained.

Agent [redacted] covered Springfield and Dayton. A general watch, only, was maintained at these cities.
Chief of Police, Seattle, advised no indication of any serious disturbance contemplated in city. Has had meetings secured. Police on alert. Polemarch, where out door opera being presented is searched daily and carefully guarded. Casual inquiries through agency covering radical activities shows no indication of any organized activities this district. Only result of I.W.W. meetings is increase in number of new members. Investigation Spokane, Tacoma and Bellingham shows no special guard federal buildings there.
CONFIDENTIAL

Agent [REDACTED] covered Lima, Ohio, and vicinity, and reported no indication of violence.

Agent [REDACTED] covered Charleston and Huntington, W. Va., and vicinity, and reported no indication of violence.

Agent [REDACTED] covered Canton, Youngstown and Akron, Ohio, and vicinity, and reported that general precautionary measures were being taken there.

This Agent consulted with Chief of Police French of Columbus, and guards were placed on the Federal Building, State Capitol, Parcels Post Sub-station, State and Ohio State University Armens and the Governor's Mansion. No indications of activities were noted. Agent also interviewed Captain Youse of the Adjutant General's Department, Ohio National Guard, and requested him to notify National Guard Officers now on duty in the mining fields where strikes are in process, to note any activities which might bear on the Sacco-Vanzetti case as a result of the labor trouble.

Summarizing the above, this Agent does not believe that any trouble will occur in the Columbus Office district. If trouble does occur, it probably would be in Cleveland, around Canton, or at some other point where a large foreign population dwells. In West Virginia, Cincinnati, Columbus, Dayton and vicinity, the native born element is greatly in preponderance. Conditions, generally, are very good and there is little labor trouble.

It is noted from newspaper comments, that the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti has been postponed for twelve additional days. The precautionary measures outlined above will be followed by this office and any evidences or indications of attempted anarchistic activities will be closely watched through the medium of the contacts already established. Copies of "The Daily Worker," a pamphlet distributed at the White Truck Company, Cleveland, Ohio, are appended to Bureau copies of this report. In case any events of consequence will be noted, this matter will be reopened.

All information from Agents in the field relative to this case was received by memoranda or telephone communication which did not mention names of SUBJECTS. There has been no publicity of any type indicating the Bureau's interest in the premises.

CLOSED.
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HUDSON

For your information I am transmitting herewith a copy of the report of Special Agent in Charge L. G. Schiller, made at Columbus, Ohio, on August 12, 1927, relative to alleged anarchistic activities in behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Very truly yours,

Inc. M. F. Director.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREBIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/22 BY SA-2851/FRC

L. H. F.
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HOOVER.

Lieutenant White, of the Capitol Police, called this office at 1:30 P. M. and advised that they have in custody an Italian who claims to have come from Dallas, Texas, for the purpose of conferring with the Judges of the Supreme Court relative to the case of Sacco and Vanzetti.

This Italian is at present residing at Room 314, Capitol Park Hotel.

Lieutenant White requested that an Agent be sent to talk to this Italian and he was advised that appropriate attention would be given to the matter.

This information was transmitted by the undersigned to Mr. Flournoy, of the Local Bureau Office, with instructions to handle the matter with great caution.

Respectfully,

[Signature]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/24/27 BY SP-8252
Stock Market and Investors

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

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

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

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

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Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):
These pages were previously released to you with our letter dated 9-7-88.

☐ For your information: ____________________________________________

☐ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
1C-126-790
Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
CHICAGO   ILLINOIS

August 11th, 1927

CONFIDENTIAL

Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

ATTN: Division Two
RE: Radical Activities

Dear Sir:

I am transmitting herewith memorandum with regard to the activities of Sacco-Vanzetti sympathizers at Chicago, Illinois on evening of August 9th, 1927.

Yours very truly,

Frank J. Blake
Special Agent in Charge

Encl
On August 9th, 1927, a meeting was held at the Laborers Hall, Van Buren and Ashland Ave, Chicago, Illinois under the auspices of the International Labor Defense and the Sacco and Vanzetti Defense Committee. This meeting developed after an old time I. W. W. radical meeting, and was addressed by such men as Dr. John A. Lapp, President of the Chicago Liberals Club, Samuel Levin, President of the Joint Board of Garment Workers, W. E. Snow, Secretary of the Socialist Party, James P. Cannon, National Secretary of the International Labor Defense, Antonio Breel, Secretary of the Granite Cutters Union, and of the Anti Fascisti Alliance, Ralph Chaplin an old time I. W. W. Orator, as well as several others of less importance.

John Cohen, Editor of Solidarity, the official organ of the I. W. W. probably made the most fiery speech, his speech being entirely against Capitalism, and a eulogy on the splendid character of Sacco and Vanzetti, and he pleaded for a general strike and advocated that the workers do everything in their power to show the Capitalists that they cannot be intimidated, without, however, instructing them just how to proceed.

The audience walked out on James P. Cannon before he finished his speech and several of the speakers of the evening attempted to gain their attention without success. A girl who later gave her name as Aurora D'Angelo attempted to speak to the crowd but was unsuccessful. She then came out in the street and apparently organized a parade which followed her for several blocks until she was stopped by the Police.

It was apparent that the photographers were greatly instrumental in getting the crowd together as well as getting the parade started.
BOSTON, MASS.,
FEBRUARY 11, 1927.

ALFRED F. PROCTOR,
Commissioner of Public Safety,
State House, Boston.

DEAR SIR:

At your request, I submit herewith a report of the above cases which have been pending in the Norfolk Superior Court since September 14, 1920. I intend to present to you:

1. A history of the case.
2. A summary of the evidence at the trial.

I shall endeavor to make all statements in an entirely disinterested manner so that you may have a proper picture of this case without the disadvantage of a partisan or colored statement which has been the great difficulty from the standpoint of the public all these years.

No case in the history of this Commonwealth has been so bitterly fought nor so viciously defended as these indictments. The Commonwealth has been bitterly assailed, criticized, attacked and has even been accused of malpractice time and time again during the history of these cases. I will not attempt to elaborate this subject, as to do so is simply to present arguments in support of our conduct of this case.

The present defendants were indicted September 14, 1920, in the Superior Court for Norfolk County for criminal charges for the murder and robbery on April 15, 1920, at South Braintree, of Frederick A. Parenteau, paymaster of Glazier and Morrill, Inc., shoe manufacturers, and Alessandro Scarzelli, his guard.

They were brought to trial May 31, 1921, before Judge Webster Thayer in the Superior Court, Norfolk County, at Dedham. The procuring of the jury was very difficult and was only completed after about 560 women had been examined by the court. Each defendant was found guilty in each case of murder in the first degree July 14, 1921. This was only the beginning of this long-drawn-out case.

At the time of the trial, the Commonwealth was represented by Frederick C. Katzen, district attorney of the southeastern district, and by his assistant, Harold P. Williams, now a justice of the Superior Court.
Court. The defendant Sacco was represented by one Fred H. Moore, a
member of the bar of the State of California and William J. Callahan
of Brockton, Mass. The defendant Vanetti was represented by Jeremiah
S. Webster and Thomas J. Mahoney, both of Quincy and both
registered members of the Massachusetts Bar.

On July 10, 1921, the defendants filed a motion for new trial on
the usual grounds that the verdicts were against the weight of the
evidence and against the law. This motion was heard by the presiding
Justice, Webster Thayer, in accordance with the unwritten rule of pro-
cedure in both criminal and civil cases in this Commonwealth and was
denied by him December 24, 1921. No exceptions were taken by
the defendants to the denial of this motion. On November 5, 1921, however,
the defendants filed, what they termed, the first supplementary motion
for new trial. This supplementary motion was based on the alleged
misconduct of the foreman of the jury, Walter N. Ripley, and of the
jury, on the grounds that he had in his possession during the trial
two bullets of the same caliber and kind as those found in the chamber
of the revolver found in Vanetti's possession when he was arrested,
evidence which will be enumerated later. Very briefly, the claim of
the defendants in this motion was that the jury must have been in-
properly influenced by seeing these bullets as the bullets in Vanetti's
revolver were material evidence and that any comparison made by the
jurors of these bullets with the Ripley bullets was improper, uncon-
stitutional and highly prejudicial. The court denied this motion in
a written decision filed in court October 1, 1924. The denial of this
motion was brought before the Supreme Judicial Court by exceptions
and these exceptions were overruled and the verdicts allowed to stand
by that court in its decision, to which reference will be made at a
further time.

On May 4, 1922, the defendants filed their second supplementary
motion for new trial. This was on the grounds of newly discovered
evidence. The defendants claimed that one Roy H. Gould had been
found by them after the trial and that he could not be found before
the trial and offered his affidavit in which he placed himself in an
advantageous position near the street up which the so-called bandit
car, to be referred to later, came. This car he said passed within
a few feet of him and one of the bandits fired a shot at him which
passed through his coat and that neither of the defendants were i
this car. The court found that this evidence was merely cumulative
and denied the motion October 1, 1924. The motion was taken before
the Supreme Judicial Court by exceptions. The exceptions were over-
ruled by the Supreme Judicial Court.

On July 22, 1922, the defendants filed their third supplementary
motion for new trial and on September 11, 1922, filed their fourth
supplementary motion. The former motion set forth the alleged perjury
of one Carlos E. Goodridge, and the fourth the alleged perjury of one
Lela Andrews, both important government witnesses at the trial. The
court, however, denied both of these motions October 1, 1924, and no
exceptions to these decisions were presented to the Supreme Judicial
Court.
The fifth supplementary motion was finally filed for both defendants November 1, 1924. This motion was divided into two parts; 1st, the affidavit of William H. Proctor and accompanying affidavits in which Mr. Proctor, who was captain of State detectives in the Department of Public Safety, alleged that the District Attorney Mr. Kattmann, and his assistant, Mr. Williams, had so framed a question to him concerning his opinion as to whether the so-called mortal bullet, to be deferred to later, which was fired from the body of Berardelli, had been fired from Sacco's pistol, that the jury were or might have been misled. The second part of the motion was the affidavit of one, Albert H. Hamilton, an expert in firearms and in ballistics, in which he offered new evidence obtained by the use of more scientific instruments than those used at the trial, that the mortal bullet had not been fired from the Sacco pistol and that the shells found near the dead body of Berardelli had not been discharged from the Sacco pistol, that the hammer of the so-called Vannetti revolver had not been replaced by a new hammer since it left the factory of the manufacturer, the Harrington & Richardson Co., and that the mortal bullet was not discharged from a cartridge of the same make of manufacture as any of the other cartridges found in defendant Sacco's possession at the time of his arrest. This part of the fifth motion developed into a technical dispute between the Commonwealth and the defendants. Both parts of this motion were denied October 1, 1924. Exceptions thereto were overruled by the Supreme Court.

One, William C. Thompson, a member of the Massachusetts bar, was retained in March, 1923, to argue to the court the first and fifth supplementary motions. On November 24, 1924, Mr. Thompson became sole counsel for the defendants and, either shortly before or after that time, all other counsel withdrew their appearance.

Bills of exceptions were entered in the Supreme Judicial Court, August 1, 1925, presenting exceptions taken at the trial, at the first supplementary motion for new trial, at the second supplementary motion for new trial, and at the fifth supplementary motion for new trial, including both parts of the motion, namely, the Proctor and the Hamilton affidavits, together with the appointment of Mrs. Kattmann as special assistant district attorney in minor matters. Mr. Kattmann's term of office expired in 1922 and Mr. Harold P. Williams was elected district attorney. Mr. Williams resigned his office to become United States District Attorney for Massachusetts in the fall of 1924. Mr. Winfield W. Wilber was appointed district attorney to fill Mr. Williams' place until the next election. Mr. Wilber has since been elected district attorney. The cases were argued in the Supreme Judicial Court on the 11th, 12th, and 13th of January, 1926. All exceptions were denied by the Supreme Judicial Court in an exhaustive and lengthy opinion filed May 12, 1926.

On May 26, 1926, the defendants filed their sixth supplementary motion. This was on the grounds of newly discovered evidence that one Celestino V. Mesafros had confessed in writing that he and others, and not Sacco and Vannetti, had committed these murders. His confession was later supplemented by his affidavit and by his deposition taken at the Deerfield Jail, June 28, 1926. His affidavit was accompanied by close to 100 alleged supporting affidavits. A hearing was had on.
June Judge Bayley in Dedham in early September 1924. The motion was
heard October 23, 1925. Exceptions to the court decision are now
pending before the Supreme Judicial Court and were argued January 27,
and 29, 1927. There were in this motion also affidavits from which
the defendants argued that the United States and the then district
attorney, Mr. Kathman, had worked together to convict these defendants
because they were radicals and anarchists and not because they were
guilty of these crimes, co-operation proved, as they said, by various
means. These allegations the court found not to be supported by the
evidence.

During the history of the case, Sacco was sent to the psychopathic
hospital for examination as to his mental condition; was kept there
under observation several months and was finally returned sane to the
jail at Dedham. This was in 1925. Defendant Vanzetti was sent from
State's Prison to the Hospital for the Criminal Insane at Bridgewater
for observation December 30, 1924. He was returned to the State Prison
April 23, 1925, sane.

The history of the case just enumerated is not in detail and is
simply designed to outline the main events. The lapse of time be-
tween the date of the trial of the cases and today seek is accounted for

1. By the constant filing of motions for new
   trial by the defendant s an. the large amount
   of time taken to prepare evidence for and
   against the allowance of the motions.
2. By the tremendous amount of work necessary
   to draw and agree upon the bills of exceptions,
3. The sickness of some of the lawyers and the
   Judge from time to time,
4. The periods of insanity of the defendants,
5. The gap between the resignation of Mr. Williams
   in the fall of 1924 and the establishment by
   Mr. Wilbur of permanent assistants in 1926.

No statement of the hearings on the so-called substitution of
gun barrels is referred to. When the experts were conducting after
the trial extensive experiments concerning the various firearms in
testified as evidence at the trial of the cases, an expert for the
Commonwealth discovered that the barrel of the pistol which was found
on Sacco when he was arrested had been changed into some other pistol
used in experimentation and that the barrel in the Sacco pistol was
new. The condition of the inside of the barrel of Sacco's pistol was
of vital importance in the case. Extensive hearings were held by the
court to determine who was to blame for this alteration. No finding
was ever made by him. These proceedings are referred to because the
consumed a large amount of time.
REVIEW OF THE EVIDENCE.

There was an elevated department store, known as the Jewett Block, in Norwood Square. A portion of plan of the house is here appended and made part of this report. The railroad tracks of the S. & H. M. L. S. Company run north and south through South Market Street. On these tracks after converging from a large railroad yard, almost south of South Braintree railroad station, pass over Pearl Street. Hampton House, shown on the plan, is a wooden building west of the railroad tracks occupied by several tenants and for the general offices and certain other departments of Sitter & Morrill, Inc., shoe manufacturers. Their main factory, shown on the plan, is east of the railroad crossing and east of the Rice & Hutchins Shoe Factory.

On April 15, 1920, a Sunday bright day, shortly before three o’clock in the afternoon, the payroll of the Sitter & Morrill factory, amounting to $18,756.01, was taken from the general offices of the company in Hampton House by Parmater, the paymaster, and Berardelli, his guard. The payroll was in the form of two steel cases with wooden containers inside each and was carried by Parmater. He and his guard went to the railroad crossing, crossed there and went down the slope on Pearl Street to the main factory where they were going to pay off the employes. When near the westerly edge of the Rice & Hutchins factory, they were attacked and robbed and shot by two or more armed bandits. Both were killed. At the same time an automobile came westerly up Pearl Street, the Pay boxes were thrown into the car and the bandits made their escape. The car going westerly across the railroad tracks up Pearl Street, Sacco and Manzelli were arrested May 5, 1920, in an electric car which had come from West Bridgewater in Brockton by the Brockton police.

The Commonwealth introduced the following evidence against the defendants, some minor testimony being omitted:

Dr. GEORGE B. MCGRAF performed autopsies on the bodies of both deceased. All bullets found in the bodies of both were preserved and turned over to the proper authorities. He gave his opinion that a certain bullet had caused the death of Berardelli. The bullets taken from these bodies were all introduced in evidence and the bullet which caused the death of Berardelli was designated as the mortal bullet.

MR. HARRISON H. MUNTING removed the bullets from the body of Parmater which were offered in evidence.

There was no dispute that all the bullets removed from either body were of 32-caliber.

SHELLY J. NEAL lived in South Braintree. He was the American Express agent with an office in Hampton House. He received the payroll in question at 9:30 A.M. April 15th, took it to his office in Hampton House and from there a short distance along the street to the office of Sitter & Morrill in Hampton House. He saw in front of
Salter & Merrill's entrance a seven-passenger open automobile which he later saw going west across the crossing at 3:05 P.M. in the afternoon and which he later identified as the car found in the Hamley Woods. He believe the passenger was some sort of his acquaintance, but saw a man beside each Salter & Merrill's car that shooting was described as cool-faced, slight and fleet. He did not know the looks of that man.

MARGARET BASSILY was the paymaster at Salter & Merrill. Established as to the amount of the payroll and that it was paid by her into envelopes and placed inside wooden boxes which in turn were placed inside two steel cases. She gave the payroll to Parmenter and Berardelli at her desk in Hamptom House at 3:05 P.M.

MRS. EDWARD CARRIGAN worked as a house keeper at Hampton House. He saw Parmenter and Berardelli go out and away from his vision. He heard shots fired and saw the automobile go over the crossing. He saw two men in the front seat, the one beside the driver crouched down. This man looked like a foreigner. The car was going fast. He identified the Buick seven-passenger automobile found in the Hamley Woods as one he was going over the crossing.

JAMES P. BOSTOCK lived in Brockton and was a millwright. He was working at South Braintree that day. He was on Pearl Street and saw Parmenter and Berardelli passing. He heard and saw the shooting but could not identify the men. He did identify the automobile found in Hamley Woods. He saw two men doing the shooting and as the automobile came up, one man in the automobile assisted in taking the boxes inside. The back seat of the automobile was broken out. He said that the revolver found on Vassetti when he was arrested was like in appearance to the one he had seen the Saturday before the shooting in Berardelli's possession. He did not positively identify that revolver.

LEVIS L. VADE lived in Braintree. He was filling Mr. Slater's automobile with gasoline a few minutes before 3 P.M. directly in front of the lower factory of Slater & Merrill. They came the shooting. Histrionism is not positive identity of Vassetti. He had to be impeached by the Commonwealth. Described the bandits when he saw.

MARY E. EKLINDE lived in Brockton and was a bookkeeper at the Slater & Merrill general office in Hampton House. She heard the shots, went to the window, saw the automobile passing the railroad crossing. Saw Vassetti in a crouching position next to the driver. She was loose and flapping in the central portion of the automobile. Positive in her identity.

ANNIE NICHOLS lived in South Braintree in a house shown on the plan. She heard the shots; saw Parmenter run across the street out of her view and saw two men throw boxes into the automobile. She had seen two men, whom she described, leaning against the iron fence at the easterly edge of the Rice & Hatchins' factory. No identity.

JAMES E. MCCLOE lived in Braintree. He was a teamster and on
this day was taking stone from an excavation made in the construction of the restaurant opposite the Rice & Hutchins' factory. His horses were in from the street about 50 ft. He saw part of the shooting, said the men looked like Italians. Could not identify. Said that the glass was out of the automobile behind.

EDWARD C. LALOIS was working in the Rice & Hutchins' factory in one of the middle windows of the third floor, including the basement. He saw the shooting and ran for the door, where he was shot by the police. Saw the automobile, saw two men shooting and two men standing on the running board of the automobile. Saw the window near the rear of the automobile and a man standing back. Identified the automobile found in the Bernado Woods as that which he saw that day. Described the man but could not identify.

EDGAR H. COOK was near the scene of the shooting in an automobile designated on the plan. Saw the part of the shooting. Said the men were short, low-sized men. He heard four or five shots. Did not identify.

LOUIS A. PELLET lived in Jamaica Plain. Was in the Rice & Hutchins' factory on the first floor above the basement at an open window. He saw the man shooting at Berardelli. Identified this man as Sacco. Got the number of the automobile, 49,785.

MRS. LOLA R. ANDREWS lived at Quincy. On April 15th, she went to South Braintree to look for work. While going into the Slater & Merrill factory, she saw and talked with a man near an automobile whom she identified as Sacco. This was near 12 o'clock.

MICHAEL LAVOIE was a gate tender for the railway and was on duty at the time of the shooting. Heard many shots. He heard the bell of the train and sat down the gates. As the automobile came up, he saw a man pointing a gun at him from the left side of the automobile and put up the gates. Identified Vanzetti as the man driving the automobile.

(Note: Mr. Katzmann admitted in argument that he must have been mistaken concerning Vanzetti being the driver of the automobile, but it was still left for the jury to say whether he saw Vanzetti in the car.)

JOHN W. FAULKEN saw Vanzetti in a train going from Cohasset to Boston on the morning of April 15th. The train left Cohasset at 9:20 or 9:23. Vanzetti got off the train at East Braintree.

FRANCISCO J. BENVENUTO employed as a bookkeeper in Slater & Merrill office at Hampton House, saw Parmeater and his guard leave the factory with the payroll. Sat at the window on the Pearl Street side. He heard shots, saw a seven-passenger automobile pass by, going up Pearl Street westerly and saw a man shooting from it. He fired into the crowd. This man was Sacco.

LOUIS DE BENAVIDES ran the said cobbler shop at Railroad Avenue and Pearl Street, shown on the plan. He heard shots, went out to se
what happened. An automobile came past him, a man pointed a revolver at his face and pulled the trigger but it did not go off. The man doing the shooting was outside the automobile. Identified three of this men but not positively.

HARRY H. MILLER was in South Braintree that morning. Saw a five- or seven-passenger automobile in South Braintree Square. There were five men inside and it was dusty and dirty. One of the men was Vanzetti. Automobile went away in the direction toward Brockton. He didn't see the shooting.

WILLIAM S. FRANCIS lived in South Braintree. At about twelve o'clock he made two trips to drug store at South Braintree Square, the drug store located at the corner of Pearl Street and Hancock Street. Saw two men standing back of the store window on both trips that he made. He thought one of the men he saw there was Vanzetti. Not positive.

WILLIAM J. HERON was a railroad police officer for the New Haven Railroad. Saw two men in South Braintree Station at 12:10 on the day of the shooting. One of these men was Vanzetti. They were talking Italian. Looked suspicious, acted nervous. Positive.

CARLOS V. GONZALEZ was a salesman and was in a pool room on Pearl Street at the time of the shooting. This pool room was about three buildings away from the corner of Pearl and Hancock Streets. He heard the shooting, stepped out of the pool room, saw an automobile coming towards him at ten or twelve miles per hour. Just as he got to the sidewalk there was a fellow who peaked a gun at him, as he said. This man was leaning out over the automobile on the right side in the back or front seat. The witness ran back into the store looked out and saw something sticking out of the back window of the automobile. This man that he saw was Vanzetti.

DANIEL BUCKLEY was a crossing tender at Plain Street, South Braintree. Two roads make a "T" turn at this point. At about 5:10 he saw a machine make this corner at great speed, swinging around from south to north and going up Hancock Street in a northerly direction. Noticed nothing particular about the machine.

MRS. ALTA BAKER resided at 545 Pond Street, South Braintree, in the neighborhood of South Braintree Square. Her house was near the Randolph line and 1/4 miles from South Braintree Square. Oak Street branched off Pond Street just a short distance above her house. She remembered an automobile passing her house with curtains flapping at 3 a'clock in the afternoon, or thereabouts, going fifty miles per hour.

DR. GEORGE CHISHOLM resided on North Street, Randolph. On the day of the shooting, he was repairing road at the lower end of North Street, Randolph. He was near the corner of North and Oak Streets at about 5:00. Pond Street became North Street after it reached the "Randolph line. Saw car. He heard foreigners talking gibberish, as he called it. Car was going fast, raising much dust. Was a good-sized car. Men were taking foreign language.
FRANCIS C. CLARK lived in Brockton. On the day of the shooting, he was at North Stoughton on Tucker Hill driving a bakery wagon. He was coming from North Randolph and going south towards South Stoughton. He had not reached North Stoughton Square. This square is at the top of a hill. He was going up the hill. At about 8:45 an automobile passed him. The rear window was open. The driver wore flapping, right-hand side. He took the number and remembered it 89. He went straight ahead through Stoughton.

JOHN F. MOODY resided at 1225 Turnpike Street, North Stoughton. This street ran from Randolph to the town of Stoughton. It is an old turnpike. On this day he was working in a sand pit in Canton and on this street. About 8:30 he noticed an automobile going fast, curtains down. Black touring car traveling towards Stoughton.

JULIA KILLMER lived in Brockton. At about 8:45 to 8:50 was on Pearl Street, Brockton coming home from school. Saw automobile approaching at a high rate of speed, raising a lot of dust. She took the number, partly from the front, partly from the rear. It had in it 53 on the end and a 9 and a 7 in the middle.

(Note: Her testimony as taken by the stenographer at the trial clearly indicates that she saw and identified both Moore and Vassetti in this car. This is hotly denied by the defendants, but I can only give what the record shows, however. I have found that past members of the district attorney's office and the police are not certain about this witness. I am satisfied, however, that she did identify both men.)

West

AUSTIN F. REED was crossing tender at the Mattfield Station, south of Brockton and in West Bridgewater on the railway line from Boston to the Cape. At 8:43 an automobile approached. He flagged it. The automobile was coming from West Bridgewater. It was a large machine, dark colored. Its sides were up. Didn't notice the condition of the side curtains. There was five men in the machine. The driver spoke to him and was near him and he positively identified that man as Vassetti.

(Note: This locality is near the Manley Woods where the murder car was found.)

CHARLES B. FULLER. He and a companion named Max I. Wind were riding horses on April 17, 1926. Going through a wood road in what was known as the Manley Woods, in West Bridgewater, they discovered a Buick, seven-passenger automobile without the numbers. The rear window of this car was out. The right-hand curtains were loose. He reported this to the police.

WILLIAM S. HILL, a police officer of the city of Brockton, testified that he went with Fuller to the automobile in the Manley Woods. He found a bullet hole in the right rear door and some sixty-two cents in change in the back seat. He took possession of the automobile and later turned it over to the State Police.
FRANKLIN J. MURPHY identified the automobile found in the Hunley Woods as his car and said that he lost it in Needham, November 25, 1919.

MRS. RUTH C. JOHNSON lived on North Elm Street, West Bridgewater, which is a short distance from Elm Square. On May 5, 1920, her husband retired at 6:30 P.M. Some one knocked at the door. A foreigner was there and spoke something in foreign tongue. Her husband got up and spoke to the man. There was a conversation between her and her husband. She then went up the street in the direction of Brockton to a neighbor's house, the Bartlett House. She recognized Sacco as one of the men, and in fact both Sacco and Vanetti admitted they were there. She was followed by them to and from the Bartlett House. She telephoned the police while at the Bartlett House. Men acted suspiciously.

SIMON R. JOHNSON was the husband of the last witness. His wife woke him up. He saw Mike Seda there and had a conversation with him about Mike Seda's automobile. That conversation, an important element in the case, was as follows: I quote from the record (Bill of Exceptions, Main Trial, page 443)

"Q. Just speak up so we can all hear. A. He said "He came for his car, and I asked him if he had any number plates. He said 'No.' 'Why,' I asked, 'You can't take it without number plates.' 'Well,' he said, 'I will take the chance' and I said, 'All right, as soon as my wife gets up, I will go down with you.' And then when my wife came back from the Bartlett House, he said, 'Never mind, it is too late. I will send somebody for it tomorrow.' That was practically all of it."

(Note: There was no dispute that Sacco, Vanetti, Mike Seda, and Greco and went to this house on the evening of May 5th. The theory of the Commonwealth was, that the actions of the defendants on this evening at this house was evidence of consciousness of guilt; that they were nervous, suspicious of Mr. Johnson, and soon after they knew that Mr. Johnson had gone to the next house, they and their companions left without getting what they came for. The answer of the defendants to this theory will be described later. In brief then, the theory of the Commonwealth was that the evidence of Mr. and Mrs. Johnson showed conscious ess of guilt on the part of Sacco and Vanetti.)

AUSTIN C. COLI was a street car conductor. He said that Sacco and Vanetti entered his car on the evening of either April 14th or 15th, he could not remember the exact date, but at sometime in the evening at Sunset Avenue, which is between Elm Square, West Bridg-
The defendants traveled in his car May 5th until they were arrested by Brockton Police Officers in Brockton.

(Note: Mrs. Johnson telephoned the police. The police arrested defendants when they arrived in Brockton in the car of which Cole was the conductor.)

KARL J. VAUGHN was a police officer of the city of Brockton and was with other officers when the defendants were arrested on the car in Brockton. He searched Vanzetti and found a Harrington & Richardson 38-caliber revolver, containing five loaded cartridges in the chamber, in his right hip pocket.

MICHAEL J. CONNOLLY was a police officer of the city of Brockton and was with Officer Vaughan. While taking Sacco to the police station in the police automobile, Sacco put his hands in his overcoat pocket and was ordered by witness to take them out or be shot. He searched Vanzetti and found four shotgun shells in his right-hand coat pocket, three Peters and one Winchester, all loaded with buckshot.

(Note: Two of these shells only were introduced in evidence.)

VINCENT A. SPEAR was a police officer of the city of Brockton and was present at the arrest of Sacco and Vanzetti. He took twenty-three 32-caliber automatic cartridges of various makes from Sacco's right hip pocket, and a Colt automatic pistol from inside his belt containing a clip of eight cartridges and one cartridge in the barrel, all of 32-caliber, making thirty-two in all.

PIR. L. FRASER worked at the Albee & Morrill factory. He did not see the shooting. He went to the street later and near the body of Berardelli he found a cap which he gave to Mr. Fraher.

MRS. SARAH L. BELLU was the widow of the murdered paymaster's guard. She said that the cap found by her husband's body was not his. Three weeks before the shooting, she went with her husband to Iver Johnson Company in Boston. Her husband took his revolver there for repairs, a broken spring. The revolver was returned to Mr. Parminter. Her husband's revolver was just like that found on the defendant Vanzetti.

MRS. HATTIE B. PARMINTER was the widow of the murdered paymaster. The cap introduced in evidence found by the body of Berardelli did not belong to her husband.

LINCOLN WALKER was employed by Iver Johnson's in 1920. On March 20, 1920, Mr. Berardelli brought in a revolver for repairs. He identified the revolver found on Vanzetti as similar to that which was brought in by Berardelli.

MR. ROGERT A. TITTMAN was employed as a gunsmith for Iveron Johnson. He had had long experience and had been in that store for thirty-one years. He was foreman of the gun shop. He repaired the revolver.
JACOB E. JOHNS was employed by Iver Johnson's. He had no record that the gun was delivered to Ferramelli, but he said that the particular job had been delivered.

(Note: As to the three above witnesses, there is no question that Ferramelli took his revolver to Iver Johnson's for repairs. There seems to be no question that it was repaired. The store did not, however, have a record of its delivery to any person, but this fact was not to the jury, the fact that the revolver received from Ferramelli was never sold according to the custom of the store and would have been, if it had not been delivered.)

THOMAS F. PIHLER was the superintendent of the Siter & Koffill factory. Shortly after the shooting, which he did not see, there was delivered to him four empty shells of .44-caliber which were turned over to the State Police. They were similar in make to the cartridges found in Sacco's pockets.

(Note: These bullets were found by postman by the door of Ferramelli and were turned over to Mr. Fraher. They were afterward referred to as the "Fraher shells.")

GUSTAV O. BENEY lived at Taughton and was the superintendent of the 3-2 Shoe Factory in Taughton where Sacco was employed. The witness knew Sacco and Sacco did not work at this factory April 16th and was not there. The cap found by the dead body of Ferramelli resembled in general appearance the cap that Sacco had worn and which witness had seen in the factory many times. Witness did not positively say that it was Sacco's cap but said that it closely resembled it and his testimony indicated that one of his methods of attempting to identify the cap was by the torn lining inside, which was caused by being placed by Sacco on a wall in the wall. (This is hotly disputed by the defendants who later introduced other caps to tend to confuse and dis-credit this witness.)

MICHAEL E. STEVENS was the chief of police of Bridgewater.

(Note: He was the chief investigator for the commonwealth in these cases, until September, 1921, because of an earlier attempt to hold the shooting of Venuzetti on December 24, 1914, for which crime Venetelli is serving his present sentence in state prison, was committed in Bridgewater, where he was chief of police.)
The important falsehoods which were made to Stewart and to Intzmann by Vannetti or Sacco were as follows:

As to Vannetti

He told Stewart that he could not remember where he was on April 10th although at the time of the trial he referred to complete all of the box of cartridges found in the revolver.

As to Sacco

He said that he carried the revolver in his pocket and the box of cartridges on his person and in the pistol at the time of his arrest, because his family was going to Italy and he simply took the gun and went out to walk and took the gun with him and forget it. He said that he didn't know it. Ferrarrelli knew, as a matter of fact, he did and after some time admitted it. He said that his friends shot at birds and rabbits, he thought with cartridges that were found on Vannetti. He lied concerning where he bought the pistol and the cartridges. He said that he had not the cartridges from one box when he could not have done so as the cartridges were of many kinds. He said that he did not feel the weight of the cartridges in his pocket when he left his arrest. He said that he had never worked in South End, Newbury when he was. He told Scuolletto, his employer, that he had missed the twelve o'clock train from Boston. He said that he went to Boston for his passport to go to Italy on the 2nd, 6th, or 10th of April but said nothing else. He left when he later produced a complete all for that day.

There were many other falsehoods told concerning various subject in fact of the trial develop, both defendants were forced to recite the terms of their answers to the questions of Mr. Intzmann and Mr. Stewart were falsehoods. Their reasons for such falsehoods will be later explained.

Charges

Charles W. Atkins was an expert on firearms and ballistics. It is almost impossible to summarize the lengthy testimony of this expert witness and the reasons for his opinion. He said that it was his opinion that bullet No. 2, in other words that a steel bullet taken from the body of Ferrarrelli, had been fired through the barrel of the felt automatic pistol 38-caliber found on Sacco at the time of his arrest. He gave no expert testimony concerning matters affecting Vannetti. His chief testimony concerning the barrel bullet, one of the bullets found in the body of Ferrarrelli, had been fired from Sacco's pistol.

William J. O'Connell, 3rd, captain, is the department of state security, in charge of the division of state police. The Acting 1st district attorney, as to his opinion, or to whether or not the bullet found in the body of Ferrarrelli had been fired from Sacco's
pistol. The question and answer follow (Page 472, the Bill of Exceptions, Main Trial.)

14. Have you an opinion as to whether bullet No. 9 was fired from the Colt Automatic which is in evidence? Your opinion is that it is consistent with having been fired from that pistol. (Page 473, line 4)

[Note: Captain Proctor's testimony was very weak. He was not sufficiently trained to be an expert in firearms and ballistics. The question and answer just quoted were the subject matter of the first part of the fifth motion for new trial, where it was claimed that Mr. Katzenmann and Mr. Williams improperly framed this question, knowing full well that Mr. Proctor did not really think that the mortal bullet came from Sacco's pistol. This motion was denied by the court and such denial was sustained by the decision of the Supreme Judicial Court.]

FRANK W. BAYLY testified in rebuttal. He lived in Brockton and was a salesman. He was in Brockton Thursday, April 1, 1920. He saw a Buick automobile on School Street, between City Hall and the railroad tracks. He was in the automobile himself. The Buick automobile which he saw had to stop because the witness turned around in his. The driver of the Buick called to him and asked him for the road to Whitman. There were two men on the front seat and three on the rear seat. The man who was seated in this automobile on the right of the driver was Vanzetti.

The following is a summary of the case offered by the defendants. The following witnesses testified they were at or near this scene of the shooting and observed some part of the occurrence, but none of those they saw in or near the bandit automobile were Sacco or Vanzetti, in other words, were witnesses to rebut the evidence of identity offered by the Commonwealth. Many described the driver of the bandit automobile as a sickly light-haired man.

FRANK J. BURKE    AUGUST FISCHER    ALEX T. FRANCESCO
WILFRED M. PIERCE  LAWRENCE FERGUSON  PIETRO FALCONE
PEDRO ISCONIA     HENRY CHERIO     AARON LICCHIO
SIRINIANO GUGLIELMI MELCHIO GATTI    JACOB NOVELLI
DOMINIC DISSA      CESIDIO MAGHERELLI  DONATO DISPA
FORTUNATO ANTONELLO ANTONIO FRANZIO    TOSIO DIAMON
DANIEL J. O'NEIL

It seems unnecessary to state in detail the exact testimony of each one of these many witnesses.

EDWARD J. WEST worked at Slater & Morrill. He said that Michael Levine, the gate tender, who said that he saw Vanzetti in the murder car, said to him the same day that the driver was a light-complexioned man.
WILLIAM ARNELL worked at Rice & Hutchins. He said that he and Louis Felser, government witness who identified Bacon and got the number of the automobile, worked at the same bench in this factory and that Felser did not look through the window at all as he testified.

DOMINICK CORCANTO worked in the Rice & Hutchins' factory at the same bench with Felser and said that he and others got under the benches when the shooting started. He looked out the window at all.

EMMA A. MURPHY said that he got a New Haven ticket agent and that no tickets were sold that day from Plymouth or Saugus to Kingston and East Bridgewater and that no such train was taken.

(Notes: There were three other witnesses who all corroborated in some parts the testimony offered that no tickets were sold from Plymouth, etc., to East Braintree that day, with the obvious purpose of proving that Vannetti was not on the train.)

MRS. JULIA A. CAMPBELL said she was with Mrs. Lelia Andrews, the government witness who identified Bacon as being near the Slater & Morrill Factory that morning, but did not identify Bacon.

ELMER C. CHASE was working at a store as the murder car turned into Hancock Street (see plan). He was unloading a truck in the street. There were two men in the front seat. Neither of these men was Bacon or Vannetti.

HARRY ARNOHNI and PETER MAGAZU both heard Carlos Goodridge, government witness who identified Bacon, say that he could not tell who the person he saw was again.

MR. & MRS. FRANCIS PARMER lived in Randolph and on the afternoon of the murder were driving on a country road in Randolph towards Oak Street and saw a large black seven-passenger touring car. They were both busy concerning the man that they saw but they were not the defendants.

WILSON G. DORR lived on Page Street at the Pumps, North Stoughton. At about 3:30 P.M., he saw an automobile with a window in the rear out. The automobile was going fast. There were two men in front, two men in back. A thin-faced man was driving the automobile. There was a stockily built man next to the driver. There were three young men in the back seat. He identified none of them as Bacon or Vannetti.

-GEORGE R. ATKINS was a member of the Quincy Police Department, said he knew Lelia Andrews, the government witness who identified Bacon, as already referred to. He visited her at one time at her apartment in Quincy. She said that she could not tell whether Bacon was the man she had seen in South Braintree that morning because she did not see the faces of the men she saw there and could not see the clothes they wore.

Two other witnesses, Alfred E. Labrecque and Harry Kurlansky,
both of Quincy, gave testimony to discredit the statements of Mrs. Andrews.

JAMES E. DANIEL and J. HENRY FITZGERALD, experts on firearms and
ballistics, completely rebutted the testimony of the government ex-
erts concerning the so-called gun evidence, giving elaborate reasons for their opinions, and the only thing that Mr. Fitzgerald testified
was that the numbers of the revolver found on Vansetti was as old as the rest of the gun.

The following witnesses testified to prove an alibi on the part
of Vansetti on the day of April 15, 1920, the day of the murder.

JOSPEH ROSE said he saw Vansetti in Plymouth at twelve o'clock
noon of that day.

MRS. ALPHONSE ARNINI said she saw Vansetti between 11:30 and 12 of the morning in question.

MISS ARNINI, daughter of the above witness, said she saw Vansetti
at 10:30 in Plymouth that morning.

MELVIN CORL lived in Plymouth and was a fisherman. Knew Vansetti
slightly and saw him at 2 o'clock that afternoon in Plymouth.

FRANK JENSE lived in Plymouth and saw Vansetti talking with Corl
one afternoon in the spring of 1920 but did not remember the date.

ANGELO GUIDOZZE lived in Plymouth and said he saw Vansetti in
Plymouth that day at 12:15.

MRS. MELVIN CORL corroborated her husband above.

JOSEPH MORKY also corroborated Corl above, fixing the date of
the 15th.

The following witnesses were offered to show from where the revol-
er that Vansetti carried came.

ELDRIDGE ARWATER identified this revolver as formerly having been
his.

HELFORD SIAYER said he was Eldridge Arwater's brother-in-law. He
had the revolver in Norwood, Mass. and sold it to Orozio.

LUIGI PULINNI said he bought the revolver from Orozio and sold it
to Vansetti in January of February of 1920.

All these witnesses gave some reasons for knowing that this particular revolver had been theirs.

MARGARET J. KELLEY said she was the paymistress of the S-C Shoe
Factory in Stoughton, where Sacco worked. She gave his earnings
between 1916 and 1919; which showed high earnings.

There were some witnesses who testified concerning Sacco's rep-
station for being a good citizen and some who testified to Vansetti's reputation in Plymouth, but the testimony of the witnesses who testified to Vansetti's reputation in Plymouth was later stricken out.

The following witnesses were offered to prove an alibi on the part of Vansetti. A full report of their testimony is also presented.

The deposition of GILBERT ARENA. While deposition was taken in Italy, he said that he was working for the Italian Council in Boston and that at that particular time in 1920, many Italians were coming for passports and other matters, that he had only seen Sacco once, but remembered seeing him at either 2 o'clock or 2:15 April 15, 1920.

JOHN D. WILLIAMS lived in Boston, was an advertising agent for foreign newspapers. He met Sacco April 15, 1920 in Boston at Doni's Restaurant and that he met him that day for the first time.

ALBERT SCOCCO lived in Boston and was employed by "La Botteg" an Italian newspaper. He said he saw Sacco in Boston April 15, 1920. He was introduced to him for the first time that day.

ANGELO PORTOGO, a contractor, lived in Roxbury. Said he saw Sacco the 15th in Boston at 11 o'clock.

DOMINICK HICCI lived in Woburn, was a carpenter. He knew Sacco and saw him April 15, 1920. Met him at the station at 9 o'clock in the morning.

FELICE GUADAGNI lived in Somerville and was a journalist. He knew Sacco and he saw him April 16th on the steps of Doni's Restaurant. They ate together.

ANTONIO DEMATOCRE lived in Boston and was engaged in the business of foreign exchange. He met Sacco at 2:46 P.M., April 16th at a coffee house. He was introduced to Sacco by Guadagni above. They talked in regard to passports.

CARLO N. APFY lived in East Boston. Sacco made some payment to him for fruits on April 15th in Boston.

MRS. ROSE SCOCCO also corroborated her husband's actions on that day in every particular.

He attempt is made herein to summarize the elaborate testimony of Vansetti and Sacco who both took the stand.

Vansetti said that on the day in question, he was in Plymouth peddling fish. He admitted that he told falsehoods on many subjects to Chief Tewat and District Attorney Katzenm on examined by them in the Brockton Police Station. He admitted that he was at the house of the Johnsons on May 6th. He admitted that he was armed when arrested. He explained this conduct, these falsehoods, and the being armed by the fact that he was a radical and that there had been at that time a considerable movement against radicals in the United States, that he was in the radical movement and that some of his fellows had
been deported or their views and that he and others had received warnings that he should be on guard against the police because of these views, and that he and others had received warnings to destroy radical literature which was in the hands of others in the vicinity of West Bridgewater and at other places, and, for that reason, he was armed on the night of May 5th. He was at the Johnson house to start to collect the literature with his friends Sacco, Boda, and Orciani and that the falsehoods he told were said because of his fear of arrest and deportation for his views and activities; in other words, he explained the evidence which the Commonwealth claimed was evidence of his consciousness of guilt by his fear of deportation and arrest for radicalism. He said that the revolver which he was carrying he had bought from one Luigi Pasini in January or February 1920, and explained the shells which were found in his pocket by saying that he had got them from Sacco in order to take them to some friends in Plymouth. In other words, in brief, Vanzetti denied any participation whatsoever in the murder. Said he was in Plymouth on the date of the shooting and explained his actions and falsehoods on the night of May 5th and thereafter by the fact that he was afraid of arrest for his radical views. Vanzetti also said that he had evaded the selective service draft and was afraid of trouble from that source.

Sacco denied completely any participation in the murder and said that on the day in question he was in Boston procuring passports and returned to Stoughton, his home, late in the afternoon. He denied that the cap found by the body of Berardelli was his, in fact, he denied any participation in the murder whatsoever. He admitted that he told falsehoods to Mr. Katzmann and Mr. Stewart. He admitted that he was armed when arrested. He admitted that he had gone with Vanzetti, Orciani and Boda to the Johnson house on May 5th. His explanation of his falsehoods, of his being armed, and his conduct at the Johnson house the night of May 5th was identically the same as that of Vanzetti.

The issues of the trial, which were submitted to the jury by the charge of the presiding judge, Webster Shayer, in an extensive charge to the jury, to which no exception was taken by either defendant were as follows:

As to Sacco

1. Was he in South Braintree on the morning of April 15, 1920?
2. Was he the person who shot Berardelli?
3. Was he in the murder car as it passed westerly up Pearl Street in flight or at any other point.
4. Was the mortal bullet found in the body of Berardelli fired from the pistol found on Sacco at the time of his arrest.
5. Was the car in which Sacco was seen making his escape from the scene of the murder that which was found in the Mannley Woods on April 17th.
6. Was the cap found by the body of Berardelli, Sacco's?
7. Were the admitted facts that Sacco was armed when arrested, that he told falsehoods to Mr. Katzmann and Chief Stewart, at and after the time of his arrest, at the Brockton Police Station, that he was at the Johnson house on May 5th acting suspiciously, evidence of his consciousness of guilt of these murders.
3. Did he ever use an electric car, of which Cole was the conductor, at East Bridgewater on a night at about the same time as the murder.

9. Did he reach under his coat in the police automobile on the way to the police station at Boston where his arse was in a position to strike the victim?

10. Were the shells, or any of them found by the body of Berardelli and delivered to Fahey to the state police, ejected from his automatic pistol?

11. Was the back window of the automobile broken as it passed up Pearl Street and did a gun protrude therefrom.

As to Vanetti

1. Did he get off a train coming from the direction of Plymouth and Cohasset at East Braintree on the morning of the murder.

3. Was he at South Braintree on the morning of the murder.

5. Was he in the murder car as it passed over the railroad crossing or any time thereafter on April 18, 1920.

4. Was his conduct at the Johnson house on May 5, 1920, the fact that he was armed when arrested and that he told falsehoods to District Attorney Katzenmeyer and Chief Stewart at the Brockton Police Station on April 18th and thereafter, evidence of consciousness of guilt.

5. Were the shotgun shells found in his pocket at the time of his arrest at part of his equipment for mending. (Or of Sacco's)

6. Did the revolver found on his person at the time of his arrest belong to Berardelli.

7. Did the revolver which was found on his person when arrested have a new hammer.

The subject upon which the defendants have from the time of the rendering of the verdict offered the greatest and most bitter criticisms is the subject of radicalism. The defendants have always insisted that they were convicted, not because they were guilty of this crime, but because the jury were prejudiced against them because they were radicals. The Commonwealth has contended that they opened up and brought into the case this subject themselves and had to stand for the bad consequences which such evidence might produce. The defendants do not deny that they opened up this subject but say that the whole case is permeated with prejudice because of this fact. The Commonwealth has been upheld by the Supreme Court in this contention. The defendants have not been upheld.

Certain Developments of the Case after the Trial.

The Ripley motion, or the first supplementary motion for new trial, the second supplementary motion for new trial, or the Gould affidavit, and the third and fourth supplementary motions added nothing to the facts of the case, nor did the first part of the
fifth supplementary motion for new trial, namely, the affidavit of William H. Proctor. The second part of the supplementary motion for new trial, however, was the affidavit of Albert E. Hamilton, an expert on firearms and in this case of technical facts, the medical evidence and development of the story of the machine gun was left at the trial as the subject was not developed by experts considerably between 1921 and 1925. In this supplementary motion, the Albert E. Hamilton and one another still testified for the defendants and they were squarely opposed again by Charles J. Van Amburg, an expert who testified at the trial, and by one Norton P. Robinson, a new expert who had not testified at the trial. The evidence developed at the hearings of this motion is illuminating and develops to a high degree of accuracy the questions concerning whether the revolver found on Vannetti had a new hammer, whether one of the shells found beside the body of Berardelli had been fired from the Sacco pistol, whether the mortal bullet had been fired from the Sacco pistol, and whether the mortal bullet was discharged from a cartridge of the same date of manufacture of any of the cartridges found on Sacco at the time of his arrest. It would not seem to be useful to reiterate the reasoning of the experts in these particulars, since they were squarely opposed to each other, and the court found for the Commonwealth.

It is not possible at this time to report fully concerning the so-called Madeiros motion for new trial, or in other words, the sixth supplementary motion for new trial. In brief, Madeiros, who is a self-confessed and twice convicted murderer, said that he and others, whom he would not name, had committed the South Braintree crime and that Sacco and Vannetti had not. Evidence was gathered by the defendants and by the Commonwealth from the 26th day of May through the 16th of July and the arguments were made in September, again before Judge Thayer. The case is now pending in the Supreme Judicial Court on a bill of exceptions taken to the court's denial of this motion. In as much as these matters have not finally been decided, any opinion or expression of the facts must be unsatisfactory at this time.

I can only state my theories. I take it that the three important questions in the case were:

1. Was Madeiros telling the truth.
2. Did he participate in this crime.
3. Was any wrong done by the evidence or cooperation by the United States Department of Justice and Mr. Katzenmeyer before and at the time of the trial.

I beg leave to reserve for a future date any report on this motion until it has been passed on by the Supreme Judicial Court.

The defendants have contented ever since the rendering of the verdict against them that the attitude of Judge Webster Thayer was prejudicial to them and that his conduct of the trial clearly prejudiced the jury. This matter as far as it concerns the rulings and decisions and spoken words of the Judge at the trial have been found not to exist by the final ruling of the Supreme Judicial Court which has held in effect that the irrational and anarchical beliefs of the defendants were introduced into the case by the defendants.
who then had to stand the consequences of any possible prejudice arising from such action. However, there is no doubt that, if the Commonwealth ever succeeds in moving for sentence against these defendants, that this whole subject of radicalism will be opened up as the chief argument for commutation or pardon. It is virtually impossible to state in a summarily brief report the ramifications which have been developed in connection with this subject.

I trust that I have been able to assist you in this report. I have endeavored to make it entirely disinterested and to keep from it any argument on my part. I shall be glad to supplement this report by another when the Madeiros motion has been passed upon and also to supplement these brief statements by a more complete oral explanation or further report, if it is necessary.

I remain,

Yours very truly,

(Signed) D.P. HAUSER

D.P. HAUSER
Asst. District Attorney,
Southeastern District.
in the blinding, screeching sound of the crowd dispersing. Dozens of police were scattered in the streets of the city.

A bomb, placed by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union, destroyed the building at 1251 West Madison Street last night.

All city's police mobilized, thousands of police officers joined the crowd to maintain order.

The air of violence and sabotage that had existed since last night was finally brought to an end.

At 5:30 a.m. the crowd dispersed, and the streets returned to normal.

March Regina; Women Lead.

As the three or four thousand people who had gathered in the hall poured onto the street, they found themselves surrounded by a sea of noise and confusion. The streets were filled with people shouting and chanting slogans.

And Aurora D'Angelo, who lives at 1251 West Madison Street, was one of the leaders of the crowd.

She stepped forward and shouted, "Let us march!" People began to gather around her, and soon a large crowd had formed.

"Let us march for Sacco and Vanzetti," one of the leaders said.

The crowd marched down the street, chanting and shouting slogans.

"Down with the capitalists!" they shouted.

"Sacco and Vanzetti are innocent!"

Street Traffic Paralyzed.

Trolleys were stopped at their stops and the street car cars were loaded with people.

"Come on, join the general strike for Sacco and Vanzetti!"

Traffic was at a standstill as the crowd marched down the street, blocking the way for vehicles.

Always the cry kept growing stronger; "General strike! General strike!"

Police Blanket to Sacco.

Then from the east came Chief of Detectives William O'Connor and Capt. William Schuemaker, with three squad cars filled with detectives.

"Come on, join the general strike for Sacco and Vanzetti!"

Traffic was at a standstill as the crowd marched down the street, blocking the way for vehicles.

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Always the cry kept growing stronger; "General strike! General strike!"

"Police Blanket to Sacco."
VICTOR BERGER ASKS PRESIDENT TO ACT IN SACCIO-VANZETTI CASE

OMINATE W. A., Nov. 3-9—Vic tor L. Berger, Democrat of Milwaukee, today appealed to the President (isolated) to intervene in the Sacco-Vanzetti case.

Congressman Berger made his appeal in a telegram message to the President at the summer White House in Rapid City. The President has been under pressure to act in the case.

Berger's message said: "President Wilson is not my friend, but I am convinced that he has a moral responsibility. His action will make the case.

"I regret being unable to attend the demonstrations, but the universal belief that prejudice, due perhaps to war hysteria, is cropping up in the case of Sacco and Vanzetti. They should be given another trial. The evidence will only bring their case to light and make justice for others more difficult.

"Anne was shot twice in the head in a New York church. The President's action will only bring their case to light and make justice for others more difficult.

"In the interests of national unity, the President should be given the same consideration as the case of Sacco and Vanzetti. I regret being unable to attend the demonstrations, but the universal belief that prejudice, due perhaps to war hysteria, is cropping up in the case of Sacco and Vanzetti. They should be given another trial. The evidence will only bring their case to light and make justice for others more difficult."
chairman of the meeting. After the Senator, business agent of the Repub-

clean District council, hailed him with a

demand.

"We are here to plead for Sacco and

Vanzetti, not to promote a cause," he

from Albert Weisner of Chicago.

Lindley, Charging Workmen. 11:10-11.

American Labor, 24 Nov.

"He has just been shot. "They have the

hair from the skull of Sacco in a

setti and are rushing them
down.

"The door has been

now it is up to the workers

country to protest against this

murder!"

He was interrupted by the

scene by a general strike

be raised his hands, shielded

crew, and he added:

"Be careful, our enemies are in the

hall. They will only prevent us in our

resolution."

Johannsen answered, to the

plea of the crowd, that two tele-
graphs were being sent.

One to President Coolidge, and the

other to

Eight thousand Chicagoans at Ash-

ter a disturbance on Aug. 9, urge your

intervention in the name of justice to

stay the execution of Sacco and Van-

zetti.

To the millions of people

been waiting for a simple

Radio Address, we could:

"That day is here."

About years of

parliament, Roosevelt said:

Alma.

505 N. Wabash Ave.

Opposite Field's

Alma.
August 11, 1927

Mr. J.E. Hoover,
Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
P.O. Box 452,
Norfolk, Va.

RECORD

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
P.O. Box 452,
Norfolk, Va.

Mr. J.E. Hoover,
Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

PERSONAL

Dear Sir:

With further reference to the Sacco-Vanzetti situation in this District, please be advised that I have received information in a confidential way that the Chief of Police at Raleigh, N.C. does not anticipate any trouble on account of the above situation and feels he is in position to cope with any situation that might arise in this regard.

At the Naval Base, Norfolk, Va., arrangements have been made whereby no automobiles can enter the Base without being escorted by a guard who is continually with the automobile until it leaves the Base.

At the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, Va. guards have been placed and have been more than zealous in the protection of the liner George Washington, which has been at the Navy Yard for repairs, inasmuch as many of the employees on the ship are foreigners. However, there has been no trouble and the George Washington leaves the Navy Yard today.

I will keep you further advised.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Special Agent in Charge.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS CONFIDENTIAL

DATE 7/11/27

BY: [Signature]

[Stamp]
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. BURRUS

I am transmitting herewith a copy of a memorandum dated August 11, 1937, submitted by the Chicago Bureau office, relative to the activities of the Sacco and Vanzetti sympathizers at Chicago, Illinois, on the evening of August 9, 1927, together with a photostatic copy of a newspaper clipping from the Chicago Daily Tribune under date of August 10, 1927.

Very truly yours,

Inc. 242299. Director.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREBY IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/6/37 BY S.B.

[Stamp: BUREAU FILES DIVISION, MAR. 25, AUG. 17, 1937]
Meeting of subjects' sympathizers on July 18, 1927 attended by a great number of people, but same was entirely orderly. Meeting scheduled for August 9, 1927 was not held at St. Louis as police would not give permit.

Federal Buildings located in St. Louis, namely, Customs Building, 8th & Olive Streets; Customs Appraiser's Building, 3rd & Olive Streets and Main Post Office have been covered by suitable guards under the Custodians of the respective buildings; special police guard requested on building located at 8th and Olive Streets where all Federal Courts are held. No activities apparent at St. Louis or in the territory covered by the St. Louis office which would indicate disturbances are possible and to date everything has been quiet.

Reference is made to wire from the Director under date of

Conferences have been had with the United States Attorney, United States Marshal, Post Office Inspectors and Custodians of the Federal Buildings, St. Louis as to precautions they had taken to be prepared should an emergency arise, and the Custodians advised that they have taken special precaution to put on special guards from other personnel in the Federal Buildings in order to protect such buildings, but to date nothing has occurred which would indicate any activities as against these buildings.

Agent [redacted] conferred with the Federal authorities at East St. Louis, namely [redacted]
CONFIDENTIAL

Post Office Inspectors, Custodian, United States Attorney, as to this and they have taken similar precautions.

Agent [redacted] at Danville and Springfield, Illinois made similar inquiry of the United States Attorney, United States Marshal and Custodians and they have also taken precautions to guard against possibilities in this matter.

All parties conferred with have been impressed as to the confidential nature of such inquiry in order to avoid any publicity as to any activities of this office in regard to the matter.

The local authorities at the various points indicated have been conferred with in this matter and they are on the alert for any disorders; the Police Department at St. Louis has issued special instructions to various officers to arrest any suspicious characters, especially in the vicinity of Federal Buildings or public property. A special uniformed guard of police officers has been requested by Acting Custodian W. J. McDurnan of the Federal Building located at 6th & Olive Streets, wherein the various Federal Courts are held and such officers are on duty at the present time from the St. Louis Police Dept.

On July 18, 1927 the United Committee for the Freedom of Sacco and Vanzetti held a protest meeting at Columbus Square, 10th & Carr Streets, St. Louis, Mo., at which time various speakers covered different phases of this case and at this time there were about 1500 persons present. Such meeting and parade in connection therewith was entirely orderly.

Active in such protest meeting were the following:

Charles Blume, President, Local §69 of the International Molders Union; a representative of the Central Trades and Labor Union; George Maurer of Chicago, representative of the International Labor Defense, who has supposedly conducted case of Sacco and Vanzetti; Isidor Feingold, representative of the International Hat and Cap Makers Union; Martin Dillman, President of the Teamsters Union, St. Louis; John Braun, printer, Typographical Union, §8; Giralamo La Scala of the Society del Ponte, an Italian Benefit Organization; Elmer McMillan, Journeyman painter and organizer of the International Labor Defense who also acted as Chairman of the meeting; Steve Einich, a Slav of Chicago, Illinois, who is supposed to be an organizer for the Communist Labor Party, of whom James H. Nash, District Director, U.S. Department of Labor, Immigration Service, St. Louis, as per his Chicago office, advises is now out on bond for deportation pending receipt of his passport; John Michelangelo, 817 North 18th St., St. Louis.
CONFIDENTIAL

John Michelangelo, 617 North 16th St., St. Louis, above referred to, on July 11, 1927 was reported to Chief of Police Clerk, St. Louis as being a radical agitator by a confidential informant and as a party who was to be active in the meeting on July 18th. Michelangelo is described as being 44 years of age, 5' tall, smooth face, fair complexion, weighing about 150 pounds. Up until two weeks previous to July 11th, Michelangelo was employed as a barber by the Messina Shop, Ambassador Building, but was dismissed for reason of his continual agitation. On July 12, 1927, upon orders of Chief of Police Clerk, Michelangelo was arrested at 6th St., and Lucas Ave., at which time he was passing out hand bills advertising the Sacco-Vanzetti protest meeting to be held July 18th, and he was turned over to James H. Nash, Federal Immigration Inspector. It is understood that he confessed to entering the United States from Mexico on May 17, 1924, crossing the Rio Grande in a skiff without passport, having left his home in Savona, Italy, in 1922. After coming to the United States it is understood that he proceeded to Springfield, Illinois, to the home of his brother, Leo Michelangelo, coming to St. Louis two years ago where he has since been employed as a barber. This party was later released on bond, pending action by the Immigration Inspector, looking to his deportation.

Active in the preparations for the meeting which was held July 18th, 1927, was also Dr. Cesare Avigai, Editor of the Italian paper, Il Pensiero, and also head of the Fascist Alliance of North America in St. Louis.

It was also announced that the following organizations were represented at such meeting: International Workers Aid; Socialist Labor Party; The South Slavonic Labor Defense; Young Workers Party; Young Workers League; The International Labor Defense; the Council for the Protection of Foreign-born Workers; Branch 470, Workmen's Circle and the Labor Lyceum.

On 8-10-27 [redacted], height, 6'; weight, about 150 pounds; light brown hair; blue eyes; medium complexion, who claimed to reside at St. Louis, called at the Bureau office and advised that on the morning of that date he had called at the St. Louis Basket and Box Company at the foot of Angelica Street, looking for work, and not securing employment he walked down toward the river and overheard a conversation between some men whom he thought were foreign, judging from their conversation. He, however, claimed that he could not see these men as they were behind a pile of logs, but stated that these men were talking about blowing up the Merchants' Bridge between St. Louis, Mo., and East St. Louis, Ill.; and that he reported this to the Angelica Street Police Station, 9th & Angelica Streets and was referred to the Central District Police Headquarters where he talked to Chief of Detectives McCarthy, but was laughed at.

Agent [redacted] of the St. Louis office arranged to secure statement of informant [redacted] as to this, in order that it could be taken up with
The police at once when the informant refused to go to the station with such information with an Agent. When Agent was in the inner office of the Bureau the informant, who left his hat at the office advised that he was going to step into the hall to get a drink of water and departed before Agent could arrange to ascertain why he had left so hastily and he could not be located at such time.

Subsequent inquiry developed that Informant was not known in the vicinity of , St. Louis; there being no
Judging from informant's appearance and general nervousness, it is believed that this party was not entirely normal mentally. However, the above information was furnished to the St. Louis Police Department, who made suitable arrangements to guard the Merchant's Bridge as indicated. Renewed precautions were also taken in connection with the guard maintained at the Federal Buildings. Further efforts to locate informant have been made without success and indications are that his information was without value from developments to date.

Reference is made to wire of this office to the Director under date of August 8, 1927, advising as to the situation in this District and further telegraphic report will be made of any unusual circumstances which may arise.

Pending.
August 16, 1927.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LEYEN

For your further information in connection with the Sacco-Vanzeelli case, I am transmitting attached hereto copy of report submitted by Agent in Charge Conselley of the St. Louis, Missouri, office of the Bureau under date of August 11, 1927.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Encl. 60394.

All information contained herein is declassified date 7/17/42 by RG59 DC
Division #1

Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

With reference to radical activities at this time, a strong guard has been maintained at the Federal Building here and also at Terre Haute, Indiana for the last few days. Last night when the Associated Press representative informed me a respite had been granted to the Massachusetts anarchists, I told the Custodian of the Federal Building here that in my judgment there was no further immediate necessity for maintaining all of the watchmen. He agreed with me and this morning the Police Detectives have been withdrawn; however, the building is being guarded by the regular force of watchmen and in addition Post Office employees will continue to add extra precaution.

I have been informed that one [redacted] said to live at [redacted] New York City, and who is said to be an organizer among the radical element, has been in Indianapolis for the past seven or eight days. I am told that he left here today for New York. He is described as 5 ft 4 in., 120 lbs., black hair, roached back; brown eyes; prominent nose; yellowish complexion, smooth face; wears straw or soft black hat, blue suit and dark salt and pepper suit.

The Chief of Police has informed me that he will again be ready to assist in guarding the Federal property whenever I may call upon him.

Respectfully,

[Signature]

FRANK COLE
Agent in Charge

POSTED ORIGINAL REI. 17 MAY 1977

APR 21 1972

APR 13 1977

FILED 18 1977
Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.
August 11, 1927.

Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

In compliance with your request I communicated with Mr. Cook of the Chief Architect's Office, U. S. Capitol, on the 9th instant, who requested that this office furnish guards for that day from 9 A.M. to 12 P.M. Special Agent [redacted] and Special Agent [redacted] covered this detail.

On the morning of August 10th I was notified by Mr. Cook that in view of the fact that the Capitol is closed from 4:30 P.M. to 9 A.M. the following day it would not be necessary to furnish any men for night duty. He requested that four men be assigned for day duty at the U. S. Capitol between the hours of 9 A.M. and 4:30 P.M. Special Agents [redacted] are covering this detail until further notice.

On the night of August 9th, a colored man, was found sleeping in the basement of the Capitol by Agent [redacted] who reported the same to the Capitol Police who arrested him, charging him with vagrancy. Upon investigation it was found that this man had worked at the Capitol about four years ago and that on various occasions he had been troublesome in sneaking into the Capitol building and sleeping. No weapons of any kind were found on him. He was committed to jail as a vagrant.

Other than the arrests which the Police made around the Department of Justice building, which have already been reported, no further disorder of any kind has been noted. A twenty-four hour detail is covering the Department of Justice Building at the present time as I have already reported to you.

Very truly yours,

J. T. Flohrney,
Acting Special Agent in Charge.

W. D. O'M.
Department of Justice  
Bureau of Investigation  
WASHINGTON, D.C.  
August 15, 1927.

Director,  
Bureau of Investigation,  
Department of Justice,  
Washington, D.C.  

Dear Sir:

In compliance with your request, I called on Chief Postal Inspector Grant B. Miller for the purpose of making an inquiry as to whether or not it would be agreeable to the Post Office Department for the Department of Justice to release to the State authorities of Massachusetts information in its files which had been received from the Post Office Department pertaining to one Lawrence Leatherman.

After going over the Post Office file pertaining to Lawrence Leatherman with Mr. Miller, the matter was submitted to the Postmaster General, who stated that there would be no objection by the Post Office Department if the Department of Justice released this information to the proper authorities of the State of Massachusetts. It may be added that the Postmaster General expressed the opinion that it is no more than right that any information in the possession of the Government pertaining to the Sacco-Vanzetti case should be made available to the authorities of the State of Massachusetts. He also adds that, if in your judgment you deem the same expedient, you may say in submitting this information that if the State authorities of Massachusetts desire the Post Office Department will very gladly, upon application of the Governor of Massachusetts, furnish detailed information as to the personnel file of Lawrence Leatherman.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE  7/26  BY  

 ценность Ф. Т. Флорноу,  
acting agent in charge  

[Signature]

Aug 15 1927 P.M.
Department of Justice  
Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D.C.  

August 15, 1927.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HOOVER.

In accordance with your instructions, I have made an exhaustive review of all files relating in any way to Sacco and Vanzetti. I have not found anything bearing directly or indirectly upon the guilt or innocence of these two men. In this examination I have borne in mind your direction to resolve any and all doubts in favor of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Respectfully,

[Signature]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREM IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/17/22 BY J. H. MC

W. B. O’M.
August 12, 1927.

Mr. John Edgar Hoover,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Hoover -

I am sending you herewith a photostat of a letter which has been generally mailed out by the American Civil Liberties Union on the Western Union Telegraph blank.

As your office and the other offices will be flooded with telegrams, I think you should know their source.

I have also sent a copy to the State Department.

Yours for National Loyalty,

Fred R. Marvin,
Director.
APPEAL FOR Sacco DECLARED UNUSUAL
No Precedent Found for Idea to Justice of United States Supreme Court

By The Associated Press.

Lawyers studying Supreme Court precedents on the Sacco-Vanzetti case expressed the opinion today that a justice of the court might have power to grant permission for the filing of a writ of habeas corpus, but such none had exercised that authority in their recollection.

The general practice has been for the justice to suggest that application for such a writ be made to the proper Federal district court. A number of petitions for permission to the writ of habeas corpus have been declined in the Supreme Court without the lower Federal courts passing upon them, it was recalled, but in such instances, when the court was in recent individual justices of the court, upon advice that such a petition had been filed, went no further than to grant a stay of execution until the full court could determine whether it would permit the filing of the petition.

It was pointed out that under the established practice of the Federal courts writs of habeas corpus were granted only when the jurisdiction of the lower courts was challenged. So far as known there has been no contention that the Massachusetts courts were without jurisdiction.

With the issue centering around alleged prejudice of the trial judge and questioning of his rulings the usual ground for revocation in the Supreme Court would have been by writ of error. The Court held that such a writ must be obtained within three months after the final decision in the lower courts, which time has expired in the Sacco-Vanzetti case.
THE EVENING STAR, WASHINGTON, D.C., TUESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1927

POLICE ARREST TWO NEAR U.S. BUILDING

One Held for Questioning. Other Freed—Both Found at Justice Department.

One man was being held for investigation at the second precinct today and another was released from custody this morning following arrests by police guards and Department of Justice agents on duty in the vicinity of the Department of Justice Building at Vermont avenue and K street, to prevent possible outbreaks by Sacco-Vanzetti sympathizers.

One suspect, giving his age as 24 and his employment as a clerk, is held for investigation. He was arrested by Policeman R. B. Carroll of the second precinct yesterday afternoon, while Carroll was on guard at the building in company with Justice agents.

The man who was released this morning was taken into custody at 1:30 a.m. yesterday, but investigation revealed that suspicions of the arresting officers were unfounded.

Officials Are Reluctant.

A check-up is being made today on the second suspect. It was admitted but both police and Department of Justice officials were reluctant when queried about the case.

It was ascertained, however, that the arrest was made after an automobile had been seen in the alley near the Department of Justice Building Sunday afternoon as well as yesterday.

Officials at the Department of Justice admitted knowledge of two arrests having been made by the police guarding the building. They refused to comment, however, on the ground that the arrests were made by the police and the case was considered entirely within the hands of local authorities. They indicated that in one case, at least, they were satisfied that the arrest brought nothing to light upon the Sacco-Vanzetti trouble, and professed the belief that the second arrest would likewise prove unconnected with that case.

Police were just as close-mouthed.

At the second precinct, it was learned, the general impression had gone out that the least said about the arrests the more pleasing it would be to Department of Justice officials.

Today the guard around the Department of Justice Building continued at full strength. Two plain clothes policemen hobnobbed on the corner of Vermont avenue and K street; a Department of Justice agent loitered indolently against a parked automobile in front of one of the entrances; still another guard watched the alley to the north of the building, and indications that others were in protected nooks and crannies nearby were lacking.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SACCO/VANZETTI CASE

PART 12 OF 14

FILE NUMBER: 61-126
subject
Sacco/Vanetti
file number
61-126
section number
10
serials
796-830
August 17, 1927.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR.

I am returning herewith report signed by Mr. J. L. Daly as to his examination of the files of the New York Office relating to Sacco and Vanzetti; the report dated August 15, 1927 signed by Agent in Charge James L. Graven of the Boston Office relating to the same case; and the report of Special Agent William J. West of the Boston Office relating to his examination of the Bureau files with reference to this case.

These reports have been carefully examined by Mr. Farrish and myself and we fail to find anything therein bearing either directly or indirectly on the guilt or innocence of Sacco or Vanzetti.

Respectfully,

61-126

RECORDED

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/24/27 BY 1600H

61-126-796

AUG 17 1927
REMEMBRANCE FOR MR. INDRING.

I am transmitting, attached hereto, copy of report of Agent H. J. Connellay, dated St. Louis, Mo., August 16, 1927, regarding the BACCO-VANERTI case, together with photostatic copy of clippings attached to said report.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Enc. 60406.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
There have been no material developments in the general situation in this district, as to the activities of the sympathizers of the above Subjects. Any disturbances which can be traced to this will be immediately reported. No disturbances have been traced to them to date, and the meetings held have been without incident.

**DETAILS**

Reference is made to my report, dated 8-11-27, entitled as above.

**AT ST. LOUIS, MO.**

Activities of the sympathizers of the above Subjects have been orderly in this district, and there have been no material developments indicating that disturbances are planned.

The meeting of the St. Louis Committee for the Defense and Freedom of SACCO and VANZETTI was held 8-12-27, at the Italian Fraternal Hall, Delmar and Vandeventer, which was entirely orderly, and it was announced that another meeting would be held on Saturday, August 20, 1927, at the same hall.

On 8-14-27 one [censored], living at [censored] St. Louis, engaged in an argument at the home of [censored] a bar proprietor, all supposed to be friends with [censored] taking the side of SACCO and VANZETTI, and maintaining that they had received a fair trial, and such argument led to a fight, and one [censored] stabbed [censored] who was taken to a hospital.

**ENCLOSURE ATTACHED**

**Bureau of Investigation**

**Aug 18 1927**
being arrested and released on $1000 bond, pending outcome of the
wounds of

On 8-14-27, at meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Council, in Unity
Hall, Grand and Page Blvds., the Sacco and Vanzetti case was discussed, but no
action taken as to same. This was a meeting called for the transaction of the
regular business of the organization.

For the information of the file, Mary was cleared on charge marked 65,
from the August 15, 1927 issue of the St. Paul Post-Dispatch paper, in reference
to the statements, etc., of the former works attached to the Boston office, of
which statements have previously appeared.

By reference to two other editorial points 66 and 67, which also appear in
same newspaper, the attitude of such paper on matters of laboring class

Should anything occur which is the result of the activities of the organ-
izers in this district, these will be communicated by wire to the Director.

ENDING.
In line with our conference of several days ago, I directed the Boston and New York offices of this Bureau to recheck all files in their offices having any bearing upon the Sacco-Vanzetti case, and to submit and file a detailed report of this recheck for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not there was any information contained in these files that would give any indication of evidence as to the guilt or innocence of Sacco or Vanzetti, and further to ascertain any information that might indicate any alleged collusion between the Federal and State authorities in this case. The same instructions, you will recall were also issued to Mr. Galvin of the Bureau at Washington. At the same time I suggested that instructions be issued to the United States Attorneys at Boston and New York to have an Assistant in each of their offices make an independent examination of the files of the Bureau in each of those two cities and to submit a report of their findings thereon. I also suggested that an Attorney of the Criminal Division of this Department in Washington make such a one and submit a memorandum as to his findings.

These suggestions were approved by you and instructions were issued by you to the United States Attorneys at Boston and New York, and to Mr. Parrish, an Attorney in Assistant Attorney General's Division.

I am now informed that these examinations have not been completed and I am attaching hereto, for your information and use, "Exhibit 1", a copy of a communication received by me from my Agent in Charge at Boston giving his report as to the review which he recently made of the files in the Boston office on the Sacco-Vanzetti matter.

I am attaching hereto, marked as "Exhibit 2", a copy of a communication from Special Agent West of the Boston office setting forth his re-examination of the files in the Boston office on the Sacco-Vanzetti matter.
I am attaching hereto, marked as "Exhibit 3" a copy of a communication received from Mr. Daly, the Agent in Charge at New York, covering his examination of the files in the New York office in the Sacco-Vanzetti matter.

I am attaching hereto, marked as "Exhibit 4", a summary of the files of the Bureau of Investigation in Washington in the Sacco-Vanzetti matter prepared by Mr. Cullen covering his review of the files. In Mr. Cullen's re-examination of the files he has stated that he finds nothing in addition to what is already contained in this brief and that has been already submitted.

I am attaching hereto, marked as "Exhibit 5", a summary of the files of the Boston office, relative to the Sacco-Vanzetti case, which has been prepared by Mr. Cullen of the Bureau at Washington.

I would suggest that the enclosed memoranda of findings be immediately transmitted to the Attorney General at Montpelier, Vermont, in order that he might have the opportunity to personally review these summaries and reach his conclusion as to whether or not there is any information in the possession of the Department at Boston, New York or Washington which should be submitted to the State authorities of Massachusetts as having any bearing upon the guilt or innocence of Sacco or Vanzetti or indicating any collusion between the Department of Justice and the State authorities at Boston.

Respectfully,

Encl. Director.
August 15, 1927.

Pursuant to your verbal instructions under date of August 11, 1927, that a thorough examination of the files of the Boston office be conducted for the purpose of ascertaining whether the same contained any information relative to the guilt or innocence of the defendants, Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, the following report is respectfully submitted for your information.

After a careful examination of every memorandum and report pertaining to this case in the Boston office I find but three reports which would have any possible bearing on the subject matter of this inquiry.

One under date of December 6, 1921, submitted by Agent [REDACTED] of the Boston office entitled: SACCO and VANZETTI CASE. Radical Matter. Boston File No. 104/21. With reference to this report it may be noted that Agent [REDACTED] while conducting an investigation relative to the theft of an automobile, the property of the Honorable Judge Webster Thayer, information was obtained from one [REDACTED] to the effect that her husband, [REDACTED], had stated to her that he drove the car which contained the men that shot the paymaster and guard at South Braintree, Mass. Further examination of this report disclosed that this matter was reported to [REDACTED] who assigned [REDACTED] to assist Agent [REDACTED] in this investigation. It is also noted that on November 28, 1921, [REDACTED] was questioned by [REDACTED] and denied making the statement to his wife relative to driving the bandit car.

Under date of December 14, 1921, Agent [REDACTED] submitted an additional report wherein it is stated that the matter was again referred to [REDACTED] who stated he did not think there was any further need of investigation into the statement of [REDACTED]. Further investigation by Agent [REDACTED] at [REDACTED] developed that [REDACTED] had made similar statements to the defendant on December 2, 1921, who believed her to be unreliable and placed little credence in her story.

Under date of December 18, 1920, William J. West of this office submitted a report entitled: BOMB EXPLOSION WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY,
September 16, 1920, wherein reference is made to the incarceration in the Dedham Jail, Dedham, Mass. of an under-cover informant for the purpose of obtaining information relative to the Wall Street Bomb Explosion. Examination of this report fails to reveal any information which would have any bearing on the guilt or innocence of the accused in the above mentioned case.

With the exception of the two above mentioned reports the examination of the files of the Boston office fail to reveal any information relative to the guilt or innocence of subjects in the case entitled Commonwealth v. Nicola Sacco and Bartholomeu Vanzeetti.

With reference to this examination the following files were reviewed.

The Wall Street (New York) Bomb Explosion of September 16, 1920

Respectfully,

(s) James L. Craven,
Special Agent in Charge.
Boston, Mass.
August 15, 1927

Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
U.S. Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir,

Under date of the 11th instant, the undersigned Agent was directed by you to submit a full report, after a thorough search of the files of the Boston office, relating to any information contained therein which would have any bearing whatever upon the possible innocence or guilt of the two defendants, Nicola Sacco or Bartolomeo Vanzetti, convicted of murder in Massachusetts.

The above named two defendants were found guilty by a jury in the Superior Court for Norfolk County, at Dedham, Mass., on July 14, 1921. The crime of which they were convicted is alleged to have occurred at South Braintree, Massachusetts, on April 15, 1920. Both defendants were arrested in or near Brockton, Massachusetts, on May 5, 1920.

Since their conviction there have been seven motions for new trial, all of which have been denied by the trial justice, Judge Webster Thayer. The matter has been to the Supreme Court of Massachusetts upon two occasions, in 1926 and again in 1927. See Commonwealth v. Sacco, 255 Mass. 369. The latter Supreme Court decision, if the writer recalls correctly, was sent down in 1927 and will be found in the Advance Sheets for 1927.

Also, the Governor of Massachusetts, Hon. Alvin T. Fuller, under his power to pardon or commute, gave many weeks of work to a personal consideration of the entire case, eventually on or about August 3rd, refusing to submit the case to the Governor's Council for pardon or commutation.

Concurrently, with his personal investigation of the matter he also designated a committee of three, composed of President Lowell, of Harvard University, President Stratton, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Probate Justice Grant, to conduct an investigation of the entire case and that committee found against the two defendants.

The execution of these two defendants was set for the week following midnight of August 10, 1927.
Shortly before midnight of the 10th instant, the Governor by and with the advice and consent of his Council granted a respite until midnight of the 22nd instant, in view of the fact that at that time the defense had pending before a single justice of the Supreme Court exceptions which were allowed the following day, August 11th and which will be heard by the Supreme Court on August 16th.

It will be recalled that during the trial, upon the matter of so-called "consciousness of guilt," the defense sought to overcome false statements made by the defendants at the time of their arrest and evidence of their carrying loaded revolvers by injecting into the trial evidence of so-called anarchistic activities of those men, by reason of which they feared arrest and deportation.

Upon hearing of one of the last motions for a new trial, their then counsel, Mr. William Thompson, of Boston, Mass., argued the above phase of the case and also alleged that a conspiracy existed between the U. S. Department of Justice, or its agents, and the district attorney and his assistants to secure the conviction of the defendants, as well as alleging that the Bureau had within its files evidence which if made public would clearly establish the innocence of the two men.

Therefore, in accordance with your instructions to search such files for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not any information at all existed which had any evidentiary value as to the innocence or guilt of these men, the search was made.

Your Agent has personally reviewed the following files in the Boston office, namely, files relating to:-


The largest and more recent of the above files is that relating to the Wall Street Bomb Explosion of September 16, 1920, (Boston file No. 104, and subdivisions) which also includes reports relative to the activities of the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee.

Probably the two most important matters appearing therein and having any bearing whatever upon the case of the Commonwealth are reports relating to one... and those relating to placing of an informant in the Dedham, Mass. Jail where the defendant Sacco was confined.

Under date of December 6, 1921, Agent... of this office, submitted a report entitled "Sacco-Vanzetti..."
Radical Matter." By reference to it will be noted that it was reported that her husband, [redacted] arrested for the theft of an automobile, had been involved in the Sacco Braintree murder. Agents [redacted] inquired into that matter, both from the above angle and also because of the theft of the automobile. You will please note that he reported the matter of the theft of the automobile to the office of the U. S. Attorney and that the statement of [redacted] relative to the implication of her husband in the murder was reported and investigated by the State Police, which body also made the investigation for the prosecuting attorney in the Sacco-Vanzetti case. Therefore, it is plainly apparent that in reporting the matter to the State authorities it did all that was required.

The other report adverted to is that of the undersigned for December 16, 1920, entitled "Bomb Explosion, Wall St., New York City, Sept. 16, 1920. That report advises that "on November 24th, in accordance with arrangements previously entered into between Agent and the District Attorney of Norfolk County and Sheriff Capen, of Norfolk County Jail at Dedham, Mass., the Italian under-cover informant was delivered into the custody of [redacted] for confinement at the jail in cell adjacent to that occupied by Nicola Sacco. He was entered on the records of the institution as having been incarcerated from Brookline, Mass., on the charge of attempting to rob and was awaiting trial on appeal."

That report further continues, as follows:

"He was thoroughly advised that he would be confined for weeks probably before he could secure an opportunity to get in touch with Sacco and that he was, under no circumstances, to force himself upon Sacco but to let Sacco approach him and under no circumstances was he to make any reference to anarchistic activities without Sacco first broaching the subject, which would probably not occur for some time."

On November 30, 1920, the informant reported that he had been able to secure but little information, owing to the stringent regulations at the jail, but did report the following:

"During their conversation in the yard subject said that he was an anarchist, that he was against the capitalist, but that he had never killed any man, and that he would be proven innocent of the crime with which he is charged when his case comes to trial this month, adding that a man who conducts a shoe repairing shop near the scene of the crime in East Braintree knows who did the shooting. XXX Informant also feels that if subject is convicted he will be less discreet and therefore more likely to give expression to his feelings."

On December 1, 1920, report was received at the Bureau office from the jail to the effect that the informant had incurred the suspicion of the defendant Sacco because of his remarks and on December 3, 1920, he
was removed therefrom and on December 4, 1920, was directed to return
to New York City and report to that office.

While confined at Dedham Jail the informant received from the
defendant Sacco a writing in Italian, of which the following is a trans-
lation:—

"I have been arrested but I am innocent. They have accused
me of having committed a terrible crime, simply because I
have been the defender of the workers and also because I am
an Italian. The Italians are despised by the Americans.
Have you ever read 'La Notizia'? It has every day two
columns concerning the agitation in favor of Sacco and
Vanzetti. As soon as you read this, destroy it. They do
not allow us to talk. They never allowed me to go out for
seven months. I have always been imprisoned in this tomb."

The aforementioned two reports, as previously stated, are the
only two which contain any reference to the innocence of either or both
defendants, and the last report, which was shown to Judge Harold P.
Williams when he was U. S. Attorney at Boston, it will be noted is a
statement by the defendant Sacco.

The informant it will be recalled was placed in the Dedham,
Mass., Jail for the purpose of securing any information possible con-
cerning the Wall Street Explosion of September 16, 1920, and was done
in November, 1920, after all possible information at New York City had
been followed without success.

That step was taken for the reason that in August, 1920, after
the defendant Vanzetti had been convicted at Plymouth, Mass., of an
alleged attempted hold-up of December, 1919, the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense
Committee had been formed at Boston, Mass., and it soon became apparent
that that organization had become a focus of all anarchistic activity
throughout the United States at least, because nearly all if not all
anarchists were corresponding with that group and it was felt that if
the Wall Street explosion had been an anarchist demonstration the name
of the perpetrator might finally reach the Committee and in turn the
defendant Sacco, as the Sacco-Vanzetti case was then assuming prominence.

Under date of October 11, 1920, Mr. George F. Lamb, Division
Superintendent of the New York City office, wrote to Mr. John B. Harrahan,
Agent in Charge at Boston, as follows:—

"In connection with the investigation of the Wall Street Ex-
plation, please forward memorandum on Bartolomeo Vanzetti
and Nicola Sacco, including the birth-place of both. If you
Can see no objection you may send the original files on the
above, which will be immediately returned to you on examin-
ation. Agent West of your office suggests that we mention the
fact that Agent [redacted] has submitted reports in reference
to this matter."
Under date of October 15, 1920, in reply to the aforementioned letter from the New York City office, Agent in Charge Hanrahan of the Boston office wrote New York City, as follows:

"Complying with request contained in memorandum attached to letter from Division Superintendent Lamb under date of October 11, 1920, I beg to advise that I have had a thorough search made of the files of this office and am unable to locate any additional information on Bartolomeo Vanzetti other than what is contained in Agent reports, copies of which you took with you. In connection with Nicola Sacco, I am unable to find any information in our files, but I am enclosing herewith report of Agent made today in regard to this subject."

Under date of October 14, 1920, Agent in Charge Hanrahan, of the Boston office, wrote the New York City office, as follows:

"Referring to your letter of October 11th on subjects, you will find enclosed the history and record of Vanzetti as shown by his State Prison record. All the available information which we have on Sacco was sent to you on the 13th. This covers all the information which we have on Vanzetti and any additional information gathered on subjects will be immediately forwarded to you."

Accompanying the above letter was sent a copy of the report of Agent of the Boston office, for October 13, 1920, entitled "Ferdinando Sacco, Dedham Jail, Dedham, Mass., alleged murderer, highway robbery and anarchistic activities." That report contained information relative to Sacco's birth, residence, occupation and activities which the Agent secured from the State Police and from the Chief of Police at Milford, Mass. The Milford police also reported one previous arrest, that of December 9, 1915, at which time sacco was fined $25.00 for breach of the peace in connection with the making of a so-called radical speech.

The report upon Bartolomeo Vanzetti, referred to in the first letter by Agent in Charge Hanrahan, of the Boston, Mass., office, was made by Agent under date of August 30, 1920, and is captioned "Bartolomeo Vanzetti, Massachusetts State Prison, Boston, Mass., alleged anarchist and highway robbery." That report was made because of the receipt of a report from Agent Paterson, New Jersey, office, under date of April 15, 1920, advising that certain persons in the Boston district, amongst whom was Vanzetti, were to receive copies of an anarchist manifesto written by one Ludovico Camaño. The report of Agent of the Boston office, for August 30, 1920, merely contained transcript of the records of State Prison relative to the history of the defendant.

With further reference to the placing of the informant in the Dedham Jail, there appears a letter from Agent in Charge Hanrahan
of the Boston office, under date of October 16, 1920, addressed to Mr. George F. Lamb, of the New York City office, reading as follows:

"Referring to suggestion of Mr. Flynn that Attorney General Bartolomeo Vanzetti and Nicola Sacco be worked on in connection with the Wall Street Explosion, it is desired to inform that Sacco has not yet been sentenced and that Vanzetti's followers and sympathizers are active at the present time in attempting to secure a new trial for him so that there does not seem much possibility of obtaining any information from them by direct methods. The only thing that suggests itself is that an Italian attempt to 'rope' Vanzetti. It would be an easy matter to place someone in Vanzetti's cell. We have no one in this vicinity available for such an assignment but possibly you or Mr. Flynn could furnish such a person. Will you kindly call this to Mr. Flynn's attention?"

Subsequently, that is to say, sometime in November, 1920, the undersigned, in accordance with instructions, made arrangements with District Attorney Katzenmann and Sheriff Copen to place the informant in the jail at Dedham, and both of these officers were agreeable to assist the Federal Government to that extent. That was the first occasion, it may be stated, upon which the writer ever met either of these two men.

As nearly as can be recalled, in conversation with the District Attorney, he advised that his office was anxious to locate the stolen funds and also to apprehend one Michael Boda, suspected of being implicated. Therefore, under date of November 29, 1920, the following letter was addressed to the New York City office of the Bureau:

"In connection with the anticipated trials of the two Italian anarchists, Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, on the charge of murder and robbery at Braintree, Mass., in April last, the District Attorney for Norfolk County, Massachusetts, suggests that in view of the large sums of money being spent on behalf of the above two anarchists, that it is barely possible that the $15,000 stolen at Braintree has gotten into the hands of their supporters in New York City and for that reason desires to know whether or not the New York City office of the Bureau could ascertain..."
Bureau with reference to the location of Bode and the aforementioned in- 
ing was the only work done upon the case...

The defense apparently is of the opinion that the records of the Boston office of the Bureau will disclose that Sacco and Vanzetti were being sought after by this Bureau and that after the death of one Salsedo in New York City, particularly, they were placed under surveil-
ance.

To establish the fact that no warrant of arrest was in exist-
ence for either Sacco or Vanzetti as alien anarchists, because of their 
membership in the "Cronaca Sovversiva" group of anarchists led by Luigi 
Gallese, your attention is invited to the Bureau's letter of October 
16, 1920, initialed T.T.B.-N.R, signed Lewis J. bulky, Chief, addressed to 
J.E. Harrahman, Agent in Charge of the Boston office. That letter con-
tained the names of all alien members of that group for whom warrants 
of arrest issued in 1918. The names of Saoco and Vanzetti do not appear 
therein, although it contains the names of witnesses who testified for 
the defense in the Sacco-Vanzetti trial of 1921.

The first intimation the undersigned ever had that any such 
persons as Sacco and Vanzetti existed came at the time of their arrest. 
The Bureau will find in its files a letter dated about May 14, 1920, 
signed George K. Kelaber, Division Superintendent, Boston, Mass., ad-
vising of the arrest by the local authorities of those two men and that 
their names appeared upon a list of subscribers to the Italian anarchist 
paper "Cronaca Sovversiva". The crime was committed April 15, 1920; the 
arrests were made on May 5, 1920, and the above letter was written to 
the Bureau on May 14, 1920.

Your attention is invited to report of Agent New 
York City office, for April 3, 1919, entitled "Cronaca Sovversiva". That 
report was found today in Boston file No. 4054 (War period file). It re-
ports the following communication received by the sheet on August 10, 
1916, reading as follows: "In whatever concerns the Cronaca, I am with 
you. Yours for the revolution. (signed) P. Sacco, Milford, Mass." That 
no doubt is a communication from Nicola Ferdinand Sacco. The under-
signed saw it for the first time today when he unearthed it in one of 
the war period files.

In the same file was found a list of communications taken under 
search warrant process at the plant of the "Cronaca Sovversiva", Lynn, 
Mass., on February 22, 1916, by the U.S. Marshal's office. That list 
contains mention of a postcard from P. Sacco to R. Schiavone, August 10, 
1916, and two letters from B. Vanzetti to "Cronaca Sovversiva" dated 
September 14th and 24th, 1916.

In October, 1919, this office secured from the Newton, Mass.
Police Department, several hundred index cards found between the walls 
of a barn being razed at 304 Adams street that city. These were identi-
ified or at least understood to be cards relating to subscriptions to the
"Cromaca Sovversiva." This office now has in file No. 104-58 one such record in the name of "Bartolomeo Vanzetti, Smoso's Lane, Plymouth, Mass." for 1916.

The defense in the Sacco-Vanzetti case has also attempted to at least to connect their arrest and trial with the arrest of alleged members of the Communist Party of America on January 4, 1920, as they were commonly termed "the Red Raids." Permit the writer to again state that there is no such connection, for the reason that these arrests were of alleged Communists and not of anarchists, and when the two defendants were arrested on May 5, 1920, they were not being sought by this Department, nor was any officer of this Bureau present at the time of their arrest, nor was it known beforehand that they were to be arrested.

Whether or not the agitation created upon the public in general by these raids and arrests had an influence on the minds of the people in general that an impartial jury could not be secured for the trial of the two defendants in June of 1921, the writer cannot, of course, state and any statement either way would be mere conjecture. It may be stated, however, that in April and May of 1920 hearings upon habeas corpus were had before Judge Anderson in the U.S. District Court at Boston and he returned a decision adverse to the Government. See Gelyer v. Sheppard, 255 Fed. 175, for June 25, 1920.

Apparently what the defense counsel or friends of Sacco and Vanzetti had in mind were investigations conducted by the Bureau into the bomb explosions of June 2, 1919, at which time bombs were placed in or near the homes of prominent persons in seven or eight cities of the United States.

Luigi Galleani, an Italian anarchist of Wrentham, Mass., and a number of his associates, had been arrested on immigration warrants in the Spring of 1918. He was deported in June or July of 1919, after habeas corpus proceedings had been instituted, if the writer recalls correctly. Those bomb depredations occurred about the time of the deportation. Investigations into those explosions continued well along into 1920.

A review of those files, including reports of agents from the New York City office of the Bureau who were working in the Boston district in March and April of 1920, fails to show any reference therein to either Sacco or Vanzetti and it is fair to assume that had the Boston office then the knowledge it has now with reference to the connection of Sacco and Vanzetti with Luigi Galleani they would have been surely the subjects of inquiry at that time.

The Sacco and Vanzetti defense has also in the past alleged that in furtherance of this so-called conspiracy between the Boston of the Bureau and the District Attorney’s office of Norfolk County, Massachusetts, that the files of the Boston will show considerable correspondence passing between those offices.
The only correspondence found in a review of the files are two letters, one from the Boston office to Frederick G. Katzmann, District Attorney, Dedham, Mass., and an answer from Mr. Katzmann. Under date of August 6, 1921, - after the trial - the following letter was sent Mr. Katzmann:

"This office is taking the liberty of transmitting to you the enclosed translations of articles appearing in the Italian papers L'Agitazione and Emancipazione, of Boston; Il Martello, of New York, and Il Proletario, of Chicago, in reference to the recent trial of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti.

"You will note that some of these articles are by Aldino Felicani and Felice Guadagni, of Boston, Mass., both of whom are interested in the case of the above defendants.

"The article from Il Proletario, signed 'R.B.', is evidently the writing of Romolo Bobbe, an Italian member of the IWW, whom you may recall as having been one of the defendants in the IWW prosecution of some few years ago. These articles are sent you merely for your information."

In acknowledgment of those articles, which this office felt were of a threatening nature, Mr. Katzmann under date of August 9, 1921, replied as follows:

"I have yours of the 6th inst. enclosing copies of Italian newspaper comment on the recent Sacco-Vanzetti trial. Please accept my thanks for your kindness in having same translated and forwarded to me; I am very grateful to you."

The Bureau's attention is also invited to its communications of November 28, 1922, initialed JEH-LMR; February 13, 1923, initialed JEH-LMR, and February 24, 1923, initialed JEH-LMR, all relating to a visit of Attorney Fred H. Moore, then of the Sacco and Vanzetti defense, to the Atlanta Penitentiary. Information contained therein was to the effect that Mr. Moore was endeavoring to negotiate with Federal prisoners Luban and Martini to confess to having committed the crime with which Sacco and Vanzetti were charged. That information was conveyed to the then District Attorney, Mr. Harold W. Williams, who had been an assistant at the time of the trial and later U.S. Attorney at Boston. That was another occasion upon which the Boston office cooperated with the office of the prosecuting attorney.

During the trial of the two defendants, in June and July of 1921, Agents [redacted] of the New York City office, and [redacted] of the Boston office, attended for the purpose of obtaining any information concerning so-called radical activities. A report submitted by Mr. [redacted] under date of June 10, 1921, entitled, "In re: Sacco and
"Vansetti" contained the following:

informed me today that while at luncheon with the Judge and while discussing the case, the Judge remarked that he thought the case would last into July and that the prosecution had a weak case and he did not think that Sacco and Vansetti would be convicted on the evidence thus far presented."

"While coming in on a train from Dedham, 67c

remarked confidentially to an agent that he could not understand why he was called by the prosecution because any testimony that he would give would be of no assistance to the State. x x x

"It is the opinion of the newspaper men, and others about the court, that the subjects will be acquitted, and in view of this fact I do not believe there will be any radical demonstrations."

Under date of June 8, 1921, Agent 67c in his report for that date made the following statement:

"The other day the court officers stopped spectators from taking notes in court and only allowed certain spectators to enter the court room, but today the Judge became very angry and remarked that the court belonged to the people and spectators could take all the notes they wished and no orderly person was to be denied the right to enter the court room and listen to the trial of the above subjects."

The undersigned has made a careful search of all files which he thought might in any way contain a reference to either of these defendants and while this communication is a rather lengthy one it was deemed advisable to bring to the attention of the Bureau every scintilla of evidence or information which might in any way pertain to the innocence or guilt of either or both or which might in any manner be interpreted to indicate any connection between the Federal and State Governments in the prosecution of that case.

Very truly yours,

(3) William J. West,
Special Agent.
MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR.

Pursuant to the Director's instructions, all files in the New York office pertaining to NICOLA SACCO and BARTOLOMEO Vanzetti were read with a view to ascertaining therein any report or information having a bearing upon the guilt or innocence of SACCO and Vanzetti with respect to the crime for which they have been convicted, or any information which would disclose any indication implicating any person between Government officials and any State official working on the SACCO-VANZETTI case.

The first file to mention was:

SACCO and VANZETTI
1920 to August, 1921
61-27.

The first report in this file is by Agent [Redacted] Boston, dated November 20, 1920, entitled:

BARTOLOMEO VANZETTI.

Based upon information from Agent [Redacted] Paterson, New Jersey, that VANZETTI, among others, had received copies of an anarchistic manifesto, written by one CAMENITI, Agent here reports that VANZETTI is in custody of the authorities at Boston. VANZETTI's record was obtained from [Redacted]. This report states that the nature of the crime charged against VANZETTI is that on December 24, 1919, at Bridgewater, he did assault FRED E. COX with intent to rob. Subject denied the crime.

The next is a letter from JOHN B. HANRAHAN to the Division Superintendent, New York City, wherein it is requested that the New York office arrange to have one or two Italian speaking agents attend the trial of SACCO and VANZETTI at Dedham, Massachusetts, on May 31, 1921, for the purpose of seeking information concerning anarchistic activities throughout the country, in view of the fact that a large number of Italian anarchists will attend the trial.

The next is a report by Agent [Redacted] dated June 14, 1921, wherein he reports that he attended a meeting at Quincy, Massachusetts, at which meeting one BIEDENKAPP spoke and discussed the SACCO-VANZETTI case and termed it a frame-up of the Department of Justice.

The next is a series of reports by Agent [Redacted] covering his attendance at the trial of SACCO and VANZETTI in June, 1921.

These reports cover his conversations with various individuals in and about the court-room, but contain no direct evidence bearing upon the guilt or innocence of the accused.

The next is a report by Agent for July 27, 1921, reporting
that he was in attendance as an observer at the trial of Sacco and Vanzetti, in the Norfolk County Court at Dedham, Massachusetts.

The next is a report by Agent [redacted] Boston, for August 4, 19[redacted], wherein he incorporates a translation from an Italian newspaper concerning the Sacco-Vanzetti case.

The next is a report by Agent [redacted] New York, quoting translations from other Italian newspapers in the same case.

The final report in this file is a translation made by Agent [redacted] Boston, of an article appearing in "Il Notizia", an Italian newspaper of Boston, under date of August 27, 1921.

The next file is in a folder entitled:

SACCO & VANZETTI
SEPTEMBER to DECEMBER 1921
File 61-27

The first report is by Agent [redacted] New York, for September 15, 1921, wherein he reports the translation of an article appearing in the September 3, 1921 issue of "Il Martello", a paper edited by CARLO TRIAGCA.

The next report is by Agent [redacted] Boston, for December 19, 1921, wherein he reports that the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee of Boston is conducting a vigorous campaign in behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti and this Committee is raising funds through the holding of entertainments and donations received.

The next report is by Agent [redacted] Hartford, Connecticut, for December 19, 1921, wherein he reports covering a meeting of the Unemployment Council at Bridgeport, Connecticut.

The next is a report by Agent [redacted] New York, for October 7, 1921, wherein he incorporates a translation of an article published in the "Umanita Nove", an Italian newspaper, which translation deals with the Sacco-Vanzetti case.

The next report is by Agent [redacted] New York, for October 11, 1921, translating another article from "Il Martello", with respect to the Sacco-Vanzetti case.
MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

The next is a report by Agent __________ Springfield, Massachusetts, October 24, 1921, wherein he reports covering a meeting at Liberty Hall, Springfield, Massachusetts, October 25, 1921 and of collection raised for the defense of SACCO and VANZETTI.

The next is a report by Agent __________1 New York, October 26, 1921, covering a meeting at 189 W. 34th St., New York City, where ELIZABETH GURLEY FLINT spoke on behalf of the above named Subjects, SACCO and VANZETTI.

The next is a report by Agent __________ Cleveland, Ohio, for October 27, 1921, wherein he reports the persons in charge of the SACCO - VANZETTI Defense Subscription Lists in Cleveland, are not Italian; are mainly English and Russian, Hebrews and other communists.

The next is a series of letters from the Director to the Agent in Charge in New York and from the Agent in Charge in New York to the Director of the Bureau, which refer to demonstrations on behalf of SACCO and VANZETTI.

The next is a report by Agent __________ New York, for November 15, 1921, wherein he reports that he covered a meeting at Beethoven Hall, 86th St., New York City, which was held for the purpose of getting a demonstration in favor of SACCO and VANZETTI, but did not permit the holding of the meeting and the meeting dispersed in an orderly manner.

Following is a report covering a SACCO-VANZETTI protest meeting, held on November 13, 1921, at 62 E. 106th St., New York City, where about forty people were in attendance. ELIZABETH GURLEY FLINT was one of the speakers.

The next is a report by Agent __________ New York City, for November 18, 1921, entitled:

"THE PROTECTION OF FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVE TO THE LIMITATION OF ARM CONFERENCE."

It was reported in this report, that made certain arrangements to protect MARSHAL FOCH of France, who is to be present at the meeting at 1048 Aeolian Hall, New York City. There seems to be no connection whatever with the SACCO - VANZETTI case.

The next is a report for November 22, 1921, concerning a meeting at 790 Broadway, Brooklyn, New York, at which meeting the SACCO-VANZETTI case was discussed and ELIZABETH GURLEY FLINT was one of the speakers.

The next is a report of Agent __________ New York City, for November 21, 1921, wherein he reports having accompanied MARSHAL FOCH and his party, to the various places in New York where receptions were held in their honor.
MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

A similar report by Agent New York City, for November 25, 1921.

Reports made by Agent all of which relate to the guarding of MARSHAL FOCH at the entertainments given in and about the city.

Next is a report for December 2, 1921, concerning a meeting to make arrangements for the demonstrations on December 25, 1921, for SACCO and VANZETTI.

A report by Agent New York City, for December 1, 1921, wherein it is related that he and another Agent accompanied the party of Prime Minister BRIAND of France to 470 Park Avenue, thence to other points in the City of New York.

Report by Agent New York, for November 25, 1921, covering a meeting at 205 E. 67th St., New York City, where sympathizers of SACCO and VANZETTI gathered and denounced the Department of Justice.

The next is a twenty-five page report covering speeches by ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN and by FRED BIEDERKAPF at a meeting held in the Central Opera House, 205 E. 67th Street, New York City, on November 25, 1921, to protest against the conviction of SACCO and VANZETTI.

Also reports of various other Agents of the New York office covering the same meeting.

Next is a report by Agent New York City, for December 10, 1921, reporting concerning his covering the SACCO-VANZETTI meeting at Stamford, Connecticut, on November 29, 1921.

A report for December 12, 1921, concerning a meeting at Newark, New Jersey, on November 27, 1921, at which meeting ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN spoke on behalf of the SACCO-VANZETTI Defense Committee.

A report by Agent Hartford, Connecticut, for December 2, 1921, which covers an attempt by sympathizers of SACCO and VANZETTI to arrange for a meeting to be held in the Grand Theatre, Hartford, Connecticut, on December 4, 1921.

A report by Agent for December 5, 1921, reporting upon the meeting held at Hartford, Connecticut, under the auspices of the SACCO-VANZETTI Defense Committee, on December 4, 1921.
MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

The next is an eighteen page report by Agent WEST, Boston, dated December 26, 1921, entitled:

FRANK B. LOPEZ, alias
JUNE MARINER, Secretary, SACCO-VANZETTI DEFENSE COMMITTEE

in which report Agent WEST gives the history of ROOS and a record of the robbery and murder at South Braintree, Massachusetts, which led to the arrest of SACCO and VANZETTI, together with a detailed recital of the activities of the Defense Committee from its inception to that time, December, 1921, in their efforts to obtain money and give such assistance as is possible to SACCO and VANZETTI.

The next are copies of letters from the Agent in Charge, New York to the Director in Washington, supplying clippings from newspapers and various other publications bearing upon the SACCO-VANZETTI case, the letters being dated December 17, 1921.

The next file is contained in folder, endorsed:

SACCO and VANZETTI
1922 to 1925
File 61-27.

The first document therein is a copy of a letter from the Special Agent in Charge at New York to the Bureau at Washington, giving the itinerary of ELIZABETH GURLEY FLNN, who is to undertake a tour on behalf of SACCO and VANZETTI, beginning at Utica, New York on January 6, 1922.

Next is a report by Agent [redacted], St. Paul, Minnesota, February 6, 1922, wherein it is reported that a meeting at St. Paul, Minnesota, for the purpose of raising funds for the defense of SACCO and VANZETTI, was held and ELIZABETH GURLEY FLNN was the only speaker. A collection of $18.65 was reported by ELIZABETH GURLEY FLNN.

Next is a report covering a meeting of the Italian Lodge of the Amalgamated Metal Workers, at 123 W. 15th St., where only twelve persons were in attendance. No mention is made of the SACCO Defense Committee.

Another report covering a meeting to be held by the Italian Defense Committee at TIESTA'S office.

Next is another report covering a SACCO-VANZETTI Committee meeting at 82 E. 4th St., on February 13, 1923, at which meeting several speakers would be used, including ROSE PASTER STOKES.
MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

A report covering a Sacco-Vanzetti meeting at 83 E. 4th St., New York City, on February 19, 1922, at which meeting it was explained that the meeting was held for the purpose of continuing the work of attempting to free Sacco and Vanzetti. The presentation of F. J. Dmytry was much appreciated.

Next is a report covering a meeting of the Executive Board of the Italian Defense Committee, that the only matter discussed was Maffiilos' case, which person it appears is detained by the Immigration authorities for deportation. No mention was made of the Sacco-Vanzetti case, except that this Committee decided to cooperate in the Sacco and Vanzetti demonstration on March 1st.

Report by Agent [redacted] Boston, for February 28, 1922, in which he quotes at length from an article in an Italian newspaper printed in Italy, which article concerns the Sacco and Vanzetti case.

Next is a report covering a meeting of the Sacco and Vanzetti Defense Committee.

Next is a report by Agent [redacted] Milwaukee, for March 7, 1922, wherein covers a meeting at 259 Superior St., Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on March 4, 1922, at which meeting testimony at the trial of the Sacco and Vanzetti case was discussed. Also, a collection of $7.00 was taken to aid Sacco and Vanzetti.

Report dated March 11, 1922, covering a meeting of the Sacco-Vanzetti Permanent Committee at 83 East 4th St., New York City. At this meeting a motion was passed that the Committee cooperate with the Workers' Fund in the demonstration to be held on May 1st.

Next is a report by Agent [redacted] Hartford, Connecticut, for March 6, 1922, wherein he reports concerning his attendance at a meeting in the interest of Sacco and Vanzetti held at Linden Park, Naugatuck, Connecticut, on March 5, 1922.

Next is a report by Agent [redacted] St. Paul, Minnesota for March 13, 1922, wherein it is stated that arrangements have been made to cover further meetings to be addressed by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn in Minnesota.

Report of Agent [redacted] for March 21, 1922, wherein he quotes from Italian newspapers arriving from Italy, which articles relate to the Sacco-Vanzetti case.

Next is a report by Agent [redacted] New York, for July 15, 1922, wherein he reports concerning an incident which occurred in April, 1922, while he was in Atlanta, Georgia and had a conversation with the Warden of the Federal Penitentiary in that City; that the Warden mentioned that one Fred Moore, representing himself to be an attorney from Massachusetts, had a short time
MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR.

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therefore called at the Penitentiary and interviewed two inmates, JAKE LUBAN and PAUL MARTINI and that later both LUBAN and MARTINI were brought to the office of the United States Attorney in Atlanta in connection with another matter. At that time MARTINI stated that he could get $10,000 for a statement in connection with the SACCO-VANZETTI case and that the obtaining of such a statement was the object of MORE'S visit to Atlanta.

Next are reports detailing work in New York City, in efforts to obtain information concerning the SACCO-VANZETTI Defense Committee's activities.

A report by Agent [redacted] for October 25, 1922, wherein he quotes a translation of an article in the October 15, 1922 issue of "O'ADUNATA DEC REFATTOREI."

Next is a report by Agent [redacted], Boston, for March 14, 1923, detailing concerning a meeting of the SACCO-VANZETTI Defense Committee, on March 11, 1923, at Ford Hall Forum, Boston, Massachusetts.

Report dated April 3, 1923, concerning a meeting held at the Thalia Theatre, on the Bowery near Canal Street, New York City, which meeting was for the purpose of protesting the conviction of SACCO and VANZETTI. He reports that at this meeting $22.00 was collected.

The last report in this file is by Agent [redacted], Hartford, Connecticut, for April 15, 1923, detailing concerning his attendance at a meeting held in the Labor Lyceum, South Norwalk, Connecticut, on April 15, 1923, but at this meeting no advertising matter was distributed. No circulars were distributed and no speaking took place and there was no reference to the SACCO-VANZETTI case.

The next file is in a folder entitled:

SACCO and VANZETTI CONTRIBUTORS TO DEFENSE
51-27

This file consists of but one report by Agent [redacted], Boston, Massachusetts, for July 19, 1921, to which report is attached a list of contributors to the SACCO-VANZETTI Defense Committee, 32 Battery Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

The next file is a folder entitled:

SACCO and VANZETTI, PHOTOS and BOSTON CLIPPINGS
File 61-27

This file consists entirely of newspaper clippings from Boston papers, such
MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Clippings all being in connection with the SACCO-VANZETTI case.

There is not a report of any kind or nature in this file.

The next file is in a folder entitled:

"SACCO and VANZETTI,
CIRCULARS, PAMPHLETS"
File #61-27.

This file consists entirely of circulars and pamphlets which refer to the SACCO and VANZETTI case. The file does not contain a single report of any kind or nature.

The next file is in a folder entitled:

"SACCO and VANZETTI,
NEW YORK CLIPPINGS"
File #61-27.

This file consists entirely of newspaper clippings from New York newspapers which refer to the SACCO and VANZETTI case. In this file there is not a single report of any kind or nature.

The next file is in a folder marked:

"SACCO and VANZETTI - Translations"
File #61-27.

In this file are various translations of items appearing in foreign language papers. One such translation is from the Russian Fortnightly, entitled "The Case of SACCO and VANZETTI", which goes into the history of the whole case and details the incidents occurring at the trial. No reports of any kind or nature are in this file.

The next file is entitled:

"AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION-
PAMPHLETS, CLIPPINGS, MAILING LIST."
File #61-27.

In this file there is a reference to the SACCO and VANZETTI case in a pamphlet issued by the American Civil Liberties Union, which pamphlet deals with the SACCO and VANZETTI case.

The next file is in a folder entitled:

#61-33
MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

This entire file relates to [redacted] and the only reference to Sacco and Vanzetti is a report under date of August 11, 1921, in which it is stated an effort was being made on that date to get a line on Subject 

[redacted]. But it was ascertained that a Sacco and Vanzetti meeting was held the previous Saturday night at 110 Grand Street, New York City, and $150 was collected for the defense of these men.

The next file is in a folder labeled:

NEW YORK WEEKLY RADICAL REPORT
November to December, 1923
File 519.

These are reports of radical activities in this District during the week for which made. In the report of Agent [redacted] for December 29, 1923, the personnel of the New York Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee is listed.

This is the only reference to the Sacco-Vanzetti case in this file.

The next file is in a folder labeled:

NEW YORK WEEKLY RADICAL REPORTS
May to July, 1923 - 619.

The only reference to the Sacco-Vanzetti case is in report of Agent [redacted] for May 5, 1923, wherein it is stated that the World War Veterans will publish an official organ known as the Veterans' Voice and that John M. Lew Circulation Manager of this proposed publication cites the need of a publicist of this kind, because in Boston "two workers, Sacco and Vanzetti, are fighting for their lives against a frame-up by the bosses acting through private detective agencies and corrupt politicians in their pay."

This is the only reference to the Sacco-Vanzetti case in this file.

The next is a file entitled: [redacted] R562.

- Report of May 9, 1923, at New York City, entitled:

Italian Anarchist,

states that this Subject has been very active in the Sacco-Vanzetti defense and has spoken at several of the protest meetings here. There is a letter from Agent in Charge Dowd, Hartford, Connecticut, to the Agent in Charge, New York...
MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

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dated May 7, 1923, wherein Agent in Charge DOWD states that a mass meeting in the interest of SACCO and VANZETTI was held in New Britain, Connecticut, on April 22, 1923, and that [redacted] spoke at the meeting.

This is the only reference to the SACCO and VANZETTI case in this file entitled:

THE next file is entitled:

ANTI FASCIST MOVEMENT
File R-1-D.

This file refers almost entirely to Anti-Fascist meetings in and about New York, except that report for February 27, 1923, mentions that an order has been left for the printing of Caspari circular letters advertising a SACCO and VANZETTI meeting at the Thalia Theatre, 46 Bowery, New York City, on March 30, 1923. This is the only reference to the SACCO-VANZETTI case in this file.

The next file is entitled:

WORKERS' DEFENSE UNION
File R-56-D.

The file relates entirely to the Workers' Defense Union which was organized for the purpose of assisting all persons convicted of so-called political crimes, and in this file, under date of June 17, 1922, reports that a meeting of the Workers' Defense Union was attended and that at this meeting CARLO TRESCA made a speech in Italian about SACCO and VANZETTI.

A report under date of April 17, 1922, states that ELIZABETH CURLEY informed that she is to take in the convention of the International Ladies Garment Union of America in Cleveland, Ohio, and that she is to be allowed the floor to present the SACCO-VANZETTI case and she will try to secure the financial and moral support of that organization in behalf of these men.

No other reference to the SACCO-VANZETTI case is made in this file.

The next file is entitled:

WORKMEN'S CIRCLE
File R-1-D.

This file relates almost entirely to communist activity of an organization known as the Workmen's Circle, but in report for March 1, 1922, reference made to the fact that there will be a protest meeting for SACCO and VANZETTI on March 1, 1922. There is no other reference to the SACCO-VANZETTI case in this file.
MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

This file is devoted almost entirely to the Workers' Party of America but in a report for January 5, 1921, covering the convention of the Workers' Party of America in New York, December 25th to December 27th, reference is made to resolution No. 6, passed by the convention which in substance is that the conviction of SACCO and VANZETTI was obtained on insufficient evidence and it is, therefore, resolved that the Workers' Party does hereby go on record as being convinced that SACCO and VANZETTI are not guilty and that efforts will be made to secure for them a new trial and their final release.

The foregoing is the only reference to the SACCO-VANZETTI case in this file.

The next file is entitled:

SYNDICALIST CONVENTION
File R-115-C

This file relates almost entirely to an Italian Syndicalist convention held at New Haven, Connecticut, in November, 1921. At this convention, it was decided that everything possible in agitation for release of all political prisoners in the United States would be done, paying particular attention to the case of SACCO and VANZETTI in Massachusetts.

This is the only reference to the SACCO and VANZETTI case in this file.

The next file is entitled:

UNITED LABOR COUNCIL
File R-1-D.

This file relates almost entirely to the United Labor Council. However, a report for December 21, 1921, entitled:

UNITED LABOR COUNCIL

quotes on [unreadable] to the effect that the labor movement in New York is becoming more closely allied than a year ago and that the anarchists, communists and I. W. W's are getting together and are acting as a whole on some of the questions of labor, such as the SACCO-VANZETTI case.
MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Report for February 27, 1922, entitled:

UNITED LABOR COUNCIL

also quotes (redacted) as saying that they are doing everything in their power to save Sacco and Vanzetti and that the March 1st demonstration at Beethoven Hall would be a large success.

The next file is entitled:

[Redacted] - File B-61-E

This file relates to one and report of Agent AT for November 19, 1921, noting that was in communication with one Boston, who has shown undue interest in the Sacco-Vanzetti case.

This is the only reference to the Sacco-Vanzetti case in this file.

The next file is entitled:

[Redacted] - RADICAL MATTER

File B-172-E

Report of Agent DOID, Hartford, Connecticut, for February 19, 1921, entitled:

[Redacted] -

states that he is a Socialist. Also, that about one month previously a meeting was held at the Lyceum Theatre, Stamford, Connecticut, for the purpose of lending support to Sacco and Vanzetti. This is the only reference to the Sacco and Vanzetti case in this file.

The next file is entitled:

[Redacted] - ANARCHIST ACTIVITIES.

The only report in this file is by Agent of New York City, for December 19, 1921, wherein he reports that was deported from New York to Naples, Italy, on November 19, 1921. Attached to this report is a lett from Agent in Charge BANCROFT, Boston, to Agent in Charge BRENNAN, New York, stating that one EMILIO CODA, an Italian anarchist of Dillimvale, Ohio, who is now assisting the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee at Boston. The report of Agent previously referred to is based upon this letter. This is the only reference to the Sacco-Vanzetti case in this file.
MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

The next file is entitled:

PUBLIC SERVICE ORGANIZATION
File E-56-D

In this file is a copy of a letter dated January 19, 1922, from Col. Procter, Assistant Chief of Staff, Governor's Island, New York, to the Assistant Chief of Staff, War Department, Washington, D.C., and in this letter mention is made of a letter sent to the Governor of Massachusetts by the General Counsel of the United Labor Bodies demanding immediate release or new trial for Sacco and Vanzetti, which letter, according to Col. Procter was read at a meeting of the PUBLIC SERVICE ORGANIZATION at the Lexington Opera House, New York, on February 26, 1922.

This file contains no other reference to the Sacco-Vanzetti case.

The next file is entitled:

UNEMPLOYED COUNCIL OF GREATER NEW YORK
File E-56-D

Report for December 23, 1921, entitled

UNEMPLOYMENT COUNCIL - COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES,

states that the question of a Sacco and Vanzetti meeting will be brought up at the next meeting of the YOUNG WORKERS' LEAGUE the following week.

This is the only reference in this file to the Sacco-Vanzetti case.

The next file entitled:

NATIONAL INFORMATION BUREAU
E-1-D
MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

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In this file there is a letter from Agent in Charge MANRAHAN, Boston, Massachusetts, dated January 11, 1921, with which he transmits to the Agent in Charge, New York City, a copy of a letter from one FRED H. MOORE, Counsel for SACCO and VANZETTI, to Miss ELIZABETH CURLEY PLIEEN. However, this letter seems to have no direct reference to the SACCO-VANZETTI case. At any rate, this is the only document in this file which in any way relates to the SACCO and VANZETTI cases.

The next file is entitled:

File B-112-3

The only report in this file is a report by Agent BOSTON, for September 26, 1921, wherein he reports receiving a telegram from the New Orleans office, stating that is an active radical and is displaying much interest in the SACCO and VANZETTI case. There is no other reference in this file to the SACCO-VANZETTI case.

The next is a file entitled:

WORKERS' PARTY OF AMERICA
March and April, 1922.
File B-172-D

In report for April 20, 1922, entitled

WORKERS' PARTY - COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES

concerning a meeting at Royal Palace Hall, Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn, New York on April 18, 1922, it is stated that one VERBLIN addressed the gathering urging the workers to fight for the release of all working-class prisoners of war, telling how the Russians had kept MOONEY and BILLINGS from the electric chair and the French have kept SACCO and VANZETTI from the electric chair.

There is no other reference in this file to the SACCO and VANZETTI case.

The next is a file entitled:

File B-112-

This file deals entirely with the activities of SACCO and VANZETTI; Boston, Massachusetts and report by Agent WEST, Boston, for June 22, 1922. It details concerning this subject's activities and mention is made that
MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

been active as publicity agent for the SACCO-VANZETTI Defense Committee.

Mention is also made that FRED H. MOORE, now of counsel for SACCO
and VANZETTI, was then associated with

There is no other reference to the SACCO-VANZETTI case in this file.

The next file is entitled:

File #8-115-E

The only report in this file is by Agent [redacted] New York, for October 6, 1922, and in this report mention is made that a conference between certain members of the SACCO-VANZETTI Defense Committee was held and the question of obtaining $1,000.00 to pay for some pictures to be used in connection with the SACCO-VANZETTI case was discussed.

There is no other reference to the SACCO-VANZETTI case in this file.

The next file is entitled:

FRANK R. LOPEZ
File #8-322-E.

This file refers to the activities of FRANK R. LOPEZ, who is referen-
to as an alien anarchist, and in report of Agent [redacted], Boston, for May 7, 1924, it is said that LOPEZ has been secretary of the SACCO-VANZETTI Defense Committee at 256 Hanover Street, Boston, since 1920 and has been responsible for considerable propaganda sent throughout the world by that organization.

There is no other reference in this file to the SACCO and VANZETTI case.

The next file is entitled:

ALDINO FELICIANI
Alleged Anarchist Activities.

and in report of Agent [redacted], Boston, for June 13, 1922, there is quoted a translation from an Italian newspaper to the effect that the American Ambassador in some point in Europe received threatening letters to the effect that if SACCO and VANZETTI were sacrificed the legation would be blown up. In report of Agent [redacted] for October 17, 1920, mention is made that acknowledgment of $71,000 for the Defense Fund of SACCO and VANZETTI was carried in a certain Italian newspaper.
MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR.

There are no further references to the SACCO and VANZETTI case in this file.

The next file is entitled:

RATIONAL ACTIVITIES - PHILADELPHIA DISTRICT

Report of Agent [redacted] Philadelphia, in this file for October 29, 1921, carries the information that SACCO-VANZETTI Defense Committee, through the cooperation of the Italian Branch of the Communist Party of America has arranged for two mass meetings to be held in the City of Philadelphia, the evening of October 29th and the afternoon of October 30, 1921, at which meeting the trial and conviction of SACCO and VANZETTI will be discussed.

There is no other reference to the SACCO-VANZETTI case in this file.

The next file is entitled:

MAY DAY CELEBRATION
File B-544.

Report of Agent [redacted] Indianapolis, for May 5, 1925, contains the information that at a May Day celebration at Clinton, Indiana, May 1, 1925, certain pamphlets were circulated demanding general amnesty for all political prisoners and the release of SACCO and VANZETTI.

Reports for April 22 and April 24, 1922, respectively, contain the information that May Day meetings, or demonstrations, on behalf of all political prisoners, will be had throughout the United States and the Amnesty Alliance and the SACCO-VANZETTI Defense Organization will combine their efforts in this direction.

The next file is entitled:

UNITED RUSSIAN PROFESSIONAL UNION
File 61-122.

Report for March 18, 1922, entitled

UNITED RUSSIAN PROFESSIONAL UNION
also contains the information that the SACCO-VANZETTI Defense is planning great demonstrations to be held in New York on May 1.

There is no other reference to the SACCO-VANZETTI.

The next file is entitled:

NATION PUBLISHING COMPANY
File B-1-D
MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR.

Report of Agent New York, February 6, 1922, contains the information that he ascertained that the Nation Company has mailed 14,000 copies of "The Story of the SACCO-VANEZETTI Case", with circular letter attached thereto, asking for assistance for defense purposes.

There is no other reference to the SACCO-VANEZETTI case in this file.

The next file is entitled: File B-172-D.

Who was identified with the Young Syndicalist League of America.

This file bears a memorandum by Agent New York, dated November 23, 1921, quoting as saying that SACCO and VANEZETTI would go to the electric chair and in a short time the whole matter would be forgotten.

This is the only reference to the SACCO-VANEZETTI case in this file.

The next file is entitled:

GENERAL CONFEDERATION OF WORKERS, MEXICO.
File B-528-D.

The only report in this file is a report by Agent San Antonio, Texas, and therein is contained the information that the Federation of Young Men's Communist Party of the State of Yucatan, held a mass meeting at Merida, capital of the State, to protest the imprisonment of SACCO and VANEZETTI.

This is the only reference in this file to the SACCO-VANEZETTI case.

The next file is entitled:

AMERICAN LABOR ALLIANCE
November and December, 1921
File B-172-D.

In this file is a circular issued by the American Labor Alliance, dated at New York, November 15, 1921, addressed to "Dear Comrades, Brothers and Fellow Workers", and wherein it is requested that each organization represented, contribute a sum to defray the expense of a demonstration on behalf of SACCO and VANEZETTI.

Report for November 7, 1921, entitled:

AMERICAN LABOR ALLIANCE
quotes ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN as saying she has some money in the
VANZETTI Defense Fund and would use the same in arranging a large
to be held in Madison Square Garden, New York, either November 20 or
27, 1921.

This is the only reference to the SACCO-VANZETTI case in th
The next file is entitled:

 Alleged Italian Anarchist.

Report of Agent, Hartford, Connecticut, for June 4, 192
the information that SACCO

There is no other reference to the SACCO-VANZETTI case in th

Respectfully submitted,

J. H. DALY
Agent in Charge.

Dated at New York, N. Y.
August 13, 1927.
McHardy Opposed Naming of Commission to Study Case

When interviewed in April relative to the Sacco-Vanzetti case, Lewis McHardy said: "I delivered my verdict in this case on the evening of the 19th day of July, 1921. That answers my stand in the case to the fullest. The men were given a fair and impartial trial and the verdict should stand as rendered. The fact that the two men were anarchists and foreigners was never in the issue with me nor by any of the jurors. I am decidedly not in favor of the Governor appointing a commission."

This item appeared in the Boston Traveller on the above mentioned date, following the bombing of the residence of Lewis McHardy, juror in the Sacco-Vanzetti trial.
Sympathizers Plan No Demonstration Or Picketing.

WORKERS PLAN MEETING

More Protests Against Execution Are Sent To Coolidge.

There will be no organized demonstration, such as a walkout, picketing, mass meeting or placarding, by workers in the Pittsburgh district today. Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti prepare to die in the electric chair at Charlestown, Mass., according to leaders of the organization working in behalf of the condemned men.

About 150 persons gathered in the engineers' union auditorium in the afternoon at Webster avenue, yesterday afternoon, at a protest meeting in connection with the Sacco-Vanzetti case, sponsored by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and the Joint Committee for the defense of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, local officers of the workers' party say there will be no strike in Pittsburgh. No other form of demonstration has been planned, they said.

Many Idle Here.

It is said that one reason for the strike will be called by the workers' party leaders here is that many of the members of the party already are out of work because of industrial disputes in this district. Others say the rank and file of the unorganized group, are just as strong as any other mass organization.

The executive committee of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' union in Pennsylvania met in the office of the chairman, J. J. Kline, 455 Fifth Avenue, New York, and further protest was made against the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti.

A telegram was sent to President Coolidge asking that the condemned men be given their freedom or a new trial.

The speakers denounced the "class rule" that they said is dominating the United States and what they termed "unwarranted" and "repulsive". They said that the capitalistic system is the "class rule" that they said is dominating the United States.

An Appeal To Coolidge.

An appeal to President Coolidge to save the condemned men was made yesterday by the Joint Committee for the defense of Sacco and Vanzetti.

A letter was sent to President Coolidge asking that the condemned men be given their freedom or a new trial.

A letter was also sent to President Coolidge asking that the condemned men be given their freedom or a new trial.

A letter was also sent to President Coolidge asking that the condemned men be given their freedom or a new trial.
Sacco Threat Mailed Here

Three cards, mailed from the Northside August 4, containing threatening notes to the supreme court of the United States and to President Coolidge, were turned over yesterday by Washington postal authorities to United States Attorney Edward P. Meyer. One of the cards sent to the supreme court is shown above, signed "E. J. E." Another card to the supreme court was undecipherable and the card to President Coolidge was rejected by postal authorities as mailable. The mailable card contained the threat "Free Sacco and Varzel or war," and was signed "Say bow."

Authorities have believe the mails were sent by a crank. All parts of the same handwriting and mailed at the same place and Thursday. If so, 1 o'clock...
Pursuant to your request, I have made a careful examination of all Department files in Washington relative to Sacco and Vanzetti for the purpose of ascertaining whether such files contain any information (1) as to their guilt or innocence of the Bridgewater attempted robbery of December 24, 1919 and the South Braintree murders of April 15, 1921 and (2) whether agents of this Department cooperated with the state authorities in the preparation for or during the trial of the Bridgewater case or the South Braintree murder case.

Such files contain nothing which bears in any way upon the guilt or innocence of Sacco and Vanzetti as to either the Bridgewater or South Braintree crimes. There is nothing in the files to indicate that the agents of the Department's Boston office had any opinion prior to or during either trial as to their guilt or innocence.
The files further show that the only cooperation furnished by agents of this Department in the investigation or preparation for trial of either case was the action of the Boston office in the fall of 1920 in writing, at the request of the State District Attorney, to the New York office of the Bureau to ascertain whether any of the funds stolen at South Braintree found their way into the bank account of one Carlo Tresca, a known anarchist, or the account of the Italian Workers' Defense League in the Bank of the United States. Pursuant to this request the New York office forwarded to the Boston office a transcript of the bank account of this League, which was turned over to the District Attorney.

The files contain numerous reports of agents of the Department relative to investigations of anarchists and other radicals during the years 1919 to 1925 inclusive, including reports of radical meetings, etc. The reports show that such investigations were all made for the purpose of securing information on the following matters:

1. Cooperation with the Department of Labor in obtaining evidence relative to aliens who were anarchists, etc., and deportable under the Immigration laws.

2. To ascertain the perpetrators of the bomb outrages of June 2, 1919 when the home of Attorney General
Palmer and other buildings were bombed.

2. To ascertain the perpetrators of the Wall Street Explosion of September 16, 1920 when a bomb exploded near the Sub-Treasury in New York, killing thirty people and injuring various others.

4. To prevent the assassination of American diplomatic and consular officers abroad and the bombing of United States embassies and consulates by foreign Fascio-Vannetti sympathizers.

The summary of the Department files prepared by the Bureau presents in an accurate and brief manner all facts showing the Department's connection with the Fascio-Vannetti case.

Respectfully,

[Signature]
J.N. Parisi
AB698 22 COLLECT GOVT NITE. SANFRANCISCO CALIF

DIRECTOR BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE WASHINGTON D.C.

DISREGARD POSSIBLE PRESS REPORTS RE FINDING BOMB POST OFFICE
BUILDING SANFRANCISCO THE ARTICLE WAS A PHILCO BATTERY
APPARENTLY LOST BY SOMEONE.

CAMPANA.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/2/62 BY: A. M. MC

RECEIVED & UNFILED
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
AB 698 22
1971
Butte, Montana, August 15, 1927

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I have, this morning, received
from a confidential informant the following from
Great Falls:

"Logan and Wade tried to call
a meeting to stage demonstration, but couldn't get
ten people - had to give up the idea. Last night
Paul Crouch spoke here to about a dozen people,
so you can see how much weight they are carrying.
His talk was a straight Communist talk - very tame.
He charged an admission of 15c."

This would indicate that there
is not much doing and everything seems quiet in and
around Butte and Anaconda, where I was yesterday.

If anything further should
develop, I shall at once advise you. Am attaching
one of Crouch's dodgers.

Very truly yours,

D. H. Dickason
Special Agent in Charge
MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR.

Mr. Wheaton, local correspondent of the Philadelphia Public Ledger called this office, and desired to know what action, if any, the Department of Justice has taken today in re Sacco-Vanzetti case. Mr. Wheaton was informed that the Director has just left the office.

Respectfully,

J.T. Harrmers

61-726-881

3:30 p.m. AUG 22 1927
Paul Crouch U.S. Senator
CARPENTERS HALL
TONIGHT 8:00 P.M.
X
P. O. Box 588
445 Federal Building, Boston, Mass.

Dear Sir:

Attention Division No. 4.

Pursuant to verbal instructions this date, there is attached hereto a copy of reports relative to the case indicated.

Attention is respectfully invited to report of Agent under date of November 3, 1923, wherein on page 4, paragraph 4, it is stated that subject was sentenced to serve a term of 5 years in the Massachusetts State Prison for larceny of the automobile of Judge Shayer of Worcester, Mass. It may also be noted that according to information contained in the above mentioned reports, the Massachusetts State Police were informed as to the character of subject.

Respectfully,

James L. Craven

JLC

Special Agent in Charge.

61-126
August 18, 1927.

Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
P.O. Box 574
San Francisco, California.

GAC/Ap.
FILE 61-56

August 18, 1927.

Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
P.O. Box 574
San Francisco, California.

GAC/Ap.
FILE 61-56

Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed herewith are reports of Agents showing the work done by them, and information secured to date, in connection with anticipated radical activities growing out of, and pending the disposition of the SACCO-VANZETTI case at Boston. You will note that in Agent report, he states that separate reports are being submitted by the above-named Agents. In this connection you are advised that Agent report was submitted under date of August 10, 1927, bearing the caption of and B.F. File No. 61-56.

I called at the San Francisco Police station yesterday, in company with and met Acting Chief of Police Quinlan, who advised me that the San Francisco Police Department has taken a very lively interest in the activities of the radical element here. They have the situation very well in hand, and pledged the cooperation of the Police Department in any way that I might desire it. At the present time the San Francisco Police have the Federal, Municipal and Public Utilities Buildings and Projects under very careful watch, and I feel sure that the members of the San Francisco Police Department will be able to frustrate any attempt at violence. As a typical instance of the fine cooperation of the San Francisco Police Department, you are advised that they have three, eight hour watches of four uniformed policemen stationed on the outside of this building, and one or two plain-clothes men around the building a large portion of the time. They also have a detail of plain-clothes men going from one Federal building to another, and make such a search of the interiors of the buildings as would probably result in uncovering anything wrong.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/4/27 BY SP-885 WC
At the present time I am endeavoring to keep in touch with the situation in this district, but have not deemed it necessary to keep any agents of the Bureau on guard here. If, at any time, it seems at all desirable to use the agents for guard duty, it is my intention to do so, unless instructed by you to the contrary.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

G.A. Campana,
Special Agent in Charge.
BEGINNING INVESTIGATION

Immediately conferred with Agents of this Office, excepting those in Reno, Nev. Conferred with Acting Chief of Police QUINN and Captain of Detectives MATHESON of the San Francisco Police as to RADICAL situation here.

Also conferred with Commander WASHBURN GROSSE, in charge of Naval Intelligence this District, FRED ESOLA, United States Marshal this District, Captain FOSTER, United States Secret Service Agent in charge this District, C. E. CAINE, Chief Post Office Inspector this District, Federal Judge KERRIGAN, United States Attorney HAYFIELD, Custodian of Post Office Building, and M. BURKE, Acting Postmaster, San Francisco. Local authorities placed uniformed policemen at all leading Federal Buildings, San Francisco. Government watchmen, etc., instructed to exercise special vigilance. Several anonymous telephone calls received that San Francisco POST OFFICE BUILDING was to be dynamited on the evening of August 12th. Available Agents, this Office, covered this building that evening without results.

This Office and local authorities in close touch with RADICAL activities this District. Apparently very quiet. Radical Societies here very poorly organized with small attendance. Several small demonstrations held. NO ACTS OF VIOLENCE REPORTED. Agents covered various phases of this investigation. Are submitting separate reports.

Continued vigilance being maintained.

PENDING.
REFERENCE:

Requesting every effort be made to keep all informed as to situation and nature of protective efforts being made by local authorities, etc.

DETAILS:

This Agent instructed all Agents to report immediately to this Office for conference. Agent [redacted] was then in Reno, Nev., and it was not deemed advisable to have him return to headquarters. However, a translation of the Director's code telegram was sent to Agent [redacted] at Reno, Nev., by registered mail, with the request to comply with instructions contained therein.

Agent telephoned the San Francisco Police Department and arranged for an appointment with Acting Chief of Police Quinn at 4 p.m., in the absence of the Chief of Police. At that hour, Agent [redacted] in this Office, interviewed Captain Quinn and Captain of Detectives Matheson and discussed with them in detail the RADICAL situation in this city. From the information furnished by the San Francisco Police officials, it appears that the Radical Organizations here are very inactive, that the attendance of their meetings is very small, and that the local authorities do not anticipate any violence or any demonstrations in this city. However, as a protective measure, Chief Quinn stated that he would detail two uniformed patrolmen at each of the Federal Buildings in San Francisco, for the time being. These Federal Buildings are as follows: Post Office Building, United States Customs House, Federal Reserve Bank, Appraiser Building, United States Sub-Treasury and United States Mint.

Agent interviewed the following morning, Commander Washburn Crosse, in charge of the Naval Intelligence of the Twelfth Naval District here. Commander Crosse has been working closely with this office in the past. He has valuable contacts in this District and is in very close touch with the present situation. Commander Crosse stated to Agent that if an agent of this Office would come to see him the following Monday at his office, he would turn over to the agent full information and readily let him have access to the Intelligence Files of the Navy pertaining to this situation.

Agent [redacted] called to see Commander Crosse and obtained considerable details concerning the radical activities in this State, it developing from the Naval reports that the Radical Societies in this District are not very well organized and have been very inactive. Agent [redacted] obtained certain information from Commander Crosse relative to the recent activities and especially information pertaining to the alleged operations of a SOVIET representative in SAN FRANCISCO. Agent [redacted] subsequently developed leads relative to this individual, which information is contained in Agent [redacted] report, entitled: "[redacted] S. F. FILE 61-56."

On Saturday evening Aug. 6, 1927, until Sunday noon at least two Agents were here on duty at this building at all times.
At that time it developed that the situation did not appear to be critical and it was believed that agents of this Bureau Office would be of more service doing intelligence work, etc.

Agent interviewed Mr. Burke, Acting Post Master of San Francisco, and also Custodian of the Federal Building here, in which building the Federal Courts and a number of Government Offices, including this Bureau Office, are located. Mr. Burke stated that he had arranged with the Police Department to increase the Police Guard to four uniformed officers to be on duty at all times in this Post Office building, requesting that no automobiles be allowed to park in the streets contiguous to it and that Government watchmen were instructed to exercise special vigilance, these watchmen being augmented by four armed Post Office employees, one being placed at each entrance to the building. Several entrances were accordingly closed for the purpose of affording additional protection.

United States Attorney, Geo. Hatfield, was personally interviewed by this agent and assured agent that he would be glad to cooperate to the fullest extent.

United States Marshal, Fred Esdaile, was interviewed also. He stated that he had informed his Deputy Marshals and Court Attache's to be very vigilant and to observe closely anyone entering the Federal Building and especially watchful of the spectators in the Federal Courts. He assured agent that he would hold his men in readiness at all times in event of any possible emergency or if it should be necessary to detail them for any special duties.

Chief Post Office Inspector, C. E. Caine, of this District was interviewed and stated that he had received no instructions from Washington relative to the present situation and he knew of no precautionary measures being taken by any Post Offices in his District at this time and would not take any action in this matter until he had been especially instructed to do so from Washington.

Captain Foster, in charge of the United States Secret Service of this District was also interviewed and stated he had received instructions from Washington; had requested the local Police Department to maintain a police guard around the United States Mint of this city and to order all automobiles removed from the streets adjacent thereto. He assured agent he would also be glad to cooperate to the fullest extent if called upon.

On Wednesday, Aug. 10, 1927, on which date subjects were to have been executed) Post Master Burke and Captain Foster of the Secret Service, both advised this agent that they had received several anonymous telephone messages that plans were being made to dynamite the San Francisco Post Office Building on that evening.
In a precautionary measure, the police detailed several plain clothes men on duty. The United States Marshals detailed several deputies to the guarding of this building and four agents of this office remained on duty until a late hour that night until news was received that subjects had been arrested.

This Agent, as Acting Agent in Charge, assigned various Agents to various phases of this investigation. Agent [redacted] who has been attached to this Office for many years, and who has been very active in radical investigations in the past and has many valuable contacts in this city was assigned to ascertain the situation by working under cover. Agent [redacted] made contact with the Oakland Police Department and attended several Radical Meetings in Oakland under cover and obtained information of value, while Agent [redacted] and Agent [redacted] worked in San Francisco. These Agents are submitting separate reports covering their investigations.

Agent [redacted] has been working in the Nevada District, and has recently submitted to me an informal memorandum stating that he had made investigation and that there were no demonstrations or acts of violence in that district and advising that he will submit his report upon his return to headquarters within a few days.

It is believed that this Office has been able to fully carry out the instructions in the Director's telegram, that the situation in this District may briefly be summarized as being very quiet, that the Radicals are apparently few in number and lack organization and leadership. It is believed there will be no acts of violence or demonstrations here. However, continued vigilance is being maintained and the Bureau will be advised of developments.

"Confidential Report. All leading Federal Buildings in this District now being guarded continually. Obtaining fullest cooperation of local authorities who are in close touch with radical activities here. All special agents this office on this assignment at this time. No acts of violence reported this District."

As of possible interest to the Bureau, on July 28, 1927, a premature explosion of a time bomb in an automobile containing two men, while being driven through the streets of San Francisco, resulted in one of them being killed instantaneously and the other injured seriously. Both of these men were identified by the San Francisco Police Department as being radical sympathizers and it was subsequently developed by the Police that a
"celebration" was conducted at the home of one of these radicals on the evening President Harding died in San Francisco. It has not been determined by the Police where these were intended placing this bomb, but the Bomb Squad advises that it was similar in construction to two bombs placed in the San Francisco HALL OF JUSTICE about a year ago, one of which exploded doing very little damage.

It is this Agent's opinion that the California State Syndicalism Laws have had a marked effect in overcoming to a large degree the organization and activities of such radicals.

The principal leaders in this District at the present time are conducting meetings, having an attendance of from three to four hundred, and are as follows:

SCOTT HAMING, (Former Editor of "The Revolutionary Age" and former professor of University of Pennsylvania)

He has been instrumental in the past in advocating the overthrow of the present form of government by apparently circulating seditious propaganda in the Army and Navy.

On Saturday evening, August 13, 1926, there was held a RADICAL MEETING in the EAGLES' HALL, SAN FRANCISCO, about four hundred being in attendance. MISS ANITA WHITNEY was the principal speaker. MISS WHITNEY is well known in this State and was recently pardoned by Governor Young, after serving a number of years in the CALIFORNIA STATE PRISON for violating the CALIFORNIA STATE SYNDICALISM LAWS. A member of the RADICAL LEADERS who attended this meeting were:

MORGAN OWENS, of the INTERNATIONAL LABOR COUNCIL,
J. A. MC DONALD, of the SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COLLEGE,
MANYA REKSE, and MANUEL LEVIN, of the WORKERS' PARTY.

Resolutions were passed at this meeting addressed to Governor Fuller of Massachusetts and President Coolidge condemning the proposed execution of subjects and asking for clemency. MR. MC DONALD received the heartiest response from the audience when he shouted, "We are not here to talk of bombing but of teaching."

As a whole, the radical situation in this District appears to be more or less dormant and it is not believed that any acts of violence will be reported. However, this Bureau Office is continuing to maintain constant vigilance and will keep in close touch with the situation. The Bureau will be advised promptly of any developments along these lines.
BEGINNING INVESTIGATION

Interviews with confidential informants, who report local radicals are without a leader; that danger from concerted effort at violence is improbable, although the danger from individual cranks exists, particularly from Italians; that most of the radical organisations are short of funds and while active, membership is small. Details of interviews; list of headquarters and active members.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

REFERENCE:
Telegram from the Director and instructions from Special Agent in charge.

DETAILS:
To ascertain the activities of local RADICALS with particular reference to probable out-breaks by sympathisers of subjects, Agent got in touch with as many former informants of this Office as could be located.

From these it was learned: That most of the radicals who advocate violence have been away from the city for some months. That their departure was due to two causes:

1. Inability to graft on their co-workers, therefore a shortage of money.
2. The activity of the police following the attempted bombing of St. Peter's and St. Paul Church, several months ago.

That the I. W. W., the Workers' Party of America (Communist) and the Extreme
Socialist were making little headway because of a preoccupation with money and the aesthetic interest of the working classes.

That most of the active work was being carried on by "The Labor College", 1254 Market Street. This organization, which is extremely radical, holds lectures at its hall, 1254 Market Street, Sunday evenings, and open air meetings at Third and Minna Streets, every Friday night. Speakers are well known local radicals, such as: John Lohelit, Chang Chi, B. Bernard and J. A. Mc Donald. Special efforts are being made to interest and educate to their way of thinking, High School and College Students. In this endeavor they are said to be meeting with fair success, particularly among College students.

To revive lagging interest, such nationally known radicals as: SCOTT HEARING and LENA MORROW LEWIS, have been brought here to campaign and speak. While attendance at these meetings, especially when HEARING has spoken, has been good, informants say the meetings lack the old time punch and kick.

Informants advance the interesting theory that the automobile has much to do with this lagging interest. As most of the workers now own automobiles, they spend their spare time riding with their families. Thus occupied and interested, they have neither the opportunity, desire nor inclination to engage in radical work or listen to agitators.

That local radicals are without a capable leader, therefore, there is little danger of a concerted out-break of violence.

That there exists the possibility of violence by individuals, but such action is improbable, and that the danger from this source lies chiefly from ITALIANS.

Informants state they have found no evidence of contemplated violence.

Regarding the various radical groups, informants report as follows:

I. W. W., Headquarters, 84 Embacadero.
Not active in this crisis.

WORKERS' PARTY (Communist) OF AMERICA, 225 Valencia St.,
Headquarters at this address closed. Members meeting in their homes. Membership small but active. Largely composed of RUSSIANS, RUSSIAN JEWS and ITALIANS.
NICOLLA SACCO,
BARTHOLOMEO VANZETTI.

AMIRA WHITNEY HALL, 1212 Market Street.
Temporary headquarters for a small group of
COMMUNISTS, whose main object is to obtain revenue through meetings.

THE LABOR COLLEGE, 1254 Market Street.
Principally interested in gaining recruits
and actively working among High School and College students.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY has moved its headquarters to the
Grant Building, adjoining the Post Office.

LENA MORROW LEWIS, extreme SOCIALIST, COMMUNIST and J.
W. W. sympathizer, who was extremely active during the war, taking an active
interest in the "Red Riots" in SEATTLE, is in the city and is said to be
actively campaigning for members.

SCOTT HEARING, well known RADICAL, who has been lecturing
in this vicinity is also here. It is not known how long he may remain.

THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE COMMITTEE is composed
of the following members, all of whom are RADICALS:

SPEAKERS AT THE LABOR COLLEGE are:

John Loheit,
Chiang Chi,
B. Bernard,
J. A. Mc Donald

Informants will keep in touch with the situation and will
report all material developments.

PENDING.
The case originated at Omaha, Nebraska.

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<th>REPORT MADE BY</th>
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<td>Omaha, Nebraska</td>
<td>8-15-27</td>
<td>8-16-27 to 8-15-27</td>
<td>H. L. Scott, S. A. C.</td>
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**Title:**
Sacco-Vanzetti

**Character of Case:**
Radical activities in connection with case of Sacco and Vanzetti.

**Synopsis of Facts:**
Law enforcement officials Nebraska and Iowa conferred with regard to this matter. No activities reported with exception of anonymous threats received at Federal Building, Omaha, as result of which said building was guarded until morning of August 11th. Closed.

**Details:**

"STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL: IN VIEW THREATS AND AGREEMENTS MADE BY ALLIED ANARCHISTS IN BELIEF OF SACCO AND VANZETTI AND POSSIBILITY DAMAGE TO FEDERAL PROPERTY AND ATTACKS UPON PROPERTY OFFICERS, IT IS DESIRED THAT YOU TAKE EVERY MEASURE TO RESTRAIN THEM IN THEIR ACTIVITIES AND POSSIBILITIES OF ATTEMPT TO ATTACK OR DAMAGE FEDERAL BUILDINGS AND OFFICE BUILDINGS OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND OTHER AGENCIES AND ENSURE THAT EVERY EFFORT IS MADE TO PREVENT STOP HIM (VANZETTI) VISITED BY MEN OF DESTRUCTION.

Immediately upon receipt of the above wire, Agent had Special Agent get in touch confidentially with the police officials at Omaha and then proceed at once to Des Moines, Iowa, where he confidentially got in touch with the Chief of Police, Assistant United States Attorney, J. L. Hilden Director State of Iowa Bureau of Investigation, and other officials, and also conferred with Special Agent of this office who was to, in the same manner, get in touch with other officials such as the military, Post Office and Post Office Officials, which he did. Agent was then instructed to proceed to Sioux City, Iowa, where he got in touch with the United States Marshal and the Post Master and returned to Omaha.

It was learned that no trouble whatever was expected in the State of Iowa; that there were only three places where anything would likely happen at all, one being

**Approved and Forwarded:**

**Washington Reference:**

**copies of this report furnished to:**

**Bureau of Investigation:**

**Date of Review:**

**Recorded and Indexed:**

**Information All Information is Unclassified Except Where Shown Otherwise**
Lystic, one Centerville, both mining towns, and the other Sammix City, which was formerly headquarters for the I.W.W. organization which, however, appears to have melted away. Mr. Lisden, before mentioned, advised that should any trouble occur whatever he would receive immediate word of same and at once get in touch with this office.

Agent despatched Special Agent  to Lincoln, Nebraska, on the same mission and at Lincoln Agent , conferred confidentially with the Chief of Police, Postal and Federal officials at the Federal Building, Marshal’s Office, and also had a personal and confidential talk with Governor McCullin. He advised that there was no thought there would be any trouble at all in the State of Nebraska and if any at all, it would be, in all probability, at Omaha, but it was not thought that even this would occur.

At Omaha this Agent also conferred with heads of the Police Department, Post Master, Acting Custodian of the Federal Building, Post Office Inspector, Secret Service Agents, Special Agents of the Railroads, United States Attorney’s Office, Marshal’s Office and other informers; also had Special Agent attend two meetings, one held at Jefferson Square at Omaha on Sunday night August the 7th, and one on Tuesday night, August the 9th, these meetings being under the auspices of the International Defense League and the speakers being Stanley Clark and Hugo Oehler. These meetings were attended by approximately four hundred people, nothing of violence was advocated and the meetings were also well attended by police and detectives.

On the morning of the 8th of August, the Post Master referred to this office three cards, which had been found in the Federal Building. While personally, Agent did not believe that the cards were sufficient to warrant much or no action, it was thought best to take the precaution of making the following reply of the Agent of his request and also taking up with the police heads again this matter and giving them confidentially the information relative to the cards, requesting that they give such instructions to their men as they thought advisable relative to giving special attention to the guarding of Federal property. This they at once did. Agent forwarded to the Bureau, the following wire:

SARGENT were with the United States Secret Service in the Federal Building in Omaha this morning August 8th 1919. Found in the form of three hand written notes in the following words:

To whom it may concern,

You are hereby ordered to guard the Federal Building, Omaha, Neb., with special attention to the following cards:

Card No. 1

Card No. 2

Card No. 3

Agent

Conference was also held with the various postal officials at the Federal Building, as before mentioned, also with the military authorities, also, in fact, every possible precaution was taken to protect Federal property and guard against any and all attacks. Agent kept the agents of this office on guard containing:

CONFIDENTIAL
receipt of these cards up until the morning of the 11th at 5 A.M., at which time authen-
tic report was received to the effect that the execution of Subjects had been postponed.

At no time was there any demonstration or attempts to injure Federal property; nor were there any reports received other than above mentioned from any place in this
District. The Police Department at first put their forces on twelve hour shifts in-
cluding a half their shifts, held reserves in the quarters and, in every regard, took every pre-
caution against any demonstration or outbreaks. Designed two detectives to assist Agents
in the Federal Building and cooperate with the Department in every way, leaving nothing to be desired.

Since the postponement of the execution of Subjects, no indication regarding any further danger to have entirely subsided and from present indications it does not ap-
pear that there will be revived to any considerable extent. However, if there is a re-
newal or any threats against Federal interests, the matter will be reopened and appro-
priate precautions taken by this office as to Federal interests in this District.

JAITNER

CONFIDENTIAL
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Under cover inquiries of parties furnished this Office by NAVAL INTELLIGENCE and thought to be COMMUNISTICALLY INCLINED, gave no information of value. All disclaim knowledge of proposed local demonstrations.

REFERENCE:

August 15, 1927.

REPORT MADE AT: San Francisco

REPORT MADE BY:

D. Sacco, B. Vanzetti

TITLE:

CHARACTER OF CASE: RADICAL ACTIVITIES

REPORT MADE AT: San Francisco

DATE WHEN MADE: 8/17

PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Aug. 8, 9, 10/27

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

FILING PENDING

DATE 7/2/27 BY 677

REPORT OF [REDACTED] DATED SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

DETAILS:

AT SAN FRANCISCO:

Agent [REDACTED] while investigating RADICAL ACTIVITIES secured from the local office of NAVAL INTELLIGENCE, the following addresses where it was thought information of LOCAL DEMONSTRATIONS on behalf of the above captioned may be secured:

1. RUSSIAN THOUGHT PUBLICATION CO.,
   1543 Eddy Street, San Francisco, Calif.

2. LABOR TEMPLE,
   Valencia Street, San Francisco, Calif.

3. WORKERS' EDUCATIONAL CLUB,
   1212 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

Agent visited the above places and under pretense interviewed persons in charge of the offices or premises, as well as by-standers, clerks and visitors. Every effort was made to secure information of value, but all was in vain. Agent was accepted very freely and talked at length with most parties.
N. Sacco,
B. Vanzetti.

Interviewed. All parties disclaimed any knowledge of proposed local demonstration.
Arrangements made with Chief of Police, Sheriff, and U.S. Marshal, Reno, Nevada, to be on lookout for any radical meetings that may be held in or around Reno. Situation well in hand Reno and Carson City, Nevada.

DETAILS:
RENO AND CARSON CITY, NEVADA.

Letter received from Acting Special Agent in Charge, August 7, 1927, requesting that Peace Officers in Reno and Carson City, Nevada, be approached as to radical situation in and around Reno, Nev., and Carson City, Nev.

This Agent conferred with Chief of Police J.M. Kirkley, Reno, Nev., who stated that he had no fear as to any disturbance from radicals in or around Reno, but that he would instruct all of the police officers to keep in close touch with the matter, and any suspicious characters that appeared in Reno would be immediately investigated; that he at this time was making a general clean-up in getting rid of all undesirables, and for that reason he felt that it would be almost impossible for any one to be in or around Reno for any length of time without the police knowing who they were and what their business was.

The matter was taken up with Sheriff J.B. Hillhouse, who stated that he had no fear of any disturbance to federal property in his county, but should anything develop, that he would immediately get in touch with this office.

Postmaster Geo. Smith, Reno, Nevada, was interviewed, and stated that he would be on the lookout for any suspicious characters that may be loitering around the federal building at Reno, and this Agent and Postmaster Smith made arrangements with Chief of Police Kirkley to make.
CONFIDENTIAL

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:
Confidentially acquired contact has been made with the Police Departments of New Orleans, Shreveport and Mobile, Ala. who are keeping diligent watchout for radical activities, sympathetic to SUBJECTS which will be reported to Bureau Office if learned of. No action contemplated this district.

RECEIVING (C)

DETAILS:
Immediately upon receipt of the telegram from the Director, Agent communicated with Chief of Detective Ed. Smith and Assistant Superintendent of Police Jackson of the New Orleans Police Department and conferred with them with reference to the probable Radical activities out of sympathy of SUBJECTS.

Mr. Smith and Mr. Jackson stated that they had not heard of any contemplated action or demonstration, but that they would instruct their forces to keep a diligent lookout and listen for remarks that would lead to incite trouble or indicate violence, and if any was heard of, proper action would be taken by them and the Bureau advised.

NOTE:
That Agent was directed to proceed to Shreveport, La. and take the matter up with the Shreveport Authorities which he advised he had done. Agent then proceeded to Mobile, Ala. and conferred with Federal and city officials. Chief of Police Warren Birch stated that he had already advised his entire force to be on the lookout for radical demonstrations and listen for any remarks that may be made in sympathy with SUBJECTS.

61-126-1
SACCO & VANZETTI
RADICAL ACTIVITIES.

Investigation as to any one loitering around the Federal Building. There is a busser from the Post Office at Reno to the Police Department, and Chief of Police Kirkley stated that there would be a man at the Police Department at all times who would immediately answer busser, and Postmaster Smith stated that his man at the Post Office would be notified to call the police if any one who looked suspicious should be found loitering around the Federal Building.

United States Attorney Harry H. Atkinson stated to this Agent that he was quite sure that there would be no disturbance of any kind in the State of Nevada from radicals, as the foreign element in Nevada was considered hard-working, law-abiding citizens, but that should anything develop he would immediately get in touch with this office by wire.

This Agent was in Reno from August 7th to August 16th, and feels quite sure that there is no danger of any destruction of Government property at Reno or Carson City.

U.S. Marshal J.H. Palmer at Carson City, Nevada, stated to this Agent that he was in close touch with the situation in and around Carson City, and felt sure that there would be no danger to Government property in his district; that he is in close touch with all Peace Officers in Nevada, and should anything develop that he would immediately notify this office by wire.

FADING.
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HEERING

I am transmitting, attached hereto, copy of a letter from the Agent in Charge of the Bureau's San Francisco, Cal., Office, together with copies of the following reports relative to the RACCO - VANNETTI case:

Report of Agent [redacted] dated August 15th;
Report of Agent [redacted] dated August 18th;
Report of Agent [redacted] dated August 17th;
Report of Agent [redacted] dated August 16th;

Very truly yours,

Director,

Encl. 242528.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/2/42 BY 30-190-NC
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title: Sacco and Vanzetti</th>
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<td>Radical Activities</td>
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**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

Reporting activities of Communists and Workers' Party at Oakland, California.

Several protest meetings held under the auspices of the International Labor Defense against execution of above subjects, but no acts of violence reported. Police Department has radical situation in Oakland well in hand.

**REFERENCE:**


**DETAILS:**

At Oakland, California:

Under instructions of Acting Special Agent in Charge, of this office, Agent had a conference with Donald L. Marshall, Chief of Police and Capt. Wallman, Captain of Inspectors of the Oakland Police Department. Chief Marshall, who has only served in this position one month, explained that he was unfamiliar with the radical situation in Oakland, but informed that Capt. Wallman was in a position to advise regarding this matter.

Capt. Wallman informed that he has detailed two men to cover all meetings held by the Communists and Workers' Party in Oakland and that these men are assisted at times by other officers of the Police Department, all of whom have been instructed to arrest anyone creating a disturbance in connection with "sympathy" or "protest" meetings held on behalf of the subjects of this case. Capt. Wallman further advised that he feels assured that they have the radical situation of Oakland well in hand and that they are willing to cooperate with this department in any way possible and to investigate further regarding this matter if necessary.

Capt. Wallman directed this Agent's attention to the fact that who was recently patrolled by these spaces.
SACCO,
VANZETTI.

GOVERNOR IOKING, had been formerly arrested and convicted by the COURTS OF OAKLAND for violation of the/uploads/9/1/9/1985.png MORDICA'S LAWS OF COUNTER—CALIFORNIA.

On August 5, 1927, according to information secured from the OAKLAND POLICE DEPARTMENT, a RADICAL MEETING was held at the CARPENTERS' HALL, located at 766 Twelfth Street, OAKLAND. SCOTT BEARING, former editor of the "Revolutionary Age" and former professor of the University of Pennsylvania was the principal speaker. This meeting was held for the purpose of protesting against the EXECUTION OF SACCO AND VANZETTI and a small sum of money was collected from the comparatively small crowd, which money was to be forwarded to BOSTON, MASS., to financially assist in the general movement being carried on in behalf of these subjects.

 ROSA R. PAUL, WELL KNOWN COMMUNIST, also spoke at the above meeting principally relating incidents in connection with her recent trip abroad.

 Agent was also informed by CAPT. WALLMAN, that the following persons, aside from SCOTT BEARING and ROSA R. PAUL, are known to be connected with the COMMUNIST AND WORKERS' PARTY:

 Also:
 7. [redacted] whose surname is unknown
 8. [redacted] who is considered very RADICAL and DANGEROUS,
 also, one [redacted] a MULATTO, all frequent the various RADICAL MEETINGS held at intervals in OAKLAND and at times take an active part in the RADICAL MOVEMENT.

The following information also of note regarding local radicals was submitted by the WATSON DETECTIVE SERVICE of OAKLAND, to the INSPECTOR IN CHARGE of the POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., who, in turn, on August 10, 1927 submitted the matter to this Bureau Office:

COMMUNIST AND WORKERS' PARTY
ACTIVITIES in EAST BAY DISTRICT.

General Organizer:

EDGAR OWENS: age 35 -38
height 5'6"
N. Sacco,
B. VanZetti.

Weight 135
Dark hair
Dark complexion
Smooth shaven.

Warshell-rimmed glasses.

Griped in legs, more especially the left.
Walks with a cane.

In a FRIEND of ours of the TOBACCO COMPANY,
Served 6 months in ALAMEDA COUNTY during
age 35.

Height 5'6
Weight about 135

Long blonde head-braids same and wears curled around
her head.

Besides at
Her husband is a painter in SAN FRANCISCO.
Her son [by a former marriage] are about

11 years.

Meetings are held each Saturday night in a hall at 7th
and Peralta Sts., This organization is in no way affiliated with the American
Federation of Labor. They are very radical and are endeavoring to organize working
people who are not in the skilled crafts. And at this time openly boast that they
have many members in EAST BAY MANUFACTURING PLANTS. Part of their propaganda is same
as that preached by RUSSIAN SOVIETS and if they cannot accomplish their aims by
peaceful means, they advocate destructive methods.

In the EAST BAY LABOR JOURNAL, Vol. 4, #41, dated at
OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA, Friday, August 27, 1927 [date evidently erroneous], CYRUS A.
Tobey, who was set forth above as a well-known Radical, contributed an article on
the CALIFORNIA SYNDICALIST LAW CONFERENCE held recently at OAKLAND, supposedly by
the COMMUNIST PARTY. The writer refers in his article to this law as a means for the
"hounding and persecution of workers who were convicted under the law merely
for holding an opinion or belonging to an organization."

an Attorney of SAN
FRANCISCO, were reputed to have been present and to have taken an active part at
this CONFERENCE.

On Tuesday evening, August 9, 1927, an open-air PROTEST
MEETING on behalf of subjects was held at Tenth and Broadway, OAKLAND, CALIF., by
the INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE ORGANIZATION. Working under cover, Agent attended
this meeting which commenced about 8:00 p.m. and closed at about 9:30 p.m.
EDGAR OWENS, one GLICKSON and ROSA R. PAUL, were the principal speakers. The
attention of the listeners, (about 200 in number) was directed to the supposedly
miscarriage of justice in the trial of Sacco and VanZetti. These speakers, who
addressed their audience continually as "COMRADES" and "WORKERS", were zealous in
their efforts to direct the attention of all present to the apparently "inhuman"
and "cruel" treatment the "WORKERS" were receiving at the hands of the NATION'S
CAPITALISTS.
N. Sacco,
E. Vanzetti.

A CALL WAS MADE FOR FINANCIAL AID for the Sacco-Vanzetti movement and the speakers indicated their intention of sending immediate telegrams to President Coolidge and Governor Fuller, demanding stay of execution and retrial in the case of subjects. The sum of $3.51 was collected from this assembly.

Agent was invited by several Communists or sympathizers to attend the meetings of the International Labor Defense, held every Sunday evening at 7:30 in the Fraternity Hall, 7th and Peralta Sts., Oakland, Calif., also to the regular Monthly meeting which was to be held at the above hall on August 12, 1927.

Immediately at the conclusion of this open-air meeting the assembled crowd dispersed. No acts of violence in connection with this meeting or in connection with the general protest of radicals against the execution of subjects were reported.
August 16, 1927.

Mr. J. E. Hoover, Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

CONFIDENTIAL

In further reference to your confidential telegram concerning the Sacco and Vanzetti situation, you are advised that so far as I can ascertain, everything is quiet in this district.

I was in Erie on the 12th instant, and careful inquiry through several sources which I knew would keep the matter confidential, indicates that it is not anticipated that there will be any disturbance in that vicinity.

Very truly yours,

C. L. Keep
Special Agent in Charge
AIM TO SUPPRESS
SACCO DATA DEN

Justice Officials Declare
Anxious to Disclose Material Gathered by U. S.

BY WILLIAM HARD.

This writer is able to state to public today for the first time the exact nature of the case of Sacco and Vanzetti, the anarchists who are to be executed at Fitchburg, Mass., on Monday, next week.

This writer states that the Department of Justice have absolute rights to suppress this material. He has even learned that the department would suppress all material in which they believe may be prejudicial to their case

Concerned By Criticisms.

Authorities here are in many instances seriously concerned by criticism leveled in foreign countries against the American Federal Government in the matter of the Sacco-Vanzetti case. It is the first of its kind in Massachusetts against any Italian anarchists and to be executed by the Federal Government.

The Department of Justice has been international in holding up the case of Sacco and Vanzetti. The Department of Justice is held up by the Federal Government in the matter of the Sacco-Vanzetti case.

By the Boston Monitor.

The Boston Monitor is now on record as being interested in the case of Sacco and Vanzetti and does not approve of the execution of these men.

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OGERLY PROTEST

Sacco-Vanzetti: Friends to
Avoid Demonstrations.

Pittsburgh district sympathizes in the
Sacco-Vanzetti case. Its efforts to conduct orderly pro-
demonstrations were thwarted.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 29. — The Pittsburgh district sympathizes
in the Sacco-Vanzetti case. Its efforts to conduct orderly pro-
demonstrations were thwarted.

The district's sympathy is evidenced by the fact that
every one of its members was present at the demonstration
outside the jail yesterday. They were joined by members of the
Massachusetts radical wing of the American Legion who
also attended the demonstration.

The Pittsburgh district's action was in response to a call
from the Massachusetts radical wing of the American Legion,
which issued a statement calling for a demonstration to be
held at the jail.

The demonstration was scheduled for 10 a.m. and was to
be led by a group of local radical leaders. The demonstration
was expected to draw a large crowd.

However, the demonstration was disrupted by a group of
police officers who arrived at the jail shortly before the
planned start time. The officers were met by a noisy crowd of
protesters who blocked their path.

The officers were forced to disperse the crowd with
batons and tear gas.

Several arrests were made as a result of the disturbance.

According to the Pittsburgh district's statement, the
organization's sympathies lie with the victims of the
Sacco-Vanzetti case, and it is committed to supporting
their rights.

The Pittsburgh district's statement concluded with a
call for peaceful protests and a reminder that the
organization is dedicated to upholding the principles of
freedom and justice.
Brooklyn N.Y.
August 16, 1927

Department of Justice

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNGLASSIFIED

Gentlemen,

I happened to come of paint of Nevada, who was at the
Furnace in Brooklyn at the
Sulfur Dryers, and that is the
conversation of Frank Jones,
young Italian Barbers who have
melting rooms there on the
Barbers Union.

Thus you damn American Judge
and jurors and politicians are
not to be damned, we got
Coolidge afraid of us now
let us get the Judge. The
shoe workers Union is with us
and the plasterers and concrete
workers and painters unions
will stick to us, they will
not sell us. Vangi go or we'll
show them. This is a crowd that
stays together as good as possible.
Department of Justice,

Gentlemen,

...I happened to be on the corner of Myrtle-Wellesley Avenue in Brooklyn at the Labor Lyceum and this is the conversation I heard from five young Italian barbers who have meeting rooms there as the Barbers Unions.

"These God damn American judges and jurors and politicians are got to be blown up, we got Coolidge afraid of us now let us get the judges. The Shoe Workers Union is with us and the plasterers and concrete workers and painters unions will stick to us. They must let Sacco-Vanzetti go or we'll show them."

This crowd that deserves deportation as quick as possible.

(Signed) [Handwritten signature]

Date: 7/2/31 by 5p. 865th
Mr. J. H. Daly,
100, Box 70,
Wall Street Station,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

I am transmitting herewith for your information a copy of a letter received at the Bureau from [redacted] of Brooklyn, New York, relating to a conversation that he heard in the Barbers Union to the effect that American judges and jurors are to be "blown up" in furtherance of the cause of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Very truly yours,

Inc. 242963.

Director.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HERIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12 JUN 1931 BY SERVINC
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. PARKIN.

I am attaching hereto, for your information, a copy of a communication received by me from my Special Agent in Charge at Washington giving in substance the result of an inquiry which he made at the State Department concerning the recent communications given to the press by diplomatic representatives of the United States in foreign countries concerning the Sacco-Vanzetti case.

Respectfully,

Encl. Director.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/4/22 BY SP.
CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. Birch advised that so far, nothing has been learned of in the way of sympathetic demonstrations and should such occur, he would take care of the situation and immediately report to the Bureau such action.

Mr. Birch concurs with Officers Smith and Jackson in the belief that there will be no radical demonstrations in this vicinity.

PENDING

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CONFIDENTIAL
Department of Justice

Bureau of Investigation

WASHINGTON, D.C.

August 20, 1927.

Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

Complying with your verbal instructions, of this date, I conferred with Mr. Bannerman, Chief Special Agent, State Department, relative to recent communications given to the Press by diplomatic representatives of the United States in foreign countries concerning the Sacco-Vanzetti case. From Mr. Bannerman I found the following to be the facts:

On January 27, 1922, diplomatic Serial No. 99, File 511,6521. SAL/66, signed by Henry P. Fletcher for the then Secretary of State, Mr. Hughes, was issued by the Department of State addressed "To the diplomatic officers of the United States of America." This circular letter set forth briefly the evidence which was presented in the trial of Sacco and Vanzetti in Massachusetts. The circular stated that the facts set forth therein had been obtained from the Attorney General of the State of Massachusetts. The circular simply narrated the details of the commission of the crime and briefly summed up the evidence which was presented against Sacco and Vanzetti leading to their conviction by the jury. This circular mentioned the date of the robbery and murders; the names of the paymaster and guard who were killed; the circumstances of the arrest of Sacco and Vanzetti; the fact that Sacco was identified as the man who shot and killed the guard; the fact that the revolver found on Vanzetti at the time of his arrest was the one which had been in the possession of the guard, Berardelli, at the time he was murdered, etc.

This circular specifically stated that at that time (January 27, 1922) the question of releasing the facts therein contained for publication was left to the discretion of the diplomatic representatives.
About the middle of August, as you will recall, the
Press carried dispatches to the effect that the American Embassy
at Buenos Aires, Argentine, had given out a statement concern-
ing the facts in the Sacco-Vanzetti case "to enlighten public
opinion."

On August 18, 1927, Secretary Kellogg wired the
American Embassy at Buenos Aires as follows:

"The Press reports you have given out
a statement on the Sacco-Vanzetti case
'to enlighten public opinion'.
Referring to your telegram No. 56
April 12 4 P.M. The Department presumed
that if any statement was made it
followed the text of the circular
instruction of January 27, 1922. If
any changes or additions to this
text were made please telegraph
them in full."

In reply to this cable, the American Ambassador at
Buenos Aires telegraphed the Secretary of State that he had
followed the wording of the circular instruction of January 27,
1922, verbatim and in addition thereto had added a brief
summary of the legal steps which had been taken by the Sacco-
Vanzetti defense counsel since that time. The Ambassador
states in his cable that he supplemented the Department's
circular of January 27, 1922, with this additional data in
order to bring the case up to date.

Mr. Bannerman assured me that any statements which
have been given to the foreign Press by diplomatic repre-
sentatives of the United States in foreign countries have been
without any instructions to do so on the part of the Department
of State at Washington. The Press release by the Ambassador
at Buenos Aires during the present month was without the
knowledge of the Secretary of State as the above quoted tele-
gram shows.

Very truly yours,

J. M. KEITH,
Special Agent in Charge.
Referring Secco Vannetti. No demonstrative actions reported this territory, none anticipated. About 100 persons met Atlanta Sunday night, were addressed by several claiming represent Communist Party and Arbeiter Ring. Meeting adopted resolution protesting against execution. Leader seemed to me P.J. Vannetti. In making discreet and confidential investigation this meeting. U.S. Marshal Atlanta has assigned guard temporary night duty Post Office though believes precaution unnecessary. Will not wire you again unless otherwise instructed or something develops.

Two Bandettes

Rec'd. 9:50

No Director 9:55

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREBIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE
Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
P.O. Box 470, Wall Street Station
New York, N.Y.

August 25, 1927

Dear Sirs:

Receipt is acknowledged of your favor of August 22nd in which you state that you are transmitting herewith "a copy of a letter received at the Bureau from [name redacted] of Brooklyn, N.Y. relating to a conversation heard by him in the Barbers Union" bearing upon the Sacco-Vanzetti case.

For your information I might state that no enclosure accompanied your letter, and in order that the file on the matter may be complete, might I ask that a copy of the letter be forwarded to this office at your convenience.

Truly yours,

F.X. O'Donnell
ACTING AGENT IN CHARGE

AUG 27 1927

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HERIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE [ handwritten date ] B/Y [ handwritten initials ]
Mr. J. H. Daly,
P. O. Box 70,
Wall Street Station,
New York City, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

In reply to your letter of August 22, 1927, I am transmitting herewith a copy of a letter received by the Bureau from [omitted] of Brooklyn, New York, which you state was omitted from Bureau letter to you of August 22, 1927.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Ins. 242639. Director.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/2/?? BY [Signature]
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LUKING

I am transmitting, attached hereto,

a copy of a communication from the Bureau's Agent
in Charge, at Washington, D. C., relative to
the SACCO-VANERITI meeting held at the Playhouse,
1814 N St., N. W., together with photostatic copy
of transcript of notes taken by Police stenographers
at said meeting.

Very truly yours,

[Name]

Encl. 345937.

[Signature]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/4/32 BY JWT

NO. 4
Agent U.S. Post Office of the Boston
June 22, 1921:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/2/22 BY [Signature]
August 22, 1927.

Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

Attached hereto please find a transcript of notes taken by Police stenographers at the Sacco-Vanzetti mass meeting held at the Playhouse, 1814 9th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., on Friday, August 19th. About 150 persons were present at this meeting.

The Chairman of the meeting was Harvey O'Connor, Washington representative of the Federated Press. His speech is the first one quoted.

Very truly yours,

J. M. Keith,
Special Agent in Charge.

Encl.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
thought we are meeting here in the same cause, and not only us but millions of workers all over the world, meeting in protest against — I was going to say miscarriage of justice in Massachusetts, but I am afraid that it was no miscarriage of justice, but justice; that kind of justice we have had in the United States over a period of 150 years. I was interested the other day in going through a little history of the American labor movement. In 1874, after a few years of the struggle of this movement, the first workers in the American copper and iron mines, were thrown into jail for the same offense — it was considered a crime — a conspiracy to fix wages and to shorten the working day, and in 1890 other crafts were involved, and ever since 1870 the labor movement of America has had to struggle against the justice of American Courts. American Courts we do not give justice, we do not give justice — but it is a brand of justice which is justice to employers and not workers' justice. We hope as a result of this meeting — these meetings, demonstrations and strikes throughout the world to prove us again the
We have to proceed — if we do proceed it will be because our present war and right minded people throughout the world can see no escape from it. It is a war of extermination. It is a war of extermination that we are in. We maintain that our country — that the world — that we, as a people, cannot afford to lose. The organization of the working classes who constitute the vast majority of the people and on whom those millions of working people are organized, do you think that there will be a repetition of the Sacco — Vanzetti case? I hope not. It is only because the power of labor in America has not been strong enough that our fellow workers have undergone agony for seven years, which has been so great that according to press account the mind of Vanzetti has changed because of this hallucinatory terror and agony.

And now it is my privilege to present to you a resident of Washington, who has always spoken out against oppression; against intolerance and against injustice. I want to present Mr. Wesley Stark.

Mr. Wesley Stark: Mr. Chairman, Friends: At a meeting similar to this about two weeks ago it was my good fortune to preside, and in my opening statement I made the remark that Sacco and Vanzetti were not on trial — that it was the American System of Administrative Justice that was on trial. I want to go further tonight — I want to say that Sacco and Vanzetti have ceased to become merely individuals; they have become the symbols of a cause, and what we pause to inquire why it is that the whole world is rising in protest against the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti it is because the cause for which they stood is world wide. It is the issue of democracy upon one side — equality of opportunity — equality before the law upon one side and autocracy and imperialism upon the other.

It is no wonder that Massachusetts trembles. It is no wonder that Wall Street shivers. It is not wonder that the execute of plutocracy throughout the world are now protecting against the protest in favor of Sacco and Vanzetti, and it is for the same reason that they know as well as they have anything that the liberation of Sacco and Vanzetti means the exposure of the most contemptible conspiracy ever hatched by plutocracy in the interest of Imperial autocracy throughout the world.

This is not the first time that this thing has been done. It was just 60 years ago that they hung John Brown, and I think they hung him strictly in accordance with the terms of the law. John Brown plead guilty. He was a dangerous traitor. He led his men against the state of Virginia and under the law of Virginia he was executed, but the execution of John Brown set free his soul that marched on through four years of civil war. The execution of Sacco and Vanzetti will set free their souls if they are executed and I dread to think
of what the consequences may be. If it should in any way be similar to the consequences of the execution of John Brown it will start something in this world that will make the world not look like a kindergarten playground.

If I remember rightly, it is many years ago since I last occasion to look it up. But not many years ago I heard a friend of mine say that when he was a boy he used to go out in the morning and sell apples and turnips and other vegetables. He told me that the children of the neighboring plantations used to come and buy these vegetables and that they would give him a dollar for a bag of vegetables. He would sell them to the children and they would give him a dollar for it. He said that in this way he made a lot of money.

I know something about Massachusetts. It is a very old state, and it is not in the habit of being governed by theBusy moment in the nation's history. The events of the last few years have shown that the people of the nation are not content with the present system of government. They want something better, and they want it now. It is not in the habit of being governed by the same old men who have been in power for many years. They want something new, and they want it now.

I have something to say about the situation in Massachusetts. It is a very old state, and it is not in the habit of being governed by the Busy moment in the nation's history. The events of the last few years have shown that the people of the nation are not content with the present system of government. They want something better, and they want it now. It is not in the habit of being governed by the same old men who have been in power for many years. They want something new, and they want it now.

There is nothing so curiously a thing as this earth as a dollar - you have ten dollars and more equally than one and the more dollars you can pile up in a pyramid the more ammunition so there are backed it. So you remember the time of the Spanish War the Merchants and Manufacturer’s Association the man that correspond to the Lime’s Clubs of today, delivered in favor of the Spanish fleet and pulled to Washington for proclamation. It is not because Sacco and Vanzetti attacked their property that they are to be executed - it is because they attacked their privileges that they are made the victims today! You can tax the property of every multi millionaire under general law and he will make a protest against paying it of course. He will try to get special exemptions and reductions through the Treasury Department and may have gone up to the tune of hundreds of millions of dollars, but threaten to lay the weight of his finger upon any such privilege that is enjoyed by a privilege holder and you will go to the house and they can smell you there. If they can’t smell you there in the body, they will smell you where in the spirit; they will wreck your home; they will wreck your reputation; they will wreck your trade, and they employ experts with enormous salaries to invent methods of torture for the man the threatens their privileges.

Now you did not come here to night to hear me. You came to hear another, and I am not going to occupy any more of your time; it would take volumes to record the illustrations of this situation.
Before I begin my talk I wish those standing in
the back will come up to the front. Then you stand up you get rou-
ting and more about. You must not be afraid of me because I am known
to be a radical. I am perfectly harmless, so just come right up to
me and ask me what you want to know about. I am here to
tell you about the great American people. I am
an American and I live in America. I am
not afraid of you people and you
are not afraid of me. You don't have to
be afraid of me because I am not a
criminal. I am not afraid of you
people because you are not afraid of
me. You are not afraid of me because
you are not afraid of me.

I came from San Francisco to Denver, to Denver City,
through all the large states of the middle west, Cleveland, Akron
and the great centers of industry and I found thousands of men and
women protecting in the open against the execution of those two
men. In the city of Cleveland I was my privilege to speak at one of those
protest meetings - right out on the public square. There we have
apparently free speech in Cleveland right in the park there is a
statue of Sam Johnson, and before Sam Johnson's statue I spoke. Now
the police came there - don't worry, they came and they tried to
arrest me as a crowd against me - they tried to stir it up, but
those peaceful people would not stir, and so if the police came up
here to stir up trouble don't say a word. If they hit you over the
head with a club don't say a word.

From Cleveland I went over to Akron. Now Akron is
one of the greatest industrial cities in this country, and it is
controlled largely by a monopoly, the Rubber Trust - the Goodyear
Rubber Trust, and we went out to a park where was the statue of
another man - I don't know him as well as I do Sam Johnson, but his
name was - and I talked to that crowd that was pro-
testing against the execution of two innocent men. Now there is
no question about the innocence of those men. Last summer I spent the
summer in Lawrence, Mass., and in Boston, and let me tell you that
hundreds of lawyers in the state of Massachusetts openly protected
not only publicly by word of mouth, but by the printed word, men such
as of Harvard College. They analyzed the case from a
legal standpoint without question and found that the court and Judge
Thayer were prejudiced against those two innocent men, and anybody
who attended the sessions of the trial - anyone who heard,
would be willing to make affidavit to the prejudice of that court and
that judge.

We are not in any sense guilty of contempt of court
or law when we say that that Judge was prejudiced. We have a right
higher than that of the law - we have the rights of citizens to
say that, and as citizens of America we have the right to protest
against the execution of those two innocent men, two Italians. Now
let me tell you something about the Italians that everybody seems
to be afraid of. They are the most gentle of people, and when that
first decision came down of those Italians came to me and said
Mother will you go with me to the lawyer's office to see what we
do next.
and they came like so many little children with tears streaming down their faces, and let me tell you that if there were any words from any of the labor leaders anywhere else in the United States it was not true of any one of the organized labor forces, and then these same labor leaders live on a high platform, high above the rest of the workers, speaking to them to make them low, and yet they call themselves leaders.

And now let me tell you something which is a very dangerous thing in America to labor— the most dangerous thing. It seems to me that if this could possibly happen to any nation, and I have especially called the attention of the youth, their fathers and mothers to this danger—this very serious danger. In our country today there is a psychology prevailing in every college, every public school of every sort—every kind of educational institution—to make the people who come to these institutions, especially the youth, to make them think that it is almost a crime to be a worker, and that to be an organized worker is a real crime.

That is the gospel that is preached in this country today. Now if a man or woman in an organized labor movement or any kind happens to be born in another country, then of course they are damned.

I used to belong to the Presbyterian Church, and they had a doctrine in the old days that men are born to sin, and then we are saved and cleansed in hell and sent to heaven, and the psychology today is that if you belong to a labor organization and were born in another country, then you are damned already. But I cannot understand this, my son, because I understand how this can happen to men, because I understand that this is the psychology of our country. But what I mean is that even a man who is honest and good and works for labor, who can be executed for doing anything he stands for labor.

They say that Americans are prosperous. Let me tell you as I went across the country over five thousand miles I traveled that hundreds of traveling salesmen unanimously told me that never before have they seen such a terrible condition of unemployment throughout the entire country.

And now I am going to say something that may not like. I am going to put the responsibility of the murders of Sacco and Vanzetti on the shoulders of the working class who the deplorably power in their hands and did not use it, but we did not and do not use it, and we put our power into the hands of the same class of people that Judge Hypolite belongs to, and in the next election you will give them power to the Coolidges and all these men.

be might as well face the facts, and I will tell you that just as sure as I stand here that your children and my children are as much in danger as men who belong to a labor organization, and this will go on until we are intelligent enough to get together and use our industry and our political power as it should be used— for our own good and
betterment (applause). Sometime ago a newspaper man came to me and said, 'What are you going to do now - what are the workers going to do now, and I told him that the workers were going to organize more strongly than ever before (applause). Let me ask how much more are we going to stand. There is not a county in Europe where the labor is organized that would stand for the execution of two innocent men as Sacco and Vanzetti, and the Government of England, France or Germany would not dare to put two such innocent men to death - why? because they have organized labor in those countries. (applause).


**************

Now before we give up this meeting, the chairman said there was some expense to the meeting, hall rent and other things, and we want to send a telegram to President Coolidge. May I read the telegram?

To the President of the United States:

We, hundreds of citizens of Washington at mass meeting here assembled demand that you, the President of our Republic, use the power of your high office to pardon the two men, Sacco and Vanzetti, proscribed innocent by men and women of high estate in every country of the world. Lawyers of Harvard, doctors, ministers, men and women of every walk of life have assembled by the thousands to protest against the execution of these innocent men. Millions of signatures to petitions have been presented to Governor Fuller, and are now in his possession. It is a reasonable demand and we responsible men and women of Washington are justified in applying to the last court of appeals, the President of the United States of America.

After discussion, the telegram was amended to read: "that he use his great influence for the pardon, etc.

This was motioned, amended and passed unanimously by voice.

Collection was taken up, and announcement was made of the receipt of $88.00.
A PARTIAL explanation of the American "crime wave" is found in the statistics covering criminal trials and convictions in England and the United States. The July Law Quarterly Review (London) has assembled such figures. In England and Wales in 1925 for 113,986 known offenses there were 50,583 convictions, or one conviction for every 2 3/4 crimes. The only figures available in the same field in the United States were from Philadelphia, where there was one conviction for every ten crimes. In England for 59,903 persons brought before the courts, 50,583 were convicted. In Philadelphia there were 1,104 convictions for 4,016 arrests for robbery, etc. Convictions were had in five-sixths of such cases in England, in about one-fourth in Philadelphia.

This discrepancy may be partly due to the fact that arrests are made in the United States for less cause. Too much political influence in criminal cases, and too little rigidity on the part of judges and juries, is a far more important factor. American criminal laws are such that resort to technicalities is easy. The free use of the pardoning power by executive officials lessens the percentage of guilty persons who receive punishment. It is a misguided sentimentality which is too merciful to the criminal. The result is imposition upon the innocent, and encouragement of crime which in the long run gets more people in trouble than would the certain punishment of those who are guilty. Even the action of the courts is not final when it affects persons who are able to command influence, as is evidenced by the campaign for the payroll murderers, Sacco and Vanzetti, and a few years ago for the McNamara.

The multiplicity of our criminal statutes and police regulations also begets disregard of law. Probably what is most needed in the United States in this field is a more deep-seated sense of justice as a substitute for misguided sympathy for wrongdoers. When it is fully appreciated that such sympathy is really not merciful to criminals as a class, a stronger tendency toward certainty of punishment for the guilty may develop.
The Enemy Within Our Gates

Information of Interest to Patriotic Americans Concerning the Activities of Movements Tending to Undermine the Institutions of the Republic.

At the opening sessions of the national congress of the Protestant Episcopal Church at San Francisco, June 17, Rev. Henry Lewis, rector of St. Andrews Church, Ann Arbor, Mich., suggested that the church might better "recognize unmarried unions" and defend so-called "companionate" sexual associations. On the following day, addressing the same convention, Rev. William Norman Gullulie, of New York, declared that the New Testament was "written by a lot of chumps," and attacked the Episcopal prayer book as "full of information to God on how He is to go straight." At the same session the Rev. J. Howard Melish, rector of Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., declared that a churchman cannot be a true follower of Jesus unless he ranges himself on the side of "democracy in industry," a mouth-filling phrase quite commonly used as an alias for socialism. The inspiration of all these attacks is the socialistic movement which is making inroads among clergymen of a certain type.

Commenting on the address of Rev. Lewis, Bishop Manning, of New York, said: "Unmarried unions or companionate marriages are not new. They are high-sounding phrases for age-old immoralities, and modern names for free love. I am aware that these ideas are being propagated among young people by some college professors, but that any Christian minister should advocate such doctrine would be an even more vicious than from a tabloid newspaper or a sex magazine. A clergyman who should advocate these views, militarily responsible, would be a dishonor to the Christian church and a menace to the community."

The Protestant Episcopal Church, along with other religious bodies, has been seriously embarrassed recently by socialist borers-from-within. There were a number of votes in the House of Bishops against the de-frocking, some months ago, of "Bishop" Montgomery Brown, the aged atheist-communist who insisted on wearing the livery of the church while denouncing Christianity and advocating the ethics of Moscow communism. "Bishop" Brown is now traveling over the country as a communist propagandist.

There is a general belief that a number of religious bodies are in danger of serious disaster through the prominence of leaders who have succumbed to socialist propaganda, and who are making their pulpits and church conventions forums for unpatriotic and in some of the more advanced cases grossly immoral and blasphemous utterances. The speed of a thorough house-cleaning in some quarters is apparent.

The American Civil Liberties Union, according to the statement of its representatives, stands for the "right" of citizens or aliens to advocate the overthrow by violence of the government of the United States. This activity has been chiefly centered around attempts to protect communists who have fallen foul of the law. The sort of "liberty" prompted by protecting the advocates of such revolution is in-

From the National Tribune

We Have Enough Red In Our Flag

The letter says: "In a leaflet illegally put out by the Communist Party Opposition on February 17 of this year in Yekaterinov (Sverdlovsk) there is a description of the ferocious brutality used by the G. P. U. against the representatives of the local labor group, Nikof, who was suspected of having taken part in the work of the illegal and proscribed Committee of Action which had waged several strikes in the district. After he had been turned over to the G. P. U., Nikof, who is now in solitary confinement in the prison hospital, was asked to confess to the charges made against him.
Nikol's resolute refusal to answer charges put to him, the investigating judge ordered that he be stripped and receive twenty lashes. This brutal order was carried out by Maskir (Mongolian) members of the Red army. After this fearful abuse, the severely wounded Nikol was again half carried before the investigating judge. But even this punishment failed to make Nikol speak. Wild with rage at his refusal to testify, the judge knocked out one of Nikol's eyes with the barrel of a gun. He was taken to his cell, covered with blood, and only after two days did he receive any aid. The wife of the directing head of the American Civil Liberties Union, herself a "philosophical anarchist," was once a courier of the government under which this sort of "civil liberty" is practiced.

The New York Herald-Tribune of April 24, 1927, says: "With the announced intention of bringing together Americans who are interested in Russian life and contemporary culture, the American Society for Cultural Relations with Russia was formed yesterday. The first meeting will be at the administration building of the Henry Street Settlement on Wednesday evening. The speakers will be Leopold Stokowski, Robert J. Flaherty, Lee Simonson, Graham Taylor, and Elizabeth Farrell. Mrs. Norman Hapgood will preside. The society has established temporary headquarters at 156 Fifth Avenue, and is planning many activities, including lectures by Russian scientists. A Russian exhibit at the forthcoming International Exposition of Architecture to be held at the Scientific American Building, is also being arranged. In addition to the exposition, the society will have a permanent program of work which will include the collection and diffusion in the United States of developments in science, education, philosophy, art, music and drama in both countries, and an exchange of students and professors, as well as scientists, artists and scholars, as a practical means of promoting cultural relations between the two countries is contemplated. The directors of the society include Dr. John Dewey, Prof. Ernest M. Patterson, University of Pennsylvania; Prof. Underhill Moore, Columbia University; Dr. W. A. Neilson, president of Smith College; Prof. Jerome Davis, Yale University; Dr. Stephen Duggan, director of the Institute of International Education; Prof. E. A. Ross, University of Wisconsin; Lee Simonson, Mr. Stokowski, James N. Rosenberg, Edgar Varese, Allen Wardwell and Lillian D. Wald. Dr. Graham R. Taylor is chairman of the executive committee."

The National Republic is advised that neither the student body nor governing body of Stanford University sustains any connection with Chinese Guide in America, mentioned in the July number of the National Republic. It is edited by H. T. Tsang, a former student of Stanford University, who belongs to the communist wing of the Nationalist Party of China. The February number of the Chinese Guide in America printed a letter signed by the president of Stanford University praising the Cantonese and evincing strong sympathy with the nationalist cause, but it is stated that this letter was printed out of character in being interlarded with quotations from and praise of Lenin.

Fascism and bolshevism are growths from the same root. Both realize the socialist conception of the exaggerated state, supreme over the lives of men, with no room left for individual liberty or initiative. Mussolini, doubtless the greatest figure in Europe, was for years a left-wing socialist, and has not abandoned his original ideas, but as a great opportunist, has taken advantage of the situation created in Italy by communists who had the nation on the verge of ruin when the Fascists appeared to restore order. Fascism may be for the time being the only solution for the problem thus presented in Italy: that it has vastly improved conditions there is undoubtedly true. The necessity in Italy which called for absolutism does not exist in this country, and cannot exist unless the people demonstrate their incapacity for self-government by permitting revolutionary hordes from within to demoralize the nation. The introduction of fascism as an alternative to representative government in the United States is extremely objectionable. Italians in the United States owe their allegiance to the American government, and not to Italy or its form of government. It would be as objectionable as a political movement originating in the United States, operating in Italy for the overthrow of its institutions. There are some signs of a fascist movement directed from Italy in the United States. In proportion to its size it constitutes a menace. No propaganda originating abroad which seeks to excite hostility to the institutions of the United States is tolerable in America.

The American Federation of Labor, under President William Green, continues its policy of stern opposition to communism, to the dangers of which organized labor has been fully aroused by internal struggles revealing the violent and unscrupulous tactics of Moscow directed revolutions. Thirty-five communists from New York attempted to participate in the convention of the International Fur Work-
ers Union at the A. F. of L. building in June, but after keeping up a disturbance for a number of hours they were thrown out body, boots and breeches. President Green is deserving of commendation from every sound American for his irreconcilable attitude toward the Moscow-owned marplots. Matthew Woll, vice president of the American Federation of Labor, recently protested against the connivance of the New York City police administration with communist pickets permitted to annoy, intimidate and even assault union workers of the n. 1-communist faction. A woman who had returned to work upon the settlement of a strike which communists sought to prolong for "class war" purposes. There seems to be an underground connection between some powerful elements of Tammany Hall and the red revolutionary element in the state of New York. Governor Smith was active in bringing about the repeal of the Lusk law, curtailing revolutionary activities, and has pardoned two of the most prominent communists, Gitlow and Larkin. During the furworkers strike, it has been charged by representatives of the American Federation of Labor, the New York police winked at violence by communists during a struggle which cost the fur industry of New York City about thirty million dollars, fully half of which was due to the machinations of communists seeking to make the strike not a means of wage adjustment, but a battle in the "class war."

To what extent facts affecting the revolutionary movement are kept out of the metropolitan press is indicated by the information given out from the national headquarters of the United Mine Workers at Indianapolis that the well remembered massacre at Herrin, III., was engineered by paid organizers and members of the Communist party. In all the acres of matter printed about this slaughter of a body of defenseless men, this easily ascertained fact has been suppressed up to this time. At the Indiana state convention of Exchange Clubs at Indianapolis, Ellis Searles, editor of the United Mine Workers Journal following a warning that "tens of thousands of well meaning men and women" have become infected with the germ of communism, Mr. Searles declared the United Mine Workers has had bitter experience with communism. "During the miners' strike of 1922," said Mr. Searles, "nineteen paid communist organizers were sent from communist headquarters in Chicago to Herrin, III., and these nineteen paid plotters, aided by sixty-seven communists who lived at Herrin, fomented and were responsible for the Herrin massacre, in which more than a score of men were killed. It was all a part of the communist plot to seize the United Mine Workers' strike and convert it into the beginning of an armed revolution against the government. The United Mine Workers of America was not responsible for that massacre. It was purely and exclusively a communist affair. This is not hearsay. It is a fact that has been definitely established." The government

is without power to investigate or check communist propaganda, Mr. Searles declared. He added that every American citizen should seek to bring about enactment of laws that would enable the government "to protect itself against those who would undermine American institutions."

Margaret B. Duncan, an American missionary in China, writes to the Hopewell Herald, the official publication of the Hopewell Presbyterian Church, Franklin, Ind., from Shanghai, under date of May 17. "Ss. President Coolidge sailing tomorrow (through a friend) I hope to send you two Shanghai daily papers—one of May 10, for I want you to see the article in it written by Rodney Gilbert, and one of May 11 containing the translation of the documents seized in the Russian embassy in Peking. How can anyone say that Russia is not responsible for this upheaval in China today? Or that Russia has not a definite plan on foot to upset even Great Britain, France and America? She certainly has, as these documents prove. And our nations realize this and band together to wipe out the Reds better it will be for the whole world. Poor China, just awakening from her political slumber of thousands of years, had not her eyes wide enough open yet to realize the evils of the Red propaganda and was woefully taken in, and is now reaping the dire results. In fact her troubles are only well begun—for Red propaganda has been poured into the minds of the laborers and of the school children even in the most remote corners of the country, and it will take years to counteract the evil effects of poisoned minds. The laborers cannot read and have literally swallowed whole all their lies, not knowing any better. And who has the time and the money to go over the country to convince the poor bewildered people that what they have so recently learned is all wrong, that there is a better way? Russia has put up the money for all the propaganda and a campaign and expects to get back tenfold profits of her investments. But, the nations need to get busy before this thing goes any further. I wish American papers would print the documents from one end of the country to the other to put the common people wise to the extent of the Red propaganda. For so many people do not know what is going on all about them—even right under their noses. The younger generation is not wise to Russia's secret organizations. Out here many people think a definite effort is being made by the Reds to Bolshevize the navies of America and Great Britain! There is certainly a definite effort to bring about a world revolution. I only hope our nation gets wise to the propaganda in time to save herself."

This letter calls attention to the fact that the non-communist nations of the world have overlooked the power of propaganda in China. Articles on bolshevism translated from the National Republic by a Presbyterian missionary in China and placed in the hands of two important provincial officials who more than a year ago belonged to
THE Daily Worker, national communist organ, is publishing serially a work entitled “Professional Patriots,” edited by Norman Hapgood, the well known socialist propagandist, brother of Powers Hapgood, denounced from the floor of the International Miners convention by President Lewis, for an effort to surreptitiously communize the editorial columns of the national miners’ publication. It is an attack on American patriotic organizations engaged in warfare on communists, I. W. W’s and left wing socialists. The work is endorsed by Bishop Francis McConnell, of the M. E. Church; John A. Ryan, of the American Catholic University; Prof. John Dewey, of Columbia University; Senator Lynn J. Frazier, of North Dakota, author of the congressional resolution for a constitutional amendment prohibiting the United States government from defending itself against insurrection or invasion; Senators Walsh and Wheeler, of Montana; Judge Ben Lindsay; Prof. Edward A. Ross, of the University of Wisconsin; William Allen White, and others. The financial backers of the work are chiefly Pasadena, Californian radicals, active in the defense of syndicalists and communists on the Pacific slope, including Prince Hopkins, Fanny Birky Spencer, and Kate Greene Gatz, who gave a dinner to Upton Sinclair on the eve of his departure for a socialist propaganda tour of the United States in 1922, and were identified with a movement to finance the Federated Press, socialist and communist press bureau.

While Moscow directed communists and their sympathizers and dupes are crying out for free speech in the United States, the way the matter is handled in the Russian home-land is indicated by the following dispatch from Elagovestchensk, Asiatic Russia, under date of June 8th: “Five persons have been executed and seven sentenced to prison for carrying on propaganda in the name of former Grand Duke Nicholas looking to the overthrow of Soviet rule in Amur Province. The persons involved were members of a band headed by former Police Col. Arestoulof.”

The magazine, Unity, John Haynes Holmes, editor, devoted to “freedom, fellowship and character in religion,” according to its announcement, ridicules the idea of bolshevist influence in the United States, and in the same issue announces that it has engaged Anna Louise Strong to write “honest” reviews of the Chinese situation for the next six months. Anna Louise Strong was for a long time Moscow correspondent of the national communist organ, the Daily Worker, and is recognized as a communist propagandist.

In admitting the use in a sociology class of Smith College of a questionnaire in which students were asked if they had indulged in irregular sex experiences, and if so how often, and what they believed as the justification for such practices, Professor Hankins, head of the sociology department of Smith College declared that as the result of a request from another woman’s college fifty copies of the questionnaire were sent for class use.

Dr. Moses Joseph Olgin, of Russian parentage, lecturer at the Workers’ School of New York City, appeals in a recent issue of the Daily Worker to members of the Jewish Socialist Federation to join the Communist Party. He writes: “The party is legal. It is the American section of the Comintern (Moscow International). We are members of the party with full rights. There is no more ‘number one’ and ‘number two.’ We all agree that in case of urgent necessity we shall have to go underground. We now form factions within other organizations in order to secure communist leadership.”

The campaign against the California courts for having convicted Charlotte Anita Whitney, communist, for violation of the state law against belonging to an organization which advocates the use of violence in political or industrial disputes, was formidable. Chief leaders of the campaign were communists and left wing socialists, behind whom trails the usual procession of dupes and camouflaged radicals. The American Civil Liberties Union, headed by a professed anarchist and with several communists and socialists on its board of directors, and which is chiefly active in the effort to vindicate the “right” to advocate the use of violence to bring about the overthrow of the United States government, was especially interested. Many speakers were brought before women’s organizations, schools, colleges and churches.

Rev. Harry F. Ward, of Union Theological Seminary, is broadcasting an appeal for funds to “relieve the wounded” at Hankow, China, received through Anna Louise Strong, the well known communist propagandist. Hankow is the headquarters of the communist wing of the Chinese Nationalist Party.

A letter published in the London Patriot, written by a “Briton in China,” does serious injustice to the American Y. M. C. A. in China by accusing it of being engaged in pernicious “political propaganda” against “foreign interests and influences” in that country. The British attitude toward Americans and the American Y. M. C. A. in China is tinged with a dislike growing out of the unwillingness of the United States in the past to back foreign governments in acts of injustice toward China and the Chinese, and the exceptional popularity which Americans have enjoyed in China because of the friendly attitude of the United States. The American Y. M. C. A. is the special target of bolshevism, as has been revealed in Moscow encyclopedias bearing on the Chinese situation. The Y. M. C. A. has been expelled from Soviet Russia. It is true that some misguided leaders in the Y. M. C. A., like Sherwood Eddy, have revealed an unaccountable sympathy with anti-religious communism, which makes the Y. M. C. A.
special target of its hatred, but this by no means represents the great body of the members or officials of the organization at home or abroad.

WHILE agents, sympathizers and dupes of bolshevism in the United States violently oppose suppression by the American government of revolutionary plots against the government of the United States, M. Livinoff, on behalf of the Moscow government, writes to the Polish authorities: "Poland has neglected her duty in not expelling persons known to be carrying on acts hostile to the Soviet government." And while Moscow organizations pass resolutions demanding a pardon for Sacco and Vanzetti, convicted of a payroll murder by the courts of Massachusetts, the Moscow masters execute twenty persons for alleged political offenses in a single batch, without the formality of a trial. The comrades in Russia and the comrades in the United States seem to cling to the policy of treating revolution in the United States as a virtue, and in Russia as a crime. And while a formidable collection of American "liberals" recently protested to the President of the United States against alleged terrorism by the Romanian government against communist revolutionaries, no one has heard a squeak out of them in criticism of the wholesale executions of political opponents of the Soviet government in Russia, for reasons which will readily occur.

A communist meeting in Los Angeles on May 27, "Mother" Bloor announced that under pay of Charlotte Anita Whitney recently convicted of violation of the California criminal syndicalism act, she was organizing "Work Women’s Council." She claimed a membership of 700 for the organization in Oakland, and 900 in San Francisco. "Mother" Bloor went from California to Arizona to raise funds for the Daily Worker, national communist organ. Communists, she declared, would organize 500,000 liberals in a movement to discredit the action of the California courts in convicting Miss Whitney, and should undertake to force a pardon. She declared that the Whitney defense committee expected to realize $3,000 on a showing of Upson Sinclair’s "Singing Jail Birds" in Los Angeles, and $5,000 from a showing of the same picture in New York City; as well as money from Soviet films and picnics, from Mrs. Garte, Mrs. Spencer, Dr. Whitaker and other rich radicals.

THE latest work "razing" the United States is "The Rise of American Civilization," by Charles and Mary Beard. Professor Beard is the former Columbia professor who achieved notoriety a few years ago by muck-raking the framers of the American Constitution. Commendation of "The Rise of American Civilization" is especially enthusiastic in socialist publications. The New Leader, socialist national weekly, praises the "magnificent generalizations" found in the work. One of these, illustrating the temper of the authorship, reads: "Senator Lodge looked upon himself as a sort of heir apparent to Webster’s throne, and being in fact a tasteless mouthpiece for crop-spinners hunting for Oriental markets." Partisan diatribe is praised in the radical and "liberal" press as a new and desirable form of "history," whereas it represents only a substitution of warped opinion for facts.

THE Modern Quarterly, Baltimore, recently established socialist review, publishes in its current issue two articles attacking existing conceptions of sexual morality, one of which is by Samuel D. Schmalhausen, who says, in an article affirmatively answering the question: "Will the Family Fail?": "We are in the midst of the most profound changes in human behavior that have ever occurred on this unstable planet, to wit, the revolutionary denial of age-old moral sanctions, the radical affirmation of a sexual ethics that opens up a brand new chapter in life’s little ironies. The sexual revolution (currently distracting the attention of adolescents of all ages and all sexes) is a theme that merits consideration all by its important self. The family? Sad echo of an ancient dream. Wistful reminiscence of a world that passes like vague terrors in the night. An outwitted army marching courageously to defeat. A ghastly colossal shipwreck on the shores of time! The bankruptcy of the home is the one overwhelming human reality of our time. The coercive economic and moralistic props that bolster up the home, one at a time, have been undermined by an insidious process of erosion. The erosion of industrialization. The erosion of emancipation. The home, for long centuries the center and circumference of human existence, has shriveled until it has become that indefinable point in space which subtle mathematics attempts to locate."

DR. HARRY Emerson Fosdick says: "Many people, impatient of slow progress, toward betterment, resort to explosive means to accomplish the end. Give the reds their due. They want a better world, even though they must throw away the fruits of a thousand years of civilization." What justification is there for the statement that the "reds" want a "better world?" Is it found in the form of despotism they have set up in Russia? It is true that some "reds" affect altruism, but their deeds belie their words. At the root of their philosophy lie unworthy passions—envy, hatred, cruelty and unbridled greed for power. It seems to be the fashion in some quarters to give full faith and credence to the good intentions of revolutionaries. In the case of the "reds" their real purposes—the destruction of the home, religion and the ordered state—are not steps toward a "better world"; their aims as well as their methods are deserving of praise from the pulpit of a religion it is the publicly proclaimed purpose of these "reds" to destroy.

IN THE Washington Star of June 20, appears a copyrighted story by Junius B. Wood from Moscow which states that Pravda, the official organ of the soviet
government, devoted much space to justifying the recent killing of a large number of people to vent its spite against Great Britain. The article continued: "Equal space is given to exhortation to citizens to renew the fight to wipe out Christianity within the country as the enemy of the soviet system."

Speaking at the Camp Tamiment, Pa., socialist conference George Soule, one of the editors of the New Republic (parlor socialist) painted a gloomy future for the United States. If gold comes to the United States freely, he declared, it would encourage inflation, and a consequent crash, whereas if it comes slowly, it will cause contraction and consequent depression. He criticized business men for advocating lower federal, state and local taxes, stating that public construction was an important factor in prosperity. The socialist believes that the secret of prosperity is lengthening public and shortening private payrolls, decreasing investments in productive enterprise and increasing expenditures for politicalized industry.

Charlotte Anita Whitney, the California communist pardoned by Governor Young after seven years had been spent in an effort to secure her release on legal technicalities on conviction under the state criminal syndicalism act, celebrated the pardon by sending $50 to the Daily Worker, national communist organ, to defend the editorial staff in a case involving the printing of a grossly indecent poem on the Statue of Liberty. Although the accused men have been found guilty and fined, thousands of dollars are being collected for defense purposes.

Students from Syracuse University and Bates college were guests in July of the Central Bureau of Proletarian students, on a tour of "investigation" of communism in Soviet Russia. Such trips are always followed by pronunciamientos favoring communism and apologizing for dictatorship, wholesale executions and jailings on political charges, suppression of freedom of speech and of the press, atheist propaganda and other outstanding features of the Moscow despotism.

Readers of H. G. Wells' works should keep in mind that he is a socialist propagandist. Recently he has been denouncing in the British press the raid of the Atco headquarters which revealed a conspiracy for the overthrow of the British government by agents of the soviet government, and is grossly misrepresenting the facts in the case of Sacco and Vanzetti, the two Italians convicted of a payroll robbery in Massachusetts, and defended throughout the world by radicals because of their being anarchists, even to the extent of bombing outrages in which eight persons have been injured.
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. KEHRIG.

I am transmitting, attached hereto,

(Handwritten note: Omitted)

Ohio, dated August 23, 1967, regarding the

(Handwritten note: Omitted)

Very truly yours,

(Handwritten note: Omitted)

Director.

Enclos. 245939.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/7/62 BY SC-P075/MC
No disturbances of consequence in this district incident to execution.  

CLOSED.

DETAILS:

Reference is had to Agent’s report of August 12, 1927, in this matter.

Reports reaching this office indicate only one disturbance concurrent with the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti early today. That disturbance occurred at Cleveland, Ohio, where the Franciscan Monastery of St. Joseph’s Church was bombed early today, apparently with dynamite, shortly after the execution of these parties. According to reports no one was injured in the explosion. There have been no indications of other disturbances of anarchistic activities. Newspaper comment concerning this bombing attached to Bureau copies of this report.

CASE CLOSED

DETAILS:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/1/28 BY 5:36

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: 

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WASHINGTON REFERENCE: 

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Bureau 5; Columbus 5;

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FILE

10:24 R.M.

Checked: 2/5/1928  
Jacketed:

T-1

LCS: 10
our government was founded. Abraham Lincoln in 1840.

Prohibition law strikes a blow at the very principles on which
make a crime out of things that are not crimes. A pro-

arrests to control a man's appetite by legislation and

is it. For if it goes beyond the bounds of reason in that it

or

Prohibition will work greater injury to the cause

ABRAHAM LINCOLN ON PROHIBITION

(Answers on page 14)

l Are you going to support the next war?

get rid of war?

is it necessary to change the economic system before we

can we get rid of war without changing human nature?

What is the best means of defense?

does war defend women and children?

How can a nation be adequately prepared?

do wars ever accomplish anything?

accomplish?

What was the cause of the World War and what did it

How many non-combatants died from the effects of the

How many soldiers were killed in the World War?

THE SOUTHERN MARYLAND PRESS

OUR OWN QUESTIONNAIRE
EDITOR'S NOTE: This issue of the Southern Maryland Press contains an article about the American Tragedy by Sacco and Vanzetti. The article discusses the events leading up to their trial and execution, shedding light on the controversy surrounding their case. The article highlights the injustice they faced and the broader implications for civil liberties and the legal system. It is a poignant reminder of the importance of due process and the fight against wrongful convictions.

The Southern Maryland Press
THE SENSATIONAL ELECTION

The League of Nations for World Peace - "The

EDITORIAL PAGE

THE SOUTHERN MARYLAND PRESS

It may be that justice will triumph some day.

The Senate, with its clergymen and diplomats, has beenיפעתה וירבדת בין השאר הצבעים של העם.>

We have fought for our country and the country would fail deeper into the clutches of the South American Republics.

The issue of the United States and its allies, one of the greatest challenges to the United Nations' Charter and the needs of the world, is at the heart of the discussion.

The Congress is in session, and the need for unity is evident.

The League of Nations for World Peace - "The

EDITORIAL PAGE

THE SENATE ELECTION

The Southern Maryland Press

A SUGGESTION FOR NON-MEDICATION IN THE

VALUABLE ADDRESS OF GENERAL MONCADA

BLACK MILLS

After the months of patricide and blood, the victorious forces have gained the upper hand, and the country is now ready to move forward. The Congress is in session, and the need for unity is evident.

The Southern Maryland Press
ly against any further domination by Wall Street or our govern-
ment affairs; against any further protection of Big Business at
the expense of the farmers and work-
will and against whitewashing of
dishonesty in government, as it has
been done so constantly in the last
two administrations.

Taking everything into consid-
eration, we can heartily recom-
mand Senator McIntosh to the
voters for the Democratic nomi-
nation for the U. S. Senate from
Maryland. Do away with the
farcical Democrat we now have
there, and put in a real man,
Hon. David G. McIntosh, Jr.

NI E THOUSAND MILES
ON AN OIL TANKER

By RICHARD PEMBROKE, Jr.

THE FIFTH OF LAST
July we started our
trip to San Pedro
and back. We boarded
the S. S. T-1 at Balti-
more at seven o'clock that morn-
ing. During the morning we set
sail down the Chesapeake Bay.
As I was to be Assistant Elec-
trician of the ship
I soon made the
acquaintance of
"Sparks," the
genial radio
operator, whose real
name was Thomas
Massarelli, and
with whom I was
to be in close com-
pany during the
whole voyage.

On the morning of the second
day, according to my log
book, we came out into the Atlantic O-
cean and the trip really began.
That was the only day in which I
felt any seasickness, immedia-
tely got my "sea-legs" however,
and was able to enjoy the rest of
the trip without interference
from the complaint that plagues
so many ocean travellers.

During the next few days, or
until July 13, the trip was com-
paratively uneventful. I learned
a good deal about wireless tele-
ography in which I am very much
interested. I also learned to steer
the ship. During these days we

steamed at full speed across Gatun
Lake for twenty-three miles when we
entered Culebra Cut. The cut is the
deepest in the canal and was con-
sequently the hardest to make, as it was
blasted out of solid rock.

Beyond Culebra, came the Pedro Miguel
Locks, which lowered us thirty feet into Miraflores Lake.
Across Miraflores Lake to the lock, which bore
the name name, and we were fifty-five
feet closer to sea level.

The Pacific
sea-level channel is populated with
tremendous schools of large minnows.
It was interesting to watch the peli-
cans making their meals in some of
these schools.

On the 13th, we arrived at Limon
Bay, Panama Canal Zone. The ship
was boarded by the canal pilot, and
sailed down the big waterway.

Previous to our arrival in Panama, we
had "sliced" the ship all over and
prepared the supply boat for use at
the other end of the canal for taking
on supplies.

After taking on the canal crew, we
proceeded up Limon Bay to the en-
trance to the canal, where we traveled
along the sea-level channel for about
seven miles, when we entered the Ga-
tun Locks, the largest canal locks in
the world. By a series of three locks
we were raised eighty-five feet into
Gatun Lake.

Gatun Lake is filled with
many islands, which, like the
shores of the lake, are covered with
luxuriant tropical vegetation.

We came close to the shores of Cuba.
A slight West Indian squall struck us
just off the Bahamas, but didn't last
long, for which I was thankful. I have
never seen a West Indian storm, but
from what I read of them, they are
not pleasant bedfellows.

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Gatun Lake is filled with
many islands, which, like the
shores of the lake, are covered with
luxuriant tropical vegetation.

The picture of Miraflores Lock gives
a very good idea of the size of the
lake. The picture was taken at the
beginning of the locks and at one of
the smallest parts of the lake.

The locks in the Panama Canal are
all run entirely by electricity, and even
the "mules" are high powered trol-
ley cars which run up and down the
sides of the locks to pull the boats
from one section to another.

After coming to the end of the
canal, we waited several hours to take
on coal and supplies and then sailed
out into the Pacific Ocean.

The long trip up the West Coast was especially
interesting, because of the great abun-
dance of animal life in the ocean.

Once or twice, however, we were en-
tirely out of sight of land.

Occasionally we passed large groups of is-
lands and many small islands, which
like the shores of the lake, are covered with
luxuriant tropical vegetation.

On the morning of the second
day, according to my log
book, we came out into the Atlantic O-
cean and the trip really began.
That was the only day in which I
felt any seasickness, immedia-
tely got my "sea-legs" however,
and was able to enjoy the rest of

passed San Salvador, where Col-
ombus landed, and in the early
hours of July tenth, we came

we came close to the shores of Cuba.
A slight West Indian squall struck us
just off the Bahamas, but didn't last
long, for which I was thankful. I have
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SACCO AND VANZETTI

Most of the countries of Europe and South America, even Mexico, it is said, are better acquainted with this slogan than is America, where it originated. Within a few weeks a Massachusetts court will decide whether the two Italians convicted of murder shall have a new trial, and in the meantime bomb outrages, boycotts of American goods, and general strikes throughout the world will tend to undermine the international Communist conspiracy that the men are being prepared to death, not by a court of justice, but by a mob, as was the case in America. What is true of America is true of the world."

concludes the Minneapolis paper, "Mr. Coolidge would have no part in the murder of the two Italians."

A good many other editors, radical and otherwise, are wondering whether the two Italians had a fair chance for their lives as American citizens.

What is the basis of this international protest, which started with "three men in a duffel bag" but already has spread to South America? Samuel Spewack, a staff correspondent of the New York World, takes us back to the day of the murder for which Sacco and Vanzetti were arrested in the electric chair.

The World Investigator presents:

Pearl Street in gritty South Braintree in the mid-afternoon of April 16, 1920. The three o'clock train from Boston speeds to the New Haven Railroad Station nearby.

Two men, the paymaster and his guard, of the Slater Mill Company, are on the way to the factory, bearing in two bales the weekly payroll.

Revolver shots sound over the grinding in the factories. The paymaster and his guard stagger to the ground. Two men, revolver in hand, seize the boxes and call for a car to take them back to the factory."

This is the crime in which the Sacco and Vanzetti case was born. The two Italians were arrested in Brockton, nearby.

Van Zetti was linked with still another murder, that of a blacksmith with the Pearl Street tragedy.

Evidence against the men was very circumstantial. Judge Webster Thayer, who pronounced the jury that "there is a great question as to the identity of the murderers."

Both men had alibis supported by reputable witnesses. Sacco had been in the Italian Consulate's office in Boston until the night of the crime, a clerk in the office testified. Van Zetti, as other witnesses swore, had spent that day selling fish in Plymouth, thirty-five miles away from South Braintree.

Before their arrest neither of the men had been convicted of a crime. Sacco was a laborer and a watchman, and one employer testified to his honesty. Van Zetti had done manual work. Of late he had been peddling fish in the Italian colonies near Boston.

Both men were radicals. Shortly before their arrest they had arranged a mass meeting of protest against the death of Salcido, the radical who committed suicide by leaping from the Department of Justice building in Park Row, New York, after it was charged that he was involved in a bomb plot. Sacco's companion was deported, and the incident was never explained. Both Sacco and Van Zettti were active in strikes, and the former as well as others were paid leaders.

As for their connection with the South Braintree murder, the investigator explains:
First prejudicial evidence against the men centered on the fact that they carried revolvers. In answer, the defense maintains that all members of the Italian colony own weapons—so licensed is needed in this state to have a weapon at home—and that many carry revolvers without knowledge of the law. Further, Sacco had frequently carried a revolver as a watchman. Briefly, the points made by the prosecution were these:

1. A group of witnesses identified Sacco and Vanzetti either as the hold-up men or as "suspicious" men seen loitering in South Braintree.

2. A police captain, who claimed to be a revolver expert, linked the bullet found in Berardelli's body with Sacco's revolver.

3. "Consciousness of guilt," was manifested by the two men upon the night they were arrested—that they made false statements and lied about their movements.

4. Witness No. 4, a man who claimed to be a revolver expert, contradicted the police expert.

5. Witness against the man were at some distance from the hold-up men, and yet several men who stood close by the assassins could not identify either Sacco or Vanzetti.

6. Experts called from revolver factories contradicted the prosecution's expert.

One of the circumstantial phases at issue involved a Duk car found abandoned near Bridgewater. Witnesses testified it was this type of car that the hold-up men had used.

Sacco, Vanzetti, Michael Buda and Orciani—two latter agitators and friends of the convicted men—went to a garage upon the night of the arrest to take out Buda's car. Buda owned an Overseas car.

The prosecution had been told by the police to notify them if Buda appeared. He was to be questioned in connection with Communist activities. The patrol car was notified. Meanwhile, the four, fearing danger, disappeared. A half hour later Sacco and Vanzetti were arrested upon a street car.

The prosecution introduced witnesses to show that Buda had sold a Duk car used in the hold-up.

Significant in the analysis of the case is in the atmosphere surrounding the trial. The defense maintains—and impartial investigators with it—that the political beliefs of the two men have been used to a dangerous advantage.

The prosecutor, in his opening remarks, made it clear that the government had been prepared for the trial.

The defense attorney, who had the advantage, argued that the government had prepared for the trial.

The prosecution, for example, had the advantage of the witness who had seen Sacco and Vanzetti in the car at the time of the crime.

Michael Leavaggi and Harry Delware linked Vanzetti with the crime by testifyin that they had seen him in the Duk automobile. Leavaggi is the garbage man at the station. He said a man in the automobile pointed a revolver at him. He identified the man as Vanzetti. Leavaggi's testimony was contradicted by witnesses for the defense who were near the station at the time. Delware saw the profile of one of the occupants of the automobile. His testimony, he conceded, was vague, but he identified Vanzetti as the man.

The prosecution prepared to prove that Vanzetti's revolver was taken from Berardelli. The guard's revolver had been recently repaired for a broken spring. There was no evidence of the name of the new spring, while witnesses did testify to a new hammer.

For the defense more than a hundred witnesses were called. Many of them supplied conflicting testimony and were occasionally contradicto
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The Sacco-Vanzetti Decision
EDITORIAL

Was Governor Fuller Fair?
A STATEMENT

The Condemned—a Poem
WITTE STONE
travesty on justice. It gives the strongest support yet offered of the theory that what has been seen is not justice but judicial murder.

WHAT can be said of the action of Judge Thayer in accepting this appointment? He knew that the whole world suspected him of prejudice. He knew that the question of his prejudice was the chief point at issue. He must have known, if he is capable of thought at all, that no man is competent to pass upon the question of his own prejudice. He knows that, throughout the Anglo-Saxon world, the traditions of the legal profession require a judge to step aside and let someone else pass upon such a delicate point. He ought to have known that, under the broadest and most lenient interpretations, the standards of honor of a gentleman made this impossible. He knew that news of such action would ring around the world as at least one decent and fair-minded act in the whole dark tragedy. Yet he in-
THE developments of Monday and Tuesday in the Sacco-Vanzetti case went further than anything else in the entire history of the case to support the contention of the defense that the system of justice of Massachusetts has broken down in regard to these two men. A motion for a new trial was made in the Superior Court; and Chief Justice W. P. Hall, in accordance, as he said, "with precedent, practice, and sound reason," assigned Judge Webster Thayer to pass upon the motion. The most important aspect of the case, of course, is the question whether Judge Thayer had previously exhibited prejudice and whether this prejudice had affected the course of justice. Not only did he preside at the trial, but he has seven times subsequently refused other motions for a new trial. Under the circumstances, for Justice Hall to insist that he should be the one to pass upon the question of his own prejudice—prejudice admitted even by the Governor's advisory committee to have existed before the trial was ended—constitutes a forcible

NOW that the Geneva conference have failed to agree on any limitation of cruisers, what will happen if each nation takes seriously its expert's inflexible position as to its "necessities"? The United States will proceed to lay down 10,000-ton cruisers costing over $10,000,000 apiece. How many? In view of the expected competition, Great Britain will not abandon any of the fourteen which she now has built, building or authorized, or the four more technically rated at slightly below this figure. We now have two such cruisers. Parity will, therefore, demand sixteen additional ones, or more, if Britain's program is enlarged. There goes at least $160,000,000 of the American taxpayers' money for construction alone, in the 10,000-cruiser competition. And also a large amount of Britain's money. We shall, moreover, have to build twenty or more of the lighter cruisers, if we are to equal Britain's status in this respect. But Britain's, in that case, is likely to raise the bid on light cruisers. This
as it is generally understood that Mr. Hoover's endorsement of the President is already on the record. It is generally understood that the President's endorsement is already on the record. It is generally understood that the President's endorsement is already on the record. It is generally understood that the President's endorsement is already on the record.
D. The affidavit of Captain Proctor to the effect that his testimony at the trial, in regard to the bullet found in Berardelli's body and the pistol taken from Sacco, was the result of a question arranged with Katzmann to which he could answer: "My opinion is that it is consistent with being fired by that pistol, is, in the judgment of the Committee, negatived by the statement of the prosecuting attorney, who deny that they made any effort to force his testimony. Also, the Committee remarks that between the trial and the time of Proctor's affidavit, Mr. Katzmann had refused to approve Proctor's fee of $500 as expert. Affidavits of Hamilton and Field, to the effect that in conversation Proctor stated falsely that he did not hold the opinion that the bullet was fired from Sacco's pistol, the Committee refuses to believe. All this ambiguity about Proctor's testimony could have been set at rest at the hearing for a retrial if Judge Thayer had summoned Proctor, at that time still alive, in person, as urged by attorneys for the defense. Whether the Committee made any effort to discover why he refused does not appear in its report.

E. In considering the Madeiros confession, the Committee is moved to remark that, "strangely enough," he does not admit committing the murder himself, but only to being present. "If he were tried, his own confession, if wholly believed, would not be sufficient for a verdict of murder in the first degree." With unintentional humor, the Committee seems to imply that unless another citizen is certain, the state had better hold such a man. The exclusion of the Madeiros was because of his vagueness in regard to the fact, which shows the persistent tendency of the Committee's thought. Others could find such vagueness perfectly natural in the case of a man who had assisted as a crime of which the entire nation was aware.

Committee buttresses its belief in Sacco's guilt by the fact that "he had a pistol which is admitted to be of the kind from which the fatal bullet was fired." However interesting this fact seems to the Committee, we submit that the important question before them was the use made of the testimony in regard to the pistol before the jury. The Committee struggled bravely with contradictory expert testimony, with the happy result that, "if we assume that all expert evidence on such subjects is more or less unbelievable [italics ours] we can be sure that the shot was fired by the kind of pistol in the possession of Sacco." Does the Committee actually believe that on the accumulation of such evidence two men should be executed?

G. In its treatment of the testimony in regard to Sacco's identification, the Committee is obviously trying to be fair. "He looks so much like one of the gang who committed the murder that a number of witnesses are sure that he is the man. Others disagree; but, at least, his general appearance is admitted to resemble one of the men who took part in the affair." The testimony showing that Sacco was in Boston on April 15, the Committee dismisses in toto, without a word as to its inherent credibility. It remarks that Vanzetti's alibi is decidedly weak. Mrs. Brini is dismissed because she "had already sworn to an alibi for him in the Bridgewater case." Well, what of it? Vanzetti was a fish peddler who necessarily saw the same customers day by day. On the other hand, four people swore that they had seen him in Braintree. The last of these, Faulkner, testified that he was asked a question by Vanzetti in a smoking car between Plymouth and South Braintree on the day of the murder. The Committee's treatment of this testimony is so extraordinary that it should be quoted.
Witnesses were attended only by his personal counsel. This procedure was regarded with grave misgivings by the defense. The Governor, like his Committee, was unused to sifting evidence. The attempt to digest, without the check of judicial procedure and cross-examination, the immense mass of material within the record and outside might well pause to infallibility. Nevertheless, the Governor went on with jaunty confidence in his own powers.

It is impossible to know precisely what he was doing, as the proceedings were secret and no record was kept. Nevertheless, it was possible to learn in some cases what he did, and in many cases what he did not do, in the course of his effort to embrace within his mind the whole material. Specific notes showing his method of investigation and its reference to the mass of evidence available are published in our article, "Was Governor Fuller Fair?" The Governor's own statement in rendering his decision, however, is sufficient to prove that his study of the case, however diligent, was superficial, and his understanding of it appallingly naïve. His tone is in marked contrast to the fumbling style of the Committee. It suggests still more plausibly that his mind was made up in advance, and incapable of penetration by facts. For example:

A. The Governor shows either prejudice or extraordinary incompetence to judge evidence, in misrepresenting Sacco's alibi. On his arrest, he was asked where he was on a certain day some three weeks before, and replied that he was at work, as indeed had been the case on all surrounding dates. His subsequent recollection of being in Boston on April 15 was supported only by an employee in the Italian consulate, as mentioned by the Governor, but also by the men who ate luncheon with Sacco on that day. This alibi was closely scrutinized on the ground of a wish of sets of D. A. Sacco, and the express company's records of delivery. The Governor continued to reject the testimony of Vanzetti's customers. They were still Italians.

C. Whole areas of testimony were apparently tirelessly overlooked by the Governor. There were, for example, the records of police inquiries immediately after the crimes were committed, and especially reports of Pinkerton detectives who examined promptly the witnesses in both cases. These latter reports were not available until recently, too late to be used in any of the previous motions for a new trial, and are in themselves sufficient to justify it. They show that the identifications obtained from government witnesses at the trial, in the presence of the accused, were largely discredited by descriptions previously given. (See testimony of Splane, Cox, Harding, etc., cited in "Was Governor Fuller Fair?")

D. Another area of testimony which the Governor left unexplored was that of the records of the Department of Justice. He apparently took account of the origin of the case in the pursuit of a group of Italian anarchists by Department of Justice men, the arrest of Sacco and his mysterious death while in the custody of the Department, the activity of Sacco and Vanzetti in behalf of Sacco and the subsequent effort to "get" them. Officials then in the employ of the Department have made affidavits with reference to the frameup of Sacco and Vanzetti. The defense had requested the Attorney General for permission to inspect the files of his department for documents in corroboration of these affidavits and had been refused. It is understood that the Governor was given this permission, but declined to avail himself of it. At least he
Mr. Coolidge Hofer

President Coolidge's election was an event of great importance. The nation was eager to hear the new President's first address to the American people. In his inaugural speech, President Coolidge spoke of the importance of unity and progress. He emphasized the need for unity in a time of national crisis. The speech was well-received, and it set the tone for Coolidge's presidency, which was marked by a focus on economic recovery and conservative governance. The New Republic

April 12, 1927
reversal in 1932 and the seating of a President who would be, from the standpoint of the average Republican, dangerously radical. Mr. Coolidge's summer experience has doubtless contributed to reinforce this argument. He has not had a happy vacation. The flare-back from the ridiculous publicity to which he has been subjected has been enough to dishearten even a less sensitive man. The effort to placate the disaffected farmers by camping among them, for a time has failed dismally, as should have been foreseen.

Most important of all, undoubtedly, is the fact of which Mr. Coolidge cannot fail to be aware, that a tide of protest is rising against even a fractional third term, such as would be embraced in the proposed period in office of nine years and seven months. The respect for the two-term tradition is strongest. It must be remembered, among the very people with whom Mr. Coolidge generally finds himself in agreement. It is the sort of tradition which makes an especial appeal to his own temperament. It should not surprise us, then, that on sober reflection he decided not to take a course which in his own mind had in its favor nothing but expediency, and even then without any guarantee as to the result.

The New Republic has disagreed and still disagrees with Mr. Coolidge as to many of his major policies. We do not propose here to discuss his retirement from office in the light of that disagreement. We believe that, regardless of personality or politics, the decision to maintain the tradition against serving longer than eight years is a wise one. Needless to say, we do not hold this view because of the mere existence of the tradition as such. It is quite true that Washington, when he refused to come more than twice into prominence as Chief in

who, directly or indirectly, depend upon their bread and butter. This is the reason which makes a second re-election undesirable, regardless of the length of time the President would serve, whether twelve years or ten or eight and a fraction. It is regrettable that any President should ever once use this tremendous political leverage as he must do, in some degree, whether he wishes to or not; and to use it twice would be so much more serious that it would constitute a national calamity.

Defenders of the third term often assert that there may once have been danger of a dictatorship or the growth of a monarchical spirit in this country, but that no apprehension on this score need any longer be felt. While this may be technically true, we have, in fact, reached a condition which has few of the same undesirable features. Now it is a fact, as we have pointed out, that the responsibilities of the Executive have steadily increased, but the degree to which the public has come to regard him as the sign and symbol of authority has increased even faster. One of the major phenomena of our times is the growing desire of the people to find someone upon whose shoulders they can lay their burdens, even though those shoulders may be demonstrably, pathetically narrow indeed. This process is accelerated by the distinction of the President by the press, its general unwillingness, even when it speaks for the opposite political party, to punctuate the myth of omniscience. The glorification of the Executive began, in its present exaggerated phase, with President Wilson during the War. It was still more characteristic of the administration of Mr. Harding, and has reached its climax in the case of Mr. Coolidge. This attitude, even when
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Harold Ickes

Robert Lovett

George Soule

Harold Wilson

Stark Young

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Contributing Editors

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Mexico's Coming Election

The government is boxing up the National Palace to ship it to Sonora. Such was the current just last year in Mexico City, when to add a third story, boards and scaffolding were placed about the pink-stone façade of the historic edifice which, for three and a half centuries, has housed the major official activities of Colony and Republic. For the state of Sonora rules Mexico.

Ever since 1914, when the victorious army of Obregón swept down from the Northwest across Nayarit and Jalisco to the capital, the super-annum of Sonora have dominated national affairs. Today, thirteen years after bloody Huerta's ill-starred attempt to turn back the wheels, the three presidential candidates—Alvaro Obregón, Francisco serrano, and Armando Gómez—are all natives of that state. Likewise, in 1923, the three candidates—Plutarco Elías Calles, Angel Flores (of Sinaloa), and Adolfo Huerta—were from the Northwest. Go into any governmental department today; if the head is not a Sonorense, the assistant usually is, and numerous subordinates. In the later days of Rome, the Cæsars came from north of the Alps at the head of victorious legions; so in modern Mexico Nayarit and Jalisco rule from the Northwest. Just as half a century ago, Porfirio Díaz rode into thirty years of power on the shoulders of the fierce Indians from the Oaxacan Sierras, so at the beginning of the present epoch, the leaders of Sonora whipped down the Pasco de la Reforma to the old capital and to victory at the head of armed ranks.

His plight attests the feebleness of the popular political and social agencies flowering from the 1910 overthrow, agencies which this same régime has cultivated with great care. Serrano and Gómez, to satisfy inflated ambitions and salvage the one abstraction—"no reflection"—are willing to concede all to the Church and adventurous foreign capital. Beginning with Carranza, and even more sharply defined in 1920 under Obregón, social and economic changes have come, ousted stereotyped political formulas. That the Madero "no reflection" slogan has faded on the walls of history is a minor source of woe compared to the fact that the popular social forces which deepened their channel, during the struggle against Huerta, must still water the roots of personal military ambitions and dissipate themselves in the marsh of armed conflict. The shift of emphasis from social principles—Plutarco Elías Calles, Go to the one-man rule, to Obregón, "the great chief," "the captain who has never lost a battle," represents dangerous retrogression. Yet only thus, it seems, is the Revindicating movement able to survive the scramble of selfish ambitions—by the imposition of the super-ambition. Instead, this election may ring the death-knell of an era and herald a new period either of dictatorship or of armed disintegration.

I shall not trace here the various evolving democratic tendencies—the growth of labor and peasant organizations, the increasing attention to education, the development of cooperative enterprises, the

to the center of the Republic, less easily blocked
than the steep climb up the Vera Cruz escarpment;
and, once Nayarit has been crossed, with fewer
mountain barriers than the ascent from the north.
On the other hand, General Eugenio Martínez, next
to Obregon the ablest tactician in the army, is
reported to be a Serrano supporter, and is in charge of
the forces of the Valley of Mexico. Calles recently
attempted to replace him with General Escobar, a
tried friend of the administration, but the shift was
never made. Also, it is asserted, Calles, with equally
poor success, tried to send Martínez to Europe. It
was General Martínez who is supposed to have
reconciled Serrano and Gómez, getting them to
promise to fuse their campaigns by next November.
The rest of the northern frontier states are ap-
parently controlled by Gómez and Serrano generals
—states indispensable for successful revolution. Re-
cently General Marcelo Caraveo, a Serrano sup-
porter, staged a coup d'état, drove out the Obregon
governor, took over local affairs into his own hands
and refused to come to the capital to consult with
President Calles. The one outstanding military bar-

THE CONDEMNED

April 3, 1927

Check you have killed those who, despite their sin,
And been worthy and held all positions
Of their existence. Let only nothing
Remain of what your prisoners have been.
Permit their friends no grave to lay them in,
Erase their writings and their letters,
Forbid their names in all annals:
Come these to be unremembered yet.

For if anyone do touch their death,
It would mean not them but you yourselves will die.
And looking on their likeness he would see
Not those in prison-cells but you and all—
And would find recorded on their gravestones
That the death we meant for them became our own.

WITTED BYWORD.
Life Itself

ONE could wish that the psychoanalysts would go into the question of diary-keeping. For often it is the one mysterious fact in a life otherwise as clear as the sky and as candid as the dawn. Parson Woodforde is a case in point—his diary is the only mystery about him. For forty-three years he sat down almost daily to record what he did on Monday and what he had for dinner on Tuesday, but for whom he wrote or why he wrote it is impossible to say. He does not unburden his soul in his diary; yet it is no mere record of engagements and expenses. As for literary fame, there is no sign that he even thought of it, and, finally, though the man himself is peacable above all things, there are little indiscretions and criticisms which would have got him into trouble and hurt the feelings of his friends had they read them. What purpose, then, did the sixty-eight little books fulfill? Perhaps it was the desire for intimacy. When James Woodforde opened one of his little manuscript books, he entered into conversation with a second James Woodforde who was not quite the same as the reverend gentleman who visited the poor and preached in the church. These two friends said much that all the world might hear, but they had a few secrets which they shared with each other only. It was a great comfort, for example, that Christmas when Nancy, Betsy, and Mr. Walker seemed to be in conspiracy against him, to explain in the diary, "The treatment I meet with for my Crick this Christmas is to me abominable." The second James Woodforde sympathized and agreed. Again, when a stranger showed himself many days after his self, he was a blamed thing when they thought they had observed. It is not reading, it is ruminating.

James Woodforde, then, was one of those smooth-checked, steady-eyed men, demure to look at, whom we can never imagine except in the prime of life. He was of an equable temper, with only such aces and touchiness as are generally to be found in those who have had a love affair in their youth and remained, as they fancy, uneventful because of it. The Parson's love affair, however, was nothing very tremendous. Once, when he was a young man in Nottingham, he liked to walk over to Sherston and to visit a certain "sweet tempered" Betsy White who lived there. He had a great mind "to make a bold stroke" and ask her to marry him. He went so far, indeed, as to propose marriage "when opportunity served" and Betsy was willing. But he delayed; time passed; four years passed indeed, and Betsy went to Devonshire, met a Mr. Webster who had five hundred pounds a year and married him. When James Woodforde met them in the Turpeke Road he could say little, "being aghast," but to his diary he remarked—and this, no doubt, was his private version of the affair ever after—"she has proved herself to me a mere jilt."

But he was a young man then, and as time went on we cannot help suspecting that he was glad to consider the question of "bold strokes" and marriage shelved for once and for all, so that he might settle down with his niece, Nancy, at Weston Longville, and give himself simply and solely every day and all day to the great business of living. What else to call it we do not know. James Woodforde was nothing in particular. Life had it all
black patch upon a fair Lady's face. The words themselves are mild enough, but they hang over the undulating expanse of the Parson's prose with the resplendence of the star itself. Less effects have been achieved with greater efforts. So, in the ten country, a star or a tree appears twice in natural size against the surrounding flats. But what led him to his palpable excess, that summer's night, we do not know. It cannot have been that he was drunk. He spoke out too roundly against such failings in his brother Jack to have been guilty himself. Jack was the wild one of the family. Jack drank at the Catherine Wheel. Jack came home and had the impudence to defend suicide to his old father. James himself drank his pint of port, but he was a man who liked his meat. When we think of the Woodfords, uncle and niece, we think of them, as often as not, waiting with some impatience for their dinner. They gravely watch the joint set upon the table; they swiftly get their knives and forks to work upon the succulent leg or loin, and, without much comment, unless a word is passed about the gravy or the stuffing, go on eating. They munch day after day, year after year, until they have devoured herds of sheep and oxen, flocks of poultry, an odd dozen or so of swans and cygnets, bushels of apples and plums, while the pastries and the jellies crumble and squash beneath their spoons in mountains, in pyramids, in pagodas. Never was there a book so stuffed with food as this one is. To read the bill of fare, respectfully set forth almost every day, gives one a sense of repulsion. It is as if one had dined at Simpson's daily for a week. Trout and chicken, mutton and peas, pork and apple sauce—so the joints succeed each other at dinner, and there is supper, with more joints still to come, all, no doubt, home grown and of the juiciest and sweetest; all cooked, often by the mistress herself.

He was too fond of his case, and too shrewd a judge of the values of things to be much troubled with snobbery; he much preferred the quiet of his own fireside to adventuring after dissipation abroad. An old man brought a Madagascar monkey to the door, or a Polish dwarf or a balloon was being shown at Norwich, the Parson would go and have a look at them, and be free with his shillings, but he was a quiet man, a man without ambition, and it is more than likely that his niece found him a little dull. It is the niece Nancy, to speak plainly, who makes us uneasy. There are the seeds of domestic disaster in her character, unless we mistake. It is true that on the afternoon of April 27, 1780, she expressed a wish to read Aristotle's philosophy, which Miss Millard had got of a married woman; but she is a stolid girl; she eats too much; she grumbles too much and she takes too much to heart the loss of her red box. Nor doubt she was sensible enough; we will not blame her for being "pert and saucy," or for losing her temper at cards, or even for hiding the parcel that came by post when her uncle longed to know what was in it, and had never done such a thing by her. But, when we compare her with Betsy Davy, we realize that one human being has only to come into the room to raise the spirits, and another sets us on edge merely by the way she blows her nose. Betsy, the daughter of that frivolous wanton, Mrs. Davy, who fell downstairs the day Miss Domne swallowed the barley corn with its stalk, Betsy, the shy little girl, Betsy, living up and playing with the Parson's wig, Betsy falling in love with Mr. Walker, Betsy receiving the present of a fox's breath from him, Betsy compromising her reputation with a scamp, Betsy bereaved of him—for Mr. Walker died at the age of twenty-three and was buried in a plain coffin—Betsy left, it is to be feared, in a very wondrous condition.
Was Governor Fuller Fair?

As a result of the failure of the Supreme Court of the State of Massachusetts to provide for a complete review of the Racco-Vanzeeti case, the hearing of the Governor and his Commission took the place of the trial so earnestly demanded by the defense, and became the subject of much criticism as would be drawn to signal errors and omissions in regular judicial proceedings. It is unfortunate that the Governor chose to conduct his proceedings in secret and without the existence and safeguards of cross-examination. From what passed in regard to these proceedings, the friends of the accused men became doubtful of the competence of the Governor to control single-handed the immense mass of material accumulated in the case; and certain notes were drawn up to bring to his attention his failure to make use of certain available sources of evidence. In particular, the importance of the police information, especially that of the British police and Quincy, and, above all, of the efforts of the Pemberton agency, which investigated both the Bridgewater and South Braintree crimes, is stressed. These contain descriptions of the criminals as given by witnesses immediately after the crimes were committed. The notes below are summaries of the testimony of

FRANK W. HARDING

Governor Fuller has interviewed Frank W. Harding, a most important witness for the government at the trial of Vanzeeti at Plymouth. We are informed that he has indicated that he places no credence in Harding's identification, remarking "Why, he was right there on the street and saw him. How could he be mistaken?"—meaning, we assume, that he saw the bandit, whom he identified some four months later as Vanzeeti.

Our Governor Fuller has placed in the public domain his description of the man whom he believed to be the criminal at the time he was advisors in the Plymouth hearing. There is no official record of the preliminary hearing, and we have reason to believe that His Excellency is not informed as to the testimony at the preliminary hearing.

We also have reason to believe that His Excellency is not aware that the same Harding gave an affidavit on the Pemberton's accused men's behalf.

We would respectfully inquire whether His Excellency is aware that Harding not only identified Vanzeeti at the Plymouth police station, but that he was reported by the police as having positively identified Vanzeeti, who, as His Excellency knew, was arrested on the same day following the murder of Racco and Vanzeeti, and who was released on May 12. His Excellency may or may not know that Vanzeeti was released only five days after the release of Harding, and that Harding was at work in a foundry of the older Plymouth hold-up and also at work on the day of the South Braintree hold-up.

In the policy report of Harding's affidavit, he was reported as having been attacked up by his man, and then he is dead. We would respectfully inquire whether His Excellency is aware of this information.

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I have seen a copy of the report of the Pinkerton National Detective Agency's investigations made by an officer of the agency named Henry Mullery, who was a government witness at the Dillman trial. His report is that these papers were not available to the defense and that they were sealed under the seal of the Pinkerton Agency. The report states that no information was obtained from these papers.

The Pinkerton Agency was later named the Dillman trial due to its involvement in the case. The agency's report on the Dillman trial, which was released in 1920, states that after the trial, new evidence was discovered that was crucial to the case. This evidence included a letter from a government witness who had provided crucial information that was not available to the defense during the trial. The letter was sealed under the seal of the Pinkerton Agency and was not available to the defense due to its sealing and sealing under the seal of the Pinkerton Agency.
We would point out that the official reports of the case which we understand His Excellency has so far confused his attention, other than the interviewing of witnesses, does not reveal the history of Goodridge. Except in one respect, his history was unknown to the defense until the opening of the Dorchester trial. Otherwise, another the judge not the jury nor the defense counsel at Dorchester knew that Goodridge testified under a false name—that his real name was Francis Corning Whitney—that he had spent some time in prison, that he was at the time of the trial in Dorchester a fugitive from justice in New York; that he was brought back from Boston, in May, 1920, by the chief of police of Braintree on a charge of larceny, preferred against Goodridge and his wife by their employer; and that the charge against Goodridge was placed on him shortly before he was testified on as a government witness at Dorchester, which is in the same county as Braintree.

We would point out that in the absence of information concerning Goodridge's personal history, His Excellency may not be inclined to attach to the statements of Goodridge now to appear, upon request, the significance which perhaps it deserves.

Louis L. Wade. This man was one of the five identification witnesses against Sacco at the Dorchester trial. We do not know whether His Excellency has interviewed Mr. Wade. We assume he is familiar with Wade's testimony and with the assistance of Mr. Kasesman, the district attorney, it would not be difficult to ascertain the significance of the evidence given by Wade, and to determine whether it is of any value as evidence in this case.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. We would respectfully suggest whether His Excellency has interviewed Mr. Wade. We assume he is familiar with Wade's testimony and with the assistance of Mr. Kasesman, the district attorney, it would not be difficult to ascertain the significance of the evidence given by Wade, and to determine whether it is of any value as evidence in this case.

No suit has been brought in the United States to which we refer the witness will often have to record how Nancy annoyed him with her grumbling.

The ten years that remain are years of course that it must come to an end. Already the Cusumano have gone to Bath; the Parson has had a touch of good for away, with a sound like distant thunder, we hear the guns of the French Revolution. But it is comforting to observe that the imprisonment of the French King and Queen is over and after it has been recorded that Thomas Kain has lost his cow, and that Parson Woodforde has "brewed another barrel of table beer today." We have a notion indeed—and here it must be confessed that we have given up reading Parson Woodforde altogether and merely tell over the story on a stroll through fields where the hares are skimming and the rooks rising above the elm trees—we have a notion that Parson Woodforde does not die. Parson Woodforde goes
new information, and had adopted the latest methods in teaching. She was on the phone. "In the beginning was the Word." followed next day by the teaching of the Commandments, "The Queen Within Thy Walls" or "The Queen Within Thy Heart," all of which she would have known better. She wore a white dress of organza with a long train, a suit of pink silk and a wreath of artificial cherry blossoms in her hair, and, like all the graduating young ladies, had great bunches of magnolia blossoms tied up to her, after tremendous applause.

With the education she had, there was nothing for Cousin Cornelia to do but become a mistress of literature or history, or both; since she knew, at least, how to read, and could, either of these subjects, prepare her lessons in advance and keep abreast of her pupils. She began with eight hours a day teaching, from eight till four every day, after which, when she was on duty, which was every five or six weeks, she took the young ladies walking, and, between or during times, to the grocer or diorama, if anyone wanted to go. The walking was half an hour; after it she kept the study period for an hour, then supper, then two more hours' study period, these added to the hour before breakfast. After the study period at night, she saw that lights were out and every student in her room. On Sundays, she was on guard all afternoon; to see that the young ladies did not carry on with the boys. This was when she was on duty; the rest of the time, the other four or five weeks, she had only the eight hours a day teaching, with papers outside, and, on Sundays church twice a day, and a Sunday school class in the college chapel. For this she received her board and laundry and thirty dollars a month, from which were to be deducted contributions to loyal college causes and her religious dues.

Since that time when Cousin Cornelia began as mistress of literature and history at her college in North Mississippi, nearly fifty years have passed. And all that time has passed in the same school, where the women were worn out and made to feel at home, while men went home on charity, where in fact they were doing, under the blessings of religion, more than any factory would dare ask of its employees. But she has kept up, in spite of her sixty-five pounds and her little spells of fever and rheumatism now and then, and has refused offers to live with this cousin or that, preferring her independence and her own money, which by now has been to stay a month, with board but without laundry.

She has still much to give a college, and a president with any brains would have known that nothing could be worth more to his young ladies than the gentle breeding and delicacy that such a woman could bring. But the demand is for up-to-date teaching, young women no longer the daughters of gentlemen necessary, but from all sorts of homes, high and low, so long as they have taken degrees at the State University or seminary at summer schools in the North. Cousin Cornelia is too old, and last year the Reverend President of her college dismissed her after ten years' service. It is not that really; he is a vulgar, dull man, without breeding or culture of any sort, only his numerous attentions to the Lord; and most of his patrons are no better. Cousin Cornelia made the best of it, and was glad to be rid of her. She has many other friends, and is very wealthy; he has often said, "Cousin, why don't you quit the books and come on live with us?"

"Well, they seem to use to make a mistake," she said, "but keeping me. There are so many things I would do. What if I am old?"

She offered, she says, to take half salary and to sit in church during study hour and take the girls shopping daily, but the president could not see the advantage.

"I'm sorry, Sister," he said, using the holy phrase, "We all hope to have you and we admire your Christian manner,"—a brand of speaking that came very easy to him.

This past year, Cousin Cornelia has had a place in a new Oklahoma church college, where there were thirty teachers to what turned out to be about thirty girls, a hotel from a town restaurant and a general air of progress. But this institution proved to be a sort of real estate scheme, backed by promoters of a city addition; the president, a simple creature who walked up and down the dining-room in his shirt-sleeves carrying the baby, while the young ladies were at table; and the payment of the salaries no nothing that anything came in after the first month. That was the end of Cousin Cornelia's ventures.

She is very proud and has spoken very little of her history in the schools. Only once she has broken down, and cried a little.

"Well, Cousin, they wouldn't have me. Not at any price."

"What do you mean?" I said. "A lot of trash and riff-raff and ignoramuses." She was coming home from school one day when she was released, the boarders canceled the note, and they were the best they could. "It's not always their fault."

"I don't see much difference." I insist. "The churches encourage them, the preachers back them, the conference endorses them."

"I know you say that, honey."

"It's all the same."

"Pooh! nonsense, ignoramuses! And even that they don't make enough to feed the chickens. It's all too low."

She sighs. "As Mother used to say, the pot's boiled over and the oxen has come to the table."

I put my arm about her shoulders.

"'You can teach us all, with these eyes',''," she said, "It's mighty sweet of you, honey, but I'm an old woman, and no use."

I protest. "The devil you say?"

"I suppose they did the best they could, they meant to be kind. They just didn't know any better," she says, more like herself, "and there's no use crying over spilt milk," and adds, smiling as she holds out the back of her hand for me to see, "this as it is."

BARK YOUNG.
Liberty in a Democracy

The history of civil liberty in the United States is the story of the triumph of the individual over the state, of the victory of the people over the government. It is the story of the struggle for freedom, for justice, for equality, for liberty. It is the story of the fight against oppression, against tyranny, against slavery. It is the story of the struggle for the rights of man.

The history of civil liberty in the United States is the story of the struggle against the power of the state. The state has always tried to control the individual, to limit his freedom, to restrict his rights. The state has always tried to make the individual conform to its will, to make him do its bidding. The state has always tried to make the individual into a robot, a slave, a tool.

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A Scientist Off Duty

Male Philosophy and Other Essays, by C. J. Keyser.
New York: B. F. Dutton and Company, 244 pages. $2.50.

Every now and then something occurs to suggest to us that a scientist is really a first-rate writer. Professor Keyser is one of these. He is an able, enthusiastic, and philosophically-minded man, and his work is full of inspiration and insight. His book is a collection of essays, some of which are on scientific subjects, others on general topics. The essays are well written, and the author's ideas are clear and well expressed. The book is a valuable addition to the literature of science.

In the essay on "Philosophy and Science," Keyser argues that the two are not as separate as they are often thought to be. He says that "philosophy is the science of life," and that "science is the philosophy of life." He argues that "science is not the answer to life's problems, but rather a method of understanding life." This essay is particularly interesting, and it is a good one to read if you are interested in the relationship between science and philosophy.

In the essay on "The Future of Science," Keyser predicts that science will continue to grow and develop in the future. He says that "science is a living thing, and it will continue to grow and change. It will continue to discover new things, and it will continue to improve our understanding of the world." This essay is a good one to read if you are interested in the future of science.

In the essay on "The Role of the Scientist," Keyser argues that scientists have an important role to play in society. He says that "the scientist is a member of society, and he has a responsibility to use his knowledge for the benefit of all people." This essay is a good one to read if you are interested in the role of the scientist in society.

Overall, "Male Philosophy and Other Essays" is a valuable and interesting book. It is well written, and the author's ideas are clear and well expressed. I would recommend this book to anyone who is interested in the relationship between science and philosophy, or who is interested in the future of science.

C. E. Atlee.
Critical Responsibility

By Robert Fernanda, translated from the


The development of critical responsibility, which is the French critic, comes forward with a great deal of vigor, supported by analysis of recent and contemporary writers; it is his purpose to discuss the "newly discovered" women's suffrage in an inversion of states' rights as a loss of women's political freedom. Letting women out of the house would have been as ridiculous as not letting them in.

Again there is the hurdle of the Supreme Court's judgment of validity upon the Eighteenth Amendment. Well, the Supreme Court had no jurisdiction to decide that issue; but Mr. Stevenson is somewhat busy and hesitant to see what can be done about it. It was just all wrong for the Amendment to have been given any defensive weapon to protect their reserved powers.

Now, then, shall we argue from the Gleaner? Two specific proposals are made. The amendment should be construed as applicable only to States and foreign corporations, power over which was vested in Congress from the beginning. Connecticut is in a peculiarly strong position to urge this upon the Supreme Court. How the words 'manufacture' and 'tax' are to be read out of the amendment, leaving only transportation, Mr. Stevenson does not explain.
Characterization under the Microscope

The later Victorian: A Study of Characterization in the
British Novel, by Walter L. Myers. Chicago: The
University of Chicago Press. 213 pages. $2.

Science, having conquered other realms, is creeping
into the domain of literature. Equipped with the
Victorian's microscope and methods, Walter L. Myers has
approached his inquiry into characterization in the British
novel. His aim is to isolate suitable specimens, to classify,
and then define. The royal prerogatives of the critic to
Judge and provoke are not his in his scientific plan. He
wields a starting point the novels of George Eliot, which
he recognizes as having been the last great works in fiction to
bear the mark of the late Victorian novel in possessing "a wider conception of normality and a greater intensity and amplitude
of actuality." It is in the discussion of normality that he offers
his most original contribution to the study. The late
Victorians, he points out, created characters of considerable
complexity, yet characters which were circumscribed by
a set formula. It was imperative that they should be normal
people and that their motives should be clearly understood.
Even George Eliot and Meredith, to Mr. Myers' thinking,
held no traffic with the dualism, the dark irrationality,
the inexplicable shifts of mood proper to people in actual
life. Still less was there any infusion in their works of
the poetic, metaphysical element which is especially present
in the novels of Mr. Lawrence and Mr. Joyce. The
elaborate studies in consciousness which have become
for us commonplace would have impressed the late Victorians,
according to Mr. Myers, as definitely abnormal.

The implication which the author offers for the development
of more intensive probing into the inconsistencies and
secret springs of characters stresses particularly the influence
of Freudian psychology. One wishes that Mr. Myers
had dwelt quite as long nor so lovingly on this topic.
"Or What's a Heaven For?"


The work of Robinson Jeffers is stripped of excess colors: the earth and sulfur and blue burning at the stars; the savage race of ancient blood-stains on one crawling planet; the bitter green of moss; the iron pine forest rising in that same burning crystal-imaginati

The Sorcerer's Apprentice


A Tyrolean comes to America and makes a new fortune as a stage sorcerer. But American revivalism has made
People Round the Corner

People Round the Corner, by Threnad Wintson. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. $2.50.

IT IS the fashion, in America, to bewail the influence of the popular magazine on our writers of the short story; and in general, the complaint is not wholly well founded. Too many authors water down their thought so as to suit the fast from sturdy palate of the popular. Threnad Wintson's "People Round the Corner" deals with the same persons and scenes found in her earlier collection, "Picture Frames," and her novel, "Show Business." These are the drab incidents of the lower middle class, particularly in the small towns of the Middle West. Few authors know this scene as well as Mrs. Wintson, and she tells us, with a truthfulness which is unassuming yet never quite cruel, of the pride, ambition, the rather tepid loves and (usually) mild, more tepid hates which may be discovered by taking all successive roads along any main street in America.

There is an inevitability about the happenings in these stories which would probably be the subject of wide remark, if they were translations from the Russian, instead of adaptations out of the hard bright glint of the true. Hardly ever do events take place because the author needs them to round out a plot. Nearly always, incident arises from character. Probably the story in this collection which
Here he the record of the preliminary hearing at Quincy, where Wade was put forward as an identification witness against Sacco; and that he has now before him the record of the testimony at the inquest held at Quincy on April 17, two days after the South Braintree hold-up.

From the statement of Mr. O'Conner we quote: "The Pinkerton report on the South Braintree hold-up has this to say concerning Wade: 'April 23. Today I resumed by going to the office of the Massachusetts District Police and conferring with Capt. Proctor on what several witnesses had said of late to the Anthoney Palmisano photo, An auto was sent to South Braintree to bring Bostock, Frantello, Wade and Miss Mary Splane to Boston. On their arrival, Capt. Proctor questioned them and showed them a number of pictures, among them being Palmisano's, and had a stenographer take each person's story. Louis Wade, the fourth witness, told his story, and as he went along it was evident that he did not have the remotest idea as to what the bandits actually looked like. He insisted that two of them were tall and heavily built, and that the third and fourth men he saw were tall and slim. Capt. Proctor discarded Wade's testimony altogether.'"

Louis Palmisano. This man was one of the five identified.
believes in democracy, the average landowner often calls himself a "revolutionary"—the old confusion of ends and means. Hence, in the Gómez nominating convention of the National No Reflection party, the same orators who declared the tyranny of Díaz preferable to that of Calles were the loudest in crying for "revolutionary principles." Hence the list of "martyrs of the revolution," given such dastardly ovation, included not merely the name of the agrarian revolutionist, Emilio Zapata, but also that of Rudolfo Gallego, the Catholic "general" recently killed fighting the present government in Guanajuato. Carranza, who ordered Zapata killed, was coupled with Villa and Felipe Angeles, two outstanding rebels against his authority. Also there appeared the last of revolutionaries against Obregón: Murguía and the ill-fated leaders of the De la Huerta reaction, Diéguez, Villareal, Alvarado, Maytore. The one remarkable omission in the long list was Felipe Carrillo, Maya chief, ex-governor of Yucatán, perhaps the only truly noble martyr of the era. Thus the convention's definition of a martyr was anyone who of time in present-day Mexico.

obstinate groups, even should they be willing to support a revolutionary turn-coat, are completely demoralized and scattered; the middle class is still in embryo. Obregón is already ridiculing Gómez for not making a better contrast before going over to the Church and Artichoke parties. And through the army is still the decisive factor in determining political shifts, no purely military dictatorship tinged with the Aufklarung can endure in a country in the throes of social change, working out problems of racial and cultural amalgamation, of economic reconstruction, passing from feudal to modern life, from a colonial to a national status—such an unadulterated rule of force could not guarantee stability.

Obregón needs less introduction than Gómez. Originally a small land-owner in Sonora, he joined in the revolt against Huerta, and in 1914 reached the capital with his troops from Sonora ahead of all his revolutionary associates. It was his military prowess which saved Carranza, and, in 1915, drove Villa north from Celaya into the Durango cactus.
PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

Veracruz—There witnessed testify to the old Plymouth thip, peddler, who a
Veracruz some miles, Pushed the day by receipt for payment of taxes. Varie
women testified they had bought fish from
him. A boat builder remembered met him that day.
No effort was made to trace the $15,000
contents of the two horses eaten by a
drug addict. Various explanations were
offered, but none substantiated.
The case was presented to the jury
July 14 after a trial of two weeks. The
jury deliberated five hours and brought it
verdict of first degree murder.

The Springfield (Mass.) Republican, in consideration of the nearby case, in
brought its argument, introduced
Professor Hurley of the Suffolk Law Sch
to the effort that the Italians "were
viewed by atmosphere, not evidence.
The radical papers of the country,
from, take this attitude, express it
for less restrained manner. "To
triumph to death in North America, as
in Paris in Spain, in Italy, in the Argon
Republic!" cries the Butte Blod.
"The Sacco-Vanzetti demonstrations
show the spirit of the people who that
has passed when the guiltless can
quietly starved for their voice of
social order. They can be strangled,
based, and not quietly!" The New
World, which has been investigating
this case, notes that the "Propagandists
played a safe game. If Sacco and Var
are set free it will be hailed as a victory
the forces of injustice; if they are case
they will be looked upon as martyrs
either case great numbers of poor
foreign lands will think the worst of
America course." Nevertheless, declares
World, "if there was a miscarriage, the U
States will be as much interested in
Europe to find it out and to redress
wrong."

In the course of its investigation,
World editor says:

Among the first findings are an ob
office in Boston from which probably
been leased and three very much astonish
young enthusiasts who set out to discu
the evidence in a murder trial and "by
creating what looks like an interna
issue... Their cry of "Have Sacco and
nick!" has been taken up by so
voices that they are swept away in it
fusion.

Taking up "the mushroom growing
this new spirit collective, hatched in an
office and transplanted into Italy,
America, Switzerland, Belgium, and
Portugal—hearing its impetus in all
bloodshed." The World's lawyer
writes:
The actual violence commenced upon
her 21—the week preceding
day upon which sentence was to
be pronounced upon the two
leaders convicted of murder.
General Hollis's office. Mr. Hollis kicked it with his foot, but was not injured. He had received many threatening letters from the American Communist sympathizers.

BURLINGTON, Sept. 300. — Major-General Crowder and the members of the United States Legation were menaced by radicals in the streets, and the American Consul General was warned by telephone that he would be killed.

Further, the mayor of the city has stated that if the President does not act, a major uprising will occur. The situation is grave, and all available resources have been mobilized.

On the other hand, the Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, has announced that the United States will take no action unless specifically asked to do so by the British Government.

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SACCO AND VANZETTI

FINAL LEGAL BATTLE STAGED BEFORE STATE HIGH COURT

Guards Bristle Everywhere as Arguments Are Heard—Atty. Hill Presents Case for Men Sentenced to Death

CONTINUE FROM FIRST PAGE

...
ACCO AND VANZETTI

LEGAL BATTLE STAGED
BEFORE STATE HIGH COURT

By James S. Braille
The Boston Globe

The state supreme court was scheduled for argument on the case of the two men
charged with murder. The court had reviewed the case a number of times, but
had not yet made a decision.

The defense argued that the evidence was insufficient to support the conviction.
They claimed that the police had planted evidence and that the trial was unfair.

The prosecution argued that the evidence was strong and sufficient to support
the conviction. They claimed that the police had acted properly and that the trial
was fair.

The court will rule on whether to grant a new trial or to uphold the original
conviction.

ACCO JUROR'S HEART ATTACK

LEWIS M'CARTHY RECEIVED
DEATH THREAT IN LETTER

East Milton Man Ignored Warning, Tearing
and Misuse of Tobacco

Today's

Blown Out

Countrywide for Miles

McHardy's

Mystery

McHardy, his name was crushed. The other three members of
the family escaped with a shaking up and minor bruises.

A similar explosion on June 1, 1929, wrecked the home of
Samuel Johnson in East Bridgewater, who apparently had been
sentenced to death for havng aided in the escape of two men
who had killed a police officer and stolen a car.

In each case the bomb was placed at the front door of the house.
Both explosions occurred at 3:00 in the morning. Both bombs
were identical in size and weight. In both cases the occupants
of the house escaped serious injury.

Lewis McHardy five years ago had received a threat that
his house would be blown up. He paid little attention to the
threat and had almost forgotten it when he awoke this
morning amid a shower of plaster and swaying walls and

TheTwoMcHardyboys, JohnandTheodore, were the first
to recover from the shock. They ran downstairs to the room
of their mother, Helen. Finding her unjured, they went to
their parents' room and sided them out of the house.

The front window was blown out, and a window
had broken as it was broken.

Some windows in the basement also had been
busted out.

The house was totally knocked out of shape, and the
interior was in complete disarray.

The police are investigating the case, and a
report will be made to the authorities.

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report will be made to the authorities.
ACCO JUROR'S HOME WRECKED BY BOMB, LIEUT. McGARRY RECEIVED DEATH THREAT IN LETTER

FIRE AT MILLION MAN LAUGED WARMING, TERRORISTS MARCHING TOWARDS IT. TODAY'S BLACK BEAT COUNTRYSIDE FOR MILES.
I am attaching hereto for your information, copy of a report submitted by Agent Canelley at St. Louis, dated August 25, 1927, in the case of A.A. Vannetti.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Emtl. 942827.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS DECLASSIFIED DATE 7/26/27 BY sec. tech
Meeting, St. Louis, of sympathizers held August 20, 1927 of little importance; no disorders have been traced to the activities of these parties. On the night of August 22, 1927 two meetings were held protesting the execution of subjects and both were broken up by the police; one arrest was made and party turned over to the Immigration Inspector. At various meetings held only a small number attended.

All Federal buildings, St. Louis, are under special guard. Any material developments occurring, the Director will be wired.

Reference is made to my report dated 8-16-27 in the above entitled matter.

There have been no acts of violence in this district which can be traced to the sympathizers of the above men to date.

A meeting of the Committee for the Freedom and Defense of Sacco and Vanzetti was held at the Polish-American Hall, 1328 Cass Ave., at 3 P.M. Saturday, August 20th, 1927 at which there was not more than twenty people present. This meeting was covered by uniformed and plain clothes officers and same was entirely orderly.

Active in this meeting were Charles Blome of the Moulder's Union, St. Louis; Elmer McMillen of the International Labor Defense, Martin Dillman of the Teamsters' Union and John Mahalie of the International Labor Defense. The meeting was addressed by Fred C. Smith, Attorney, Central National Bank Building, St. Louis, and upon resolution of Mrs. Louise Guiter of 4609 Varrelman Ave., the following telegram was sent to President Coolidge and Governor Fuller:

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Thousands of St. Louis citizens speaking through an assembled mass meeting appeal to you as our Chief Executive to intervene in the case of Sacco and Vanzetti. We believe they were unjustly convicted. The two men should not be put to death with their guilt in such grave widespread doubt.

McMillan, a so-called journeyman painter, stating that he was acting upon the advice of the organization of the International Labor Defense, Chicago, Ill., asked that a one day strike be held on August 22nd; also that protest meetings be held.

C. J. Weinbrunner, Special Agent, Missouri Pacific RR, advises that at 11:15 P.M. August 21, 1927, the engineer of the Hot Springs Special, No. 17, of the Missouri Pacific RR, South, discovered that the switch on the main line of the Missouri Pacific RR had been pried open with a bar, but as this switch was in the interlock system it turned the signal against the train and no damage was done. This happened about five pole lengths North of the Jefferson Barracks Station. No information has been obtained as to who is responsible for this, although the Special Agents of the Railroad and the police are active in trying to run same down.

There was a meeting of about one hundred sympathizers on August 22, 1927 at 11:30 P.M. at the Labor Lyceum Hall, 1243 Garrison Ave., St. Louis, which had been preceded by a parade on Easton Ave., and due to the noise, same was broken up by the police. The police met with some resistance in ejecting various persons from the hall in question and [redacted] 22 years old, Russian, factory worker, residing at Fairmount, Illinois, was arrested by Sergt. Pat Murphy when she refused to leave the hall and she was held on a charge of disturbing the peace.

She indicated that she had been in this country five years; was not naturalized and she is one of those who was most active in the above meeting, having addressed the crowd. Investigation as to her status as an alien is being conducted by Immigration Inspector Nash, St. Louis.

The above meeting was dispersed by Lieuts. Gunn and Tabb, Sergts. McCullough and Murphy and officers Sanders and Benda; also other officers of the Ninth District, St. Louis.

A number of standards carried by the crowd were abandoned at the hall, and one reading "Sacco and Vanzetti must not die" with a picture of an
electric chair therein bore the inscription "National Labor Defense" and was printed by the Daily Worker Publishing Co., Chicago.

There was also another meeting held at Grand and Washington Hlyds., which was dispersed due to the fact that same was interfering with traffic; same was without special incident.

All Federal buildings in St. Louis are covered by special detail of police in conjunction with the usual guard maintained.

Should any acts of violence occur which are traceable to the sympathizers of subjects, the Director will be advised.

PENDING.
The Last Stage.

Refusal by Justice Brandeis of the United States Supreme Court, closely followed by a refusal by Justice Stone, to intervene in the Sacco-Vanzetti case closes another door to delay in the execution of the two men, which, unless stayed by a further reprieve by the governor, will take place in a few hours. The Chief Justice has also declined to act. The only hope left by the defense is that the governor may be persuaded to grant further reprieve to permit examination of the files of the Department of Justice relating to the case. That, however, is a forlorn expectation, as it is well understood that Gov. Fuller is already acquainted with the contents of the files, which, it is declared by an official of the department, contain nothing that in any way bears upon the guilt or innocence of the two men and reveal no activities by the Federal Government which in any degree prejudiced the interests of the defendants.

Thus the case seems to have been closed. Intense agitation, however, is to be expected during these last few hours remaining before the sentence of the law is executed. Largely signed petitions, containing numerous names that are well known to the American people, have gone to the governor asking for a last-minute reprieve on the general ground that the guilt of the condemned men has not been proved. Partisans of Sacco and Vanzetti are seeking to organize demonstrations in their behalf. Outrages may be committed, though precautions have been taken to forestall violence and mob manifestations.

The point raised regarding the contents of the Federal files is not a new one. It has heretofore been urged that the United States Government undertook to influence the course of the law in Massachusetts because of the known radical character of the accused men. Examination of the files of the Department of Justice has not been permitted previously because of their confidential character. Quite recently, however, they have been submitted to reading by unprejudiced persons, who have found in them nothing that warrants the suggestion that the Federal influence was exerted to put the lives of Sacco and Vanzetti in jeopardy.
August 17, 1927,

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR.

I am returning herewith report signed by Mr. [redacted] as to his examination of the files of the New York Office relating to Sacco and Vanzetti, the report dated August 15, 1927 signed by Agent in Charge James L. Craven of the Boston Office relating to the same case; and the report of Special Agent William J. West of the Boston Office relating to his examination of the Bureau files with reference to this case.

These reports have been carefully examined by Mr. Parrish and myself and we fail to find anything therein bearing either directly or indirectly on the guilt or innocence of Sacco or Vanzetti.

Respectfully,

[Signature]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/1/27 BY [Handwritten]

RECORDED

6/126-817
AUG 25 1927
Ample Protection

Securing the Fruits and By the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts

The matter of the Transcript:

In the matter of the Transcript:

I charge the petitioners a writ of habeas corpus in the supreme judicial case of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The petitioners are the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in the following language:

Our system of procedure in criminal cases makes ample provision for those charged with the commission of offenses by evidence, by consent, or otherwise. A writ of habeas corpus issues to the judge or justice of the peace before whom the accused was committed, and, by petition for a discretionary writ of habeas corpus, the judge is required to act in good faith.

While this high tribunal indicated special reasons for the correction of error, in relation to the technical point under consideration, it should be borne in mind that the law was established to give a fair chance to every person who may be charged with the commission of offenses by evidence, by consent, or otherwise. In all cases, the court is required to act in good faith.

The question of guilt or innocence is not the issue in the case, but the guilt or innocence of the accused is the issue. The judge or justice of the peace is required to act in good faith.

The court may, in the discretion of the judge, order a new trial, or remand the case for further proceedings.

The trial may proceed before the judge in the district, and the verdict must be rendered in open court.

Attempts have been made to change the law so that the accused should not be able to offer any evidence of his innocence, but all have failed, even in relation to minor and civil cases. During the trial, the judge presides and rules on all questions of evidence and law, but the defense may except to any ruling or statement of the judge, and, on so-called exceptions, may have the matter reviewed by an appellate court.

The Supreme Court may find any prejudicial error in the trial, a new trial may be ordered. After the verdict, if the case has been found guilty, the defendant may move for a new trial, or the court may order a retrial on the ground that the evidence is insufficient to support the verdict. If the motion is made, the court may order a new trial on the ground that the evidence is insufficient to support the verdict.

The trial is not passed until all pending motions have been disposed of and the trial is found by the Supreme Court to have been properly conducted. Even though sentenced, however, the convicted man may, in a proper case, have a writ of error granted by the Supreme Court, if he desires to appeal to the Supreme Court for review, upon proper ground. Finally, although failing in all courts, the plaintiff may appeal to the governor of the Commonwealth, who, for any reason appearing sufficient, may commute the sentence or grant a pardon.

The accused was furnished with a list of his own witnesses by the state.

The state must furnish the accused with a list of the witnesses for his defense.

With the trial opened, the prisoner has the right of cross-examination of his witnesses and proof thereof. It is to say, if persons, papers, or other evidence exist which may tend to show the innocence of the accused, the defendant must be permitted to cross-examine such witnesses. The state must furnish the accused with a list of the witnesses for his defense.

The state must furnish the accused with a list of the witnesses for his defense, and the accused must be permitted to cross-examine such witnesses. The state must furnish the accused with a list of the witnesses for his defense.
PROPAGANDA IN AID OF Sacco-Vanzetti Bared by Writer


PROTESTS ENGENDERED IN MANY COUNTRIES

Anarchists Made to Seem Persecuted; Emotionalism of Labor Appealed To.

How a worldwide protest of anarchists was being pressed in Europe, the United States, and South America by the Sacco-Vanzetti workers, is a matter of record. The Boston correspondent of the Federated Press, writing in Chicago, said, discovered that Sacco and Vanzetti were radicals, and then the case was considered.

When the editor of the Federated Press in Chicago heard from his Boston correspondent that the case was being pressed in Europe, the United States, and South America, he at once cabled important cable telegrams to various European and American cities, and asked for immediate action. The code word used in the telegrams was "Sacco-Vanzetti." The codeword was then used to mean that the case was being pressed in the United States.

In Europe, the case became more and more important. The workers were being pressed in Europe, the United States, and South America. They were being pressed because they were foreigners and workers. They were being pressed because they were anarchists, and because they felt that their case was a matter of national importance.

O'Connor, a cultured and mild-mannered young man, is thoroughly convinced that Sacco and Vanzetti are guilty of the crime, and that the workers were being pressed because they were anarchists. He is convinced that the workers were being pressed because they were foreigners and workers.

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In this country, the workers are being pressed because they are anarchists. They are being pressed because they are foreigners and workers.

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE WASHINGTON D.C.

RETELEPHONE GUERRERO AGENT LEAVING MANCHESTER NEWHAMPshire FOR LUDLOW TONIGHT IF POSSIBLE IF NOT TOMORROW MORNING.

CRaVEN PER WEST.

REcORDED 6/11/27

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

AUG 18 1927

OFFICE OF JUSTICE
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Close watch has been maintained throughout the San Antonio District since August 6th relative to any proposed violence on behalf of radicals in the San Antonio District as a demonstration against the court action in the case of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti. No violent acts transpired in the San Antonio District. No evidence of any proposed acts. Referred back to office of origin no further action here.

DETAILS:  Beginning:

In accordance with instructions Agent in Charge and every Agent in the San Antonio office has been on the alert to ascertain if there were any proposed acts of violence in the San Antonio District by radical sympathizers of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Suitable confidential arrangements were made to properly guard Federal buildings throughout the district and the officers of the Federal Court throughout the district. No acts of violence transpired, nor could any evidence be secured of any proposed acts.

On August 8th the South Texas Chamber of Commerce passed resolutions condemning all radical acts in connection with the Sacco and Vanzetti case and called on the Governor of Massachusetts and President Coolidge not to interfere in the carrying out of the decree of the Courts of Massachusetts. Said resolutions also called on the President to have deported from the United States all alien radicals known to have participated in any acts of violence or demonstrations against organized government in connection with this case.

The American Legion Posts at San Antonio and other cities in Southwest Texas also passed similar resolutions. These resolutions we telegraphed to the President of the United States and the Governor of Massachusetts.
Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,
Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington,
D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

All information contained herein is considered

Date 7/1/27

Thank you so much for your letter of the 31st instant, in which you express your appreciation of the services rendered by members of our force in protecting government property and the lives of some of our officials.

Please rest assured that it will give us great pleasure to serve you in any way at any time and in any particular.

Very truly yours,

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

☐ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

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

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

☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

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

☐ For your information: 10-126-83 is not in effect

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

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X  DELETED PAGE(S)  X
X  NO DUPLICATION FEE  X
X  FOR THIS PAGE  X
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FBI/DOJ
No new developments in this case, no evidence secured indicating that the followers of SUBJECTS contemplating any violation of Federal statutes in territory allocated to the New Orleans office. No demonstrations have occurred to the knowledge of this office and no requests for assistance have been received.

DETAILS: Continuing this matter last reported by Agent [redacted] of this office dated 8-16-27, Agent has to advise that there has been no new developments in this matter. No untoward incident has occurred and no property has been damaged.

No Federal statutes have been violated in this territory, to the knowledge of this office, by sympathizers of the above named SUBJECTS.

Since the period of anxiety following the execution of SUBJECTS at the Massachusetts State Prison, Charlestown, Mass. has now apparently passed, matter will be concluded.

CASE CLOSED

---00000---

JAD/DR

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

Close survey made in this District. With exception of four known radicals, no attempt made to create any interest in behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti. Italian societies voted to uphold the decision of courts and take no active part in behalf of condemned men.

CLOSED.

**DETAILS:**

REFERENCE is made to the Director’s confidential telegram.

Upon receipt of the above referred to telegram, investigation was immediately made to get a line on all known anarchists and radicals in this territory.

Through a competent and reliable Italian informant, Agent learned that the Italian Societies, namely the Sons of Italy and Columbo, had introduced the matter in the course of open-meetings by one Joe Bombino, and that a vote made at that time showed the societies to have voted to uphold the decision of the courts and to have gone on record as not favoring any member taking a part in a sympathy demonstration in behalf of the condemned men.

Through informant at the Salt Lake Labor Temple, Agent learned that effort was being made by Alfred Sorensen, L. P. Sales and a local attorney, James H. Wolfe, to excite interest in behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti. A protest meeting was held at the Salt Lake Labor Temple Sunday night August 21, 1927. It was well attended by working men, but apparently poorly received. It is well to mention that the attorney named, James H. Wolfe, has for years, been prominent in labor troubles in this District and those who know him believe he is using these means to build up a practice among the laboring class.

Taking the whole situation into consideration, little trouble could be expected among the radicals and anarchists in this District, owing to the lack of support that they have been receiving from the laboring class.
**REPORT MADE AT:** St. Louis, Mo.  
**DATE WHEN MADE:** 9-23-27  
**PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:** 8-23/9-7/27  
**REPORT IN DETAIL:** N. J. Connelley, S.A.C.  
**CHARACTER OF CASE:** Possible Anarchistic Activities of Sympathizers  
**STUDY:** NICOLE SACCO and BARTOLOMEO VANZETTI  

### SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

There has been no developments at St. Louis or in the territory of the St. Louis Office indicating any disturbances which are traceable to the activities of sympathizers of the above indicated subjects. Pending developments which would warrant further report, this case is

**REFERRED BACK TO OFFICE OF ORIGIN, no further action here.**

### DETAILS

Reference is made to my report, dated 8-23-27, entitled as above.

**AT ST. LOUIS, MO.**

There has been no unusual disturbances in the territory of the St. Louis Office, and nothing has occurred which would indicate that it was the result of activities of sympathizers of the above named subjects.

Pending developments which would warrant further report, this case is

**REFERRED BACK TO OFFICE OF ORIGIN, no further action here.**

---

**ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED**

**DATE** 7/29/36

---

**WASHINGTON REFERENCE:**  
3 Bureau  
2 St. Louis  
2 Boston  
1 Chicago  
1 Phila  
1 Columbus  
1 New York  

**BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**  
A.M. Sep 14, 1927  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
EJC CMH  

**RECORDED AND IN**  
61-126-830  

**CHECKED OFF:**  
SEP 14  
JACKETED:  

**DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES**
In view of the fact that there have been no acts of violence or any evidence uncovered as to any proposed acts, this investigation is referred back to office of origin no further action here.

RUC.
Sacco Lawyer Spurned Chance to See U.S. Files

ALL INFORMATION COMPILRED HERE IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 21 AUG. 1937

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.-Debated in Theodore Roosevelt's case, in which sustained attacks were made on the U.S. Attorney General's decision to deny the application of the defense committee to examine the files of the defense committee, are the questions of whether or not the U.S. Attorney General's decision to deny the application of the defense committee.

The defense committee, in a complaint against the U.S. Attorney General, states that the defense committee's application was not made to the U.S. Attorney General, but to the U.S. Attorney General's office. The defense committee states that the U.S. Attorney General's decision to deny the application of the defense committee was made in violation of the constitution and the laws of the United States.

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Pursuant to your telephonic instructions, I have called
Special Agent West of the Boston Office by long distance, and requested him to tell SAC Craven that the Director desires another agent to proceed to Ludlow, Vermont and report to Agent [Redacted] for assignment. This is in accordance with a telegram from Mr. [Redacted] which reads as follows:

"Dad advisable to send another agent here."

(Sgd) [Redacted]

I beg to advise you that Mr. Craven's residence telephone number is not given in the Director's address book, and so I had to call Mr. West instead. Mr. West assured this office that he would communicate immediately with SAC Craven, and convey to him the Director's orders. Mr. West further informed that the agent will leave for Ludlow on the first train Thursday morning.

Respectfully,

[Signature]
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LEHRER.

I am transmitting, attached hereto,

copy of a communication received from the Bureau's

Dallas, Texas, Office, dated August 18, 1927,

relative to the Sacco - Vanetti case.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Director.

Encl. 60412.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE July 21, 1927 BY SUPERVISOR
Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
Dallas, Texas,
August 18, 1927.

Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:
Attention Division #1.

Acknowledging receipt of your confidential telegram of the 16th instant, with reference to the Sacco-Vanzetti situation, I desire to advise that to date there have been no developments here by sympathizers or brother anarchists in this district.

Upon receipt of your message, I at once conferred with Mr. Philip, Postmaster at Dallas, and Mr. Sam Gross, United States Marshal of the Northern District of Texas, and it was decided to place a guard over the Federal Building (main postoffice) here. The matter was submitted to Chief of Police Trammell at Dallas, who detailed three officers to duty at the building day and night.

While there is no communist or similar organization in this section of the country, it was deemed advisable to take some precautionary measures against an individual act of some crank or itinerant radical.

I have been advised that similar protective measures were adopted by authorities in Fort Worth, Texas.

Should there be any developments in this matter in this district I will, of course, advise you promptly in full detail.

Very respectfully,

E. J. GEEHAN—Acting,
Special Agent in Charge.

[Stamp: AUG 22 1927, Division]

[Stamp: AUG 27 1927, Department of Justice]

[Stamp: REC'D AUG 27 1927]
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. MURRIS.

I am transmitting, attached hereto,

copy of a communication received from the Agent
in Charge of the Bureau's Detroit, Michigan,
Office, dated August 19, 1927, relative to the
Sacco - Vanzetti case, together with photostatic
copies of clippings attached to said communication.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Enc. 80411.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/26/27 BY SS 80411
Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
P.O. Box 831,
Detroit, Mich.

All information contained herein is unclassified date 7/26/26 by SACCO

Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

PERSONAL ATTENTION-DIRECTOR-

Dear Sir;

I beg to enclose herewith a few clippings from the Detroit Times newspaper of even date regarding subject matter. A Police Permit has been granted for a big meeting on next Monday evening on Cadillac Square in this city, but it will be well covered by uniformed men of the Police Department.

Considerable feeling has been fanned here by effigies that have been paraded about the city for the past several days, and today, the Police decided it had gone far enough and they confiscated the same and will hold the outfit at least until after the feeling has died down.

We have experienced no trouble of any sort to date but because of the apparent high feeling here right now and the ruling of the Court in the east we are again maintaining a quiet surveillance of the Federal building here both day and night. Should any attempts be made to damage this building or cause harm to any Federal Official I hope to be able to prevent it and also to apprehend the person or persons who might be the instigator of any such attempts, keeping in mind the old adage that "the ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure". We are receiving most excellent cooperation from the Police department particularly in this matter.

Should anything happen I will advise you immediately by telegraph but I sincerely trust that this will not be necessary and firmly believe that the quiet preventive measures we are taking here will prevent it.

Respectfully,

T. C. Wilcox,
Special Agent in Charge.
AIM TO SUPPRESS
SACCO DATA DENIED

Justice Officials Declared
Anxious to Disclose Viterbo
Data Gathered by U.S.

By William F. G.

[Text continues on subsequent pages]
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LIBERING.

I am transmitting, attached hereto,

copy of a communication from the Bureau's
Detroit, Mich., Office, together with copy
of enclosure thereto, relative to the KARCCT
VAKANTII case.

Very truly yours,

Acting Director.

Enc. 245983.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/1/27 BY 0.430
Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
P. O. Box 831,
Detroit, Michigan.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/2/27 BY SSAA/SM

August 24, 1927.

Attention, Director-

Sacco-Vanzetti matters.

Director, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

I beg to enclose herewith attached clippings taken from the Detroit News under date of August 21, 1927 in connection with subject matter. You will note this is a statement or article written and signed by Agnes Inglis, who now resides at 510 Sunset Road, Ann Arbor, Michigan. You will undoubtedly recall that this lady was one of the agitators against the Government and this Department during the deportation of many radicals back in 1920.

In further connection with subject matter everything has proceeded very quietly here in so far as Federal buildings and Federal Officials are concerned. Matters got to the breaking point here the night of the execution and at the conclusion of an extremely large public meeting on Cadillac Square in the heart of the city, at which meeting there were many inflammatory speeches made, a riot started. The Police organization were so extremely well set in anticipation of this occurrence that the rioting mob was very quickly curbed. There were a few casualties, three police officers being slightly injured and one or two rioters being put in the hospital, but aside from that we have had no trouble. The Federal Building here has been kept under a quiet and thorough surveillance and we have well observed any actions that would lead us to believe any damage to the building or harm to the lives of Federal officers was contemplated. I have been extremely desirous during all of the recent hysterical period that we might go through the same without any serious trouble and I am very happy to advise you that we have so far succeeded, but I am forced to believe that it has been due in a measure to the fact that we made plans whereby we would know what was going on prior to anything serious happening.

All of the agents attached to this office have been used on many hours of extra duty and I trust that you will allow me this opportunity to commend each and every one of them for their loyalty to the Government, and to this Department in particular, during the recent troublesome period.

Respectfully,

T. C. Wilcox,
Special Agent in Charge

L. W. P.
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/1/42 BY [Signature]
Mr. Louis E. Sawyer,  
Sawyer Agency,  
Merchants & Manufacturers Bank Bldg.,  
216 West Water Street,  
Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Dear Sir:  

Receipt is acknowledged of your communication of August 23rd, enclosing clipping from the Milwaukee Journal relative to Sacco and Vanzetti meetings.  

Please accept my thanks for same.  

Very truly yours,  

Director.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 2/1/37 BY SRR/BD}
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LUNNIGE.

I am transmitting, attached hereto,
copy of a communication received from Mr. Lewis
E. Sawyer, of the Sawyer Agency, Milwaukee,
Wisconsin, dated August 23, 1927, together with
copy of enclosure thereto, relative to the
BACCO - VANZETTI case.

Very truly yours,

Acting Director.

Enc. 345 004.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/1/92 BY ERBDM
MR. J. EDGAR HOOVER,
DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
WASHINGTON, D.C.

DEAR MR. HOOVER:-  IN RE: SACCO & VANZETTI MEETINGS.

Enclosed find clipping from Milwaukee Journal this date which is self explanatory. This for your information.

Very truly yours,

LEWIS E. SATYER
LES/G
(Former Special Agent, Milwaukee)
Sympathizers Decide to Hold Memorial Services in City

A memorial meeting will be held by the Sacco-Vanzetti committee of Milwaukee. This was a result of a meeting Monday night in Labor Temple, 636 Walnut St. About 200 sympathizers of the two men attended. The executive committee will meet Tuesday night to plan a memorial demonstration.

The meeting Monday night sent telegrams to Gov. Fuller and President Hoover asking for the intercession of the deceased men. A. E. Phippenagen presented news of the execution reached the hall after the meeting had ended, but while a few of the leaders were still at the hall.

Legal Crime, He Says

Leo Krajecz, former Milwaukee alderman, an organizer of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, spoke, "This is the most tragic and dramatic moment in the history of the United States," he said. The Sacco-Vanzetti conviction and execution he called a 'legal crime.'

He compared Sacco and Vanzetti with John Brown. William Lloyd Garrison and other martyrs to ideals. Ward was the first one of them, the man who was willing to die for his beliefs.

Mr. Krajecz declared that there is a "ray of hope" in the increase of unemployment, rising cost of living and cutting of wages. He argued that the issue of the labor movement is the basic issue of the society itself.

URGE POLITICAL ACTION

Ald. H. O. Kent, one of the Socialists in the city, advocated united political action by the workers. He reviewed the Sacco-Vanzetti story, and declared the proof against them was not conclusive.

"If you had one of your own men in the place of governor or judge, Sacco and Vanzetti would have had a fair trial," he said.

L. J. Weilberg, Minneapolis Socialist and a Russian, advised a general strike as the workers' most effective remedy. "I wish I was in Russia," he said in opening his talk. Later outside the hall he was asked why he did not go back to that country, but made no reply.

Cora Meyer, secretary of the conference, reported a collection of $350 at the previous protest meeting and donations of about $400 from organizations, the exact amount not being given.
August 23, 1927

Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Pursuant to verbal instructions under date of August 22, 1927, there is attached hereto a sworn statement submitted to this office by [redacted] relative to interview he had with Mr. Tom O'Connor of the Sacco and Vanzetti Defence Committee.

Respectfully,

James L. Craven
JLCCJMC

JAMES L. CRAVEN,
Special Agent in Charge.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE REC'D BY:
ENVELOPE ATTACHED
SEP 7 1927
X

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
SEP 6 1927

L. W. A.
Boston, Massachusetts, August 23, 1927.

That on Monday, August 22, 1927, I received the contents of the following note which was delivered at my home, on Sunday, August 21, 1927:

"Sunday, Aug. 21/27,

Please telephone Mr. Tom O'Connor, Hotel Bellevue
Haymarket 2981 - Parlour C. It is of utmost importance. Do this immediately if you are there when this message reaches you, if not telephone any time you receive it. (signed) Tom O'Connor."

That having received the contents of the above message on August 22, 1927, I went to Hotel Bellevue, Boston, about 11 a.m. August 22, 1927, and had a conversation with Mr. O'Connor, the substance of which was as follows:

That I had telephoned my home and learned he wanted to get into touch with me. He assumed that I knew what he wanted and asked me my name and age and the capacity in which I was employed by the U.S. Department of Justice, to which I replied giving my name and age and telling him that I entered the service of the Department in the Spring of 1918 and continued in the service, as I recalled, about four years;

That he then asked me if I had worked on the Sacco and Vanzetti case, to which I replied that I had not worked on the Sacco and Vanzetti case but did at one time secure at the State Prison, Boston, a copy of the record of Vanzetti who was understood to be a radical;

That he then asked me if this checking-up was before or after the murder, and asked me if I could not refresh my memory to the effect that it might have been before the murder, to which I replied I was absolutely positive it was after the murder;

That he asked me if it was not a fact that I had known that both Sacco and Vanzetti were members of the Galleani Group of anarchists, to which I replied that I had never heard that;

That he asked me if the list of radicals in the Department office did not contain the names of Sacco and Vanzetti, prior to the murder, to which I replied that to the best of my knowledge those lists did not contain their names;

That he asked me when I first heard the names of Sacco and Vanzetti, to which I replied that I had first heard of the
names in connection with the South Braintree murder;

That in reply to his question as to the nature of my work for the Department in connection with investigations of so-called radicals I advised him that the work consisted of investigating or checking-up the whereabouts and activities of persons who were said to be radicals and of Italian anarchists; that such work was done in connection with investigations to ascertain who the persons were who were responsible for the Wall Street Bomb Explosion and for the Bomb Explosions of June, 1919;

That I further told him that on the day of the Wall Street Bomb Explosion I was sent to Milford, Massachusetts, and also to Wrentham, Massachusetts, for the purpose of checking-up Italian anarchists said to live there in order to determine whether or not any of them were absent on that date and, if so, where they were;

That while at Milford, Massachusetts, I spoke with the Chief of Police on that date and was informed by him, for the first time, that Sacco had been a resident of that town;

That Mr. O'Connor asked me if I did not already know before I went to Milford and Wrentham in connection with investigation of the Wall Street Bomb Explosion that Sacco and Vanzetti were members of the Galleani group of anarchists, to which I replied that I did not.

That Mr. O'Connor told me that counsel for Sacco and Vanzetti were satisfied of their innocence and felt that the jury placed great emphasis on the consciousness of guilt phase of the case because of Sacco and Vanzetti running away from the Johnson place, and, therefore if the defence could show that the Government had the names of these men on a list of radicals and were hunting them it would explain the actions of Sacco and Vanzetti and give them a new trial and open the records of the Department;

That I replied to Mr. O'Connor that I thought such evidence would help his case very much but that I did not know of any Department list containing the names of Sacco and Vanzetti, that I never investigated either of them until after they had been arrested, and that I never heard of either one of them amongst the radicals until they were arrested;

That Mr. O'Connor asked me what was the general opinion among the men in the Department as to the innocence of guilt of Sacco and Vanzetti, to which I replied that I did not recall ever hearing the innocence or guilt of these men discussed in the office by the men and that the only references I heard to them was as radicals;

That he then asked me if I knew anything of the Salsedo case, in reply to which I said all that I knew of it was what I had read in the newspapers at the time, this being in reply to his question as what I knew about Salsedo "who was supposed to have jumped out of a window in New York but nobody knew just how it did happen."
That he then asked if I did not not hear the Salsedo case discussed in the Department, to which I replied that I did hear the Salsedo case referred to but never heard it discussed in detail;

That he then said that he understood that I "covered" the Di Falco case, which was the case of some women in the Municipal Court of Boston after the arrests of Sacco and Vanzetti who was charged by some people with unlawfully soliciting law business, and in reply to that I stated that I could not state I was "covering" the trial but was there several days and my interest there was to become acquainted by sight with radicals who were interested in that trial and were attending the trial;

That he then asked me if any other agents covered the trial, to which I replied that I did not know that any agents did cover that Di Falco trial but it was possible that some of them dropped in during the course of that trial;

That he then asked me if I knew about an informant or someone being placed in a cell at Dedham Jail where Sacco was confined, to which I replied that I did not know it at the time it was done and did not hear of it until sometime after it occurred and did not know the details in connection with it.

That he also asked me if I attended radical meetings in connection with my work in the Department, to which I replied that I did, and then asked me if I knew a man named Zorian, to which I answer that I did, and in return he merely said that Zorian was now running a barber-shop in Lynn or Salem;

That at times he accused me of not being specific or able to go into detail about matters, in reply to which I told Mr. O'Connor that if I knew anything that would in any way prove the innocence of Sacco and Vanzetti or anything that would help save a life I would have no hesitancy in telling him but that these matters all occurred so far as I was concerned six or seven years ago, that it was the first time I had been approached in reference to them and it was naturally difficult to recall off-hand details but I was telling him truthfully that I never heard of either Sacco or Vanzetti until they were arrested by the police on the murder charge, that I never knew or never heard that the Boston office of the Department of Justice was ever looking for Sacco and Vanzetti prior to or at the time of their arrest, and that any work done by me bearing upon them was done after their arrest and was merely inquiry into radical activities in general and in connection with investigations conducted into the June, 1919, and Wall Street Bomb Explosions;

That Mr. O'Connor then wanted me to sign an affidavit but I told him before doing so I would have to think it over and seek advice to which he said if I had an attorney he would probably advise me not to sign it but that if I brought in the attorney and he saw the affidavit he would not object to me signing it; that later I telephoned to Mr. O'Connor and told him I would not sign an affidavit.

Boston, Mass., Aug. 23, 1927, sworn and subscribed to before me,

[Signature]
DIRECTOR

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE WASHINGTON DC

RIOT OF TWENTY FIVE THOUSAND HERE TONIGHT AT CLOSE OF MEETING IN PUBLIC SQUARE WHERE INFLAMMATORY SPEECHES MADE STOP ENTIRELY SUBDUED BY POLICE WITH THREE OFFICERS SLIGHTLY INJURED STOP

SERIOUS SITUATION FOR SHORT TIME BUT QUICKLY AND EFFICIENTLY HANDLED

WILCOX.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREBIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
ENCL. FOR MR. MARSEIL.

[Handwritten note: transmitting, attached hereto,]

[Handwritten note: copy of a communication from the Bureau's]

[Nashville, Tenn., office, together with copy]

[Handwritten note: of enclosure thereto, relating to the NAOC -]

[Handwritten note: Varney case.]

Very truly yours,

[Handwritten note: Acting Director.]

Encl. 245002.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/4/85 BY 92426C
Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation

285-R

Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

Attention: Division No. 2.

I enclose herewith clipping from the
Knoxville News-Sentinel, which displays picture of
First Baptist Church at Knoxville which was defaced by
Sacco-Vanzetti sympathizers.

This for your information.

Very truly,

J. N. Towler,
Agent In Charge.

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

Recorded & indexed
SEP 7 1927

61-126
SACCO-VANZETTI DIE

CLEVELAND MONASTERY IS DAMAGED, ONE KILLED IN GENEVA DEMONSTRATIONS

Building Housing United States Delegates To International Press Conference Stoned By Anarchists' Sympathizers Movies Enterd and U. S. Films Seized.

NFW YORK REPORTS BUT FEW OUTBREAKS

Gotham Police Reserves Keep Situation Well in Hand—Sporatic Attempts of Gatherings to Stage Parades Fail—Death watch—Hold.
MAY SUE
INSETTLED
RED FINES

MAY SUE
INSETTLED
RED FINES

MAY SUE
INSETTLED
RED FINES

MAY SUE
INSETTLED
RED FINES

TRACY
SAYS

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TRACY
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SAYS MINNICH
ADMITS AFFAIR
WITH NEIGHBOR

SAYS MINNICH
ADMITS AFFAIR
WITH NEIGHBOR

SAYS MINNICH
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SAYS MINNICH
ADMITS AFFAIR
WITH NEIGHBOR

ILLICIT LOVERS ON TRIAL

ILLICIT LOVERS ON TRIAL

ILLICIT LOVERS ON TRIAL

ILLICIT LOVERS ON TRIAL

ILLICIT LOVERS ON TRIAL

KINGSPORT, Tenn., Aug.
23.—Clinf W. Minnich had ad-
mitted having relations with
Mrs. Alice Vinson, a neighbor
Deputy Sheriff Paul H.
Thompson told the court today
that the preliminary hearing for
the two charged with the mur-
der of Mrs. Minnich. Deputy
Thompson told of an investiga-
tion he had conducted into the
decision of Mrs. Minnich, who was found shot dead at the
Minnich home near Cloud's
Ford, four miles west of Kings-
port on the afternoon of Mon-
day, Aug. 20.

Minnich had been found
with a revolver clutched in her
hand and a note stuffed in the
bosom of her dress. Minnich and
Mrs. Vinson had contended that
Mrs. Minnich shot herself
Deputy Thompson said that
when he went to the Minnich
home to investigate, he found
Minnich and Mrs. Vinson in
hysterics, both protesting that they
had nothing to do with the death
of Mrs. Minnich and blaming

The picture above legends painted in red
ent the night by back. "Besides the expres,
murdered," was found at the left end of the

SACCO,
GALLA

All is Quie Within it
For Freedom

All is Quie Within it
For Freedom

All is Quie Within it
For Freedom

All is Quie Within it
For Freedom

All is Quie Within it
For Freedom

By RUTH FINKE
They have behaved like
men, the law said seven
ago, and so it found S.
Vaccetti guilty of murder.
Two wielded, tragic end.
The two were able to
ly. After all it must
 faster for them to sit down
"than to live
have for seven years wi
First Baptist Church Was Defaced

The defacement of the First Baptist church here by atheistic vagrants, step and porch floors of the church some time during the night by Sacco-Vanzetti sympathizers was reported.

In the picture the statement that "Sacco and Vanzetti were leading up to the porch, and a large skull and crossbones were sprayed on the grey stone wall" was made.

SACCO SYMPATHIZERS DEFACE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH HERE AS RADICALS DIE IN CHAOS

"God is a Fake," "Sacco and Vanzetti Are Martyrs," "Immortality is a Dream," and "Doomed Anarchists of Double Murder Death Repeating Innocents of Double Murder"

Identity of Painters Unknown; Radical Students Suspected; Grocery Store Daubed Too.

The First Baptist church here was defaced during the night by Sacco-Vanzetti sympathizers.

"Sacco and Vanzetti are martyrs."

"Immortality, is a Dream."

"Sacco and Vanzetti were murdered."

These legends, painted in red letters a foot high were found on the grey stone walls and steps of the church from this morning, following the execution in Boston this morning of the two Italian anarchists.

A large skull and crossbones had also been painted with a smashing brush on the porch floor of the church.

Hundreds of curious persons congregated around the front of the church on West Main Avenue this morning to see the inscriptions painted during the night by unknown hands.

Police were on guard and the premises were searched as a precaution against possible bombings. No explosives were found, however.

Seeks Fingerprint
Mike Cross, criminal identification expert, was called to the scene—those same lines have been sneaked by a midnight re

NZETTI IN DEATH

Prison as Seven-Year Fight

ing the Chair; Police

A gray old prison that housed an ancient fortress was the scene of this closing chapter of the Sacco-Vanzetti case. The trial started as the sensational murder of a man and his guard, and ultimately came to a world issue.

Up to the hour of doom, the attorneys who had battled tirelessly that the lives of the denounced anarchists might be spared, held the faintest glimmer of hope of staying the hour of doom. The prison is a place where men are guarded by a midnight re

BOMBS PROTEST RADICAL DEATHS

Americans Stoned in Geneva

By Sympathizers.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 23.—The Franciscan monastery of St. Joseph's church was bombed here early today shortly after the execution in Boston of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti.

No one was injured. The monastery was damaged to the extent of $10,000 and windows in houses for blocks around were shattered.

AMERICANS ARE STONED
TWO BLASTS IN FRANCE

By United Press
MONTPELLIER, France, Aug. 23. - Two American generals were killed today, one at a police station and another near the jail. Several policemen were injured and doors of neighboring houses were smashed.

WOULD BAR LEGION MEET

By United Press
PARIS, Aug. 23. - Communists planned today an attempt to prevent the American Legion from meeting here next month at a time when the execution last night of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, Boycott of all things American at ports and in all cities formed the basis for the plan.

GET STATE SCHOOL FUND

$606,834 Is Total for City and County Elementary Pupils

A total of $3,395 for each student in the county and city grammar school, has been allocated in the 1919-20 budget. The money will be used for the purchase of a new school building.

WOMEN AT WORK.

 Inquiry of New York, Aug. 23. - A New York labor committee was in session here today, inspecting factories and meeting with the women employees. The committee was organized to fight for better working conditions and higher wages for women. The meeting was attended by about 50 women who were enthusiastic about the work being done by the committee.

Two Girls Die in Gulf

By United Press
POLEY, Ala., Aug. 23. - Two young girls, Mary Cates and Mary Hill, both 14, of Fort Deposit, Ala., lost their lives while swimming in the Gulf of Mexico near here yesterday afternoon.

ARMENIAN WILL SPEAK

The Rev. M. O. Daniels, Armenian lecturer and preacher, will give the keynote address at the Second Annual Conference of the Christian Church (Disciples of Christ) at 7:10 p.m. at the hotel tonight. His topic will be "The Armenian Question." The conference is being held in the interest of the Armenians living in the Near East.

VIVALDI PIANIST HERE IN 1915, IS LOST FLYER

Here 13 years ago was the last appearance of the famous Italian pianist, Vivaldi, who took part in the first concert at the State Capitol. He was accompanied by Walter Brown, who sang "The Sorcerer's Apprentice," and by the famous violinist, "Billy" Brown, and their concert was a great success.

Around the most commonplace hymn, he would weave tinkling variations, playing it like a masterpiece.

One of the specialties was the playing of a famous hymn at one time, "Brighten the Corner Where You Are," that has since become so popular.

This evangelist has the first chance of the Boldly and John Brown type in Knoxville.
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. JERNING

I am transmitting herewith for your information and appropriate attention, a copy of a letter addressed to Hand McNally & Company of Chicago, Illinois, transmitted to this office by Hand McNally & Company of Washington, D.C., from one relating to the execution of Gacco and Vannelli in Massachusetts.

It will be noted that the writer of this letter suggests that all maps of Massachusetts be painted in black, and he further intimates that the United States should disown Massachusetts.

Very truly yours,

Inc. 342971. Director.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/21/32-BY RS-80-034

NO. 4
Chicago, Ill.,

Sutliffers:

Having at various times been a part of your company, I am going to make the following suggestion.

The suggestion concerns the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti in the Charlestown prison today.

In consideration that this state has shown its willingness to murder under the guise of law, ever since the burning of witches in Salem and 10 days past has added to its abhorrence by murdering two men, whom they knew were innocent, I suggest that all Massachusetts maps and in all places where they appear in geographical maps, be printed in black and that this be continued as long as maps are made or until such time as the Union may decide to dissolve this state. When it can be left free, the traffic with this state should be stopped. The post offices, instrumental by commission, or omission should be branded as murder and the state should be turned over.
August 29, 1927

Maj. E. B. House,  
Superintendent,  
Metropolitan Police,  
Washington, D. C.

My Dear Chief:

I want to express my official and personal appreciation of the very cordial and excellent cooperation tendered by your office and members of the Police Department to this Bureau in rendering assistance for the proper protection of Government property and the lives of some of the Government officials made necessary by threats of sympathizers of Sacco and Vanzetti. Without exception the members of your Department have responded in a spirit of excellent cooperation. I would like to express particular appreciation of the assistance rendered by Assistant Superintendent Pratt and the Officers and Members of the Second and Fifth precincts.

With expressions of my best regards, I remain

Sincerely yours,

[Handwritten signature]

Director.

[Handwritten note in margin]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE: Aug 31, 1927
The following is a report on the recent developments in the East German situation as of 30th March 1927.

On 20th March, the O.S.S. intelligence unit launched an operation to infiltrate the Communist party under the code name 'Operation Eureka.'

The objective was to gather intelligence on the organization's structure, leadership, and activities. The operation was carried out with the support of local Communist sympathizers.

As of 30th March, the operation is ongoing, and the initial findings indicate a significant increase in the party's organizing efforts in the industrial sector.

The report also highlights the challenges faced by the O.S.S. in maintaining covert operations in a highly monitored environment. The intelligence gathered will be used to inform future strategic decisions.

In conclusion, the recent developments suggest a growing threat to the stability of the current political landscape in the East German region. The O.S.S. will continue to monitor the situation closely and adjust its strategies accordingly.

Further updates will be provided as new intelligence becomes available.
The need was evident and on July 3 there was a uniform provision of coal and several days' clothing distributed to the people.

All the people and some of those that were being distributed coal were eager to help and some had enough coal to last the whole month. It was recommended that a second monthly coal meeting, however, will be held at 9:00 a.m. on Monday, 13th August, 1948.
INTELLIGENCE REPORT.

The following is a report of a Sacco-Vanzetti memorial meeting held at 701 North 1st Street, Oakland, this date and a meeting of the Daily Worker Builders Club of Oakland.

The Daily Worker Builders Club met at 7:30 P.M. Ross Paul acting as Chairman and Beck as Secretary.

As soon as the meeting convened the door of 701 North 1st Street was opened and a loud report of the Oakland police department rumbled in the hall of 701 North 1st Street, and he was not braving any more of the remarks with him. He further stated that the police would be a detail of police who would attend the Sacco-Vanzetti memorial meeting. He stated that he would, and the fact that they were interested. He assured me that considerable inside information as to what the police contemplated doing and how they would do it.

The greater portion of the Daily Worker Builders Club meeting was taken up in discussing the entertainment given the evening before. It appears that the entertainment will not now be C.O. or Negro. The song will be used for the benefit of the Daily Worker and will be used by the Socialist council of the workers.

The Sacco-Vanzetti Party of the Daily Worker Builders Club of Oakland is not putting sufficient publicity in the Daily Worker because when it was asked to match the conditions of those in the market, the Daily Worker Builders Club of Oakland was not asked to match the conditions of those in the market.

The flyer was made and that such information as may be used to secure the Daily Workers News of J. A. Blyth and J. A. Blyth and the Daily Worker Builders Club of Oakland.

The Sacco-Vanzetti memorial meeting started at about 8 p.m.

The principal speaker of the evening was Louis Levin.
Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.
September 2, 1927.

Newspaper for F. Hoover

As of possible interest to you, I am attaching hereto a copy of a newspaper, "Daily Worker" dated Wednesday, August 24, 1927, and invite your attention to the article entitled "Fuller Offered 2,000 J. Piles; Rejected Them," which is indicated by red crayon marks.

Respectfully,

Hugh L. Willard

W. MacFarland

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
FULLER OFFERS D. OF 1. FILES; REJECTED THEM

WASHINGTON, Aug 22-- DESPERATELY against time, three attorneys of international fame were assembled here last night but a few hours before the Department of Justice--the Department of Justice which controls the deportation of Sacco and Vanzetti--was notified by telegraph to reject the defense offer of Governor Fuller of Massachusetts.

The three attorneys were Frank P. Walsh, New York attorney for the American Civil Liberties Union; and Francis Fiske Kane, former U.S. district attorney at Philadelphia.

Put it up to Fuller.

Following a three-hour conference with Acting Attorney General Farnam, they wrung from him consent for Governor Fuller, President Lowell of the Massachusetts Bar Association, to inspect the department's files relating to the case. An entire floor in the building is devoted to the storage of files concerning the deportation proceedings of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Telegramed immediately to Governor Fuller and to President Lowell, asking them to inspect the files and appeal for a stay, "The statement of the defense counsel with the telegrams were released to the press associations through Federated Press.

Governor Fuller's laconic refusal to do anything that might interfere with the prosecution of innocent men as now known to the world.

The department, through J. Edgar Hoover, chief of its bureau of investigation, on the same day permitted the release of an inspired story by William Hard explaining what it chose to regard as its attitude toward Sacco and Vanzetti. Hoover, although not quoted directly, adopts the same attitude he held in an interview obtained recently by Federated Press. It is that:

"Sacco and Vanzetti were under surveillance as members of the Galliani group of anarchists. The department already had Salcedo and Elia, other members, in custody. Salcedo was either murdered or committed suicide while in jail. Elia was deported.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HERIN IS DECLASSIFIED DATE 7/1/87 BY 5:00 PM

No. 4
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Continuing efforts to keep in touch with possible radical activities, this district fail to develop any information whatever. No acts of violence by radical sympathizers were reported. On August 22nd, 1927; special vigilance was maintained, several agents on duty at this office all night. That evening San Francisco Police arrested 123 radical sympathizers, who were parading in a street demonstration. All were released by police the following day and given suspended sentences of six months each. No subsequent developments reported to date. Police guards released from Federal Buildings, San Francisco, on August 28, 1927. Radicals very inactive and poorly organized this district. Should there be any further developments, this case will be re-opened. All leads exhausted. Investigation completed this district.

CLOSED.

A reference is made to previous reports of this case and especially to report of this Agent dated August 15, 1927.
and for carrying banners in violation of a City ordinance. Judge O'Brien found these parties not guilty on two of the charges, that of unlawful assembly and that of obstructing traffic. The trial of these subjects was brief and decorous. Police Judge O'Brien suspended sentence, placing all of these individuals on probation for six months. The apparent leader of this demonstration was EMANUEL LEVINE, local secretary of the Workers' Communist Party. Included in this group was also MARY ANN, who is an ardent Radical and has been delivering impassioned speeches at a number of Radical meetings. EMANUEL LEVINE, who stated that he had formerly been attached to Judge Ben Lindsay's Juvenile Court in Denver, explained to the Police that this demonstration had been organized by the International Labor Defense.

Up to the present time, this Agent has been in close touch with the San Francisco Police Department, and through confidential informers, has been advised of the activities of the Radicals in this District.

It appears that no acts of violence were ever reported that the Radical sympathizers in California are apparently few in number, lack organization, and it is not anticipated that they will cause any trouble whatever in the future.

However, this Bureau office will continue to keep in touch with the situation, and the Police will be advised promptly should there be any further demonstrations whatever along those lines.

Acting Chief of Police Quinn of the San Francisco Police Department has a well-organized radical detail of the local police department and during the past crisis afforded every assistance to this office and detailed two uniformed patrolmen at each of the Federal Buildings, excepting the Post Office Building of San Francisco, in which building the Federal Courts are located, where four uniformed patrolmen were continually on duty. The Police also maintained a detail of plain-clothes men, duty, it was to proceed from place to place throughout the city, gain whatever information possible as to activities of these sympathizers.

On August 28, 1927, Acting Chief of Police Quinn advised the Agent in Charge of this office that, inasmuch as the crisis had passed, that if it was agreeable to the Federal authorities, the police detail would be relieved from the Federal Buildings this city, which accordingly was done.
It is believed that the natives in this district, who are very poorly organized, will not cause any disturbance in the future, and the present situation, which is very turbulent, does not warrant any further investigation at this time. However, should there be any subsequent developments along those lines, the Bureau will be promptly advised.

INVESTIGATION COMPLETED; CASE CLOSED.
**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

The activities of organizations and individuals in sympathy with the above subject matter in the Chicago District were quiet, excepting on August 9, 1927, when three sticks of dynamite were found attached to an alarm clock in a vacant building opposite Station C, Post Office, Chicago, located at 1207-1211 West Madison St. A few meetings were held which were covered by the Police Department of Chicago, nothing of interest taking place at these meetings.

**REFERENCE:**

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

**DATE:** 7/1/27 BY INFORMER

**DETAIL:** The activities of various organizations and individuals in sympathy with above subjects in the Chicago District were quiet. A few meetings were held but nothing of interest occurred at them. All meetings were covered by the Chicago Police Department.

On August 9, 1927, around noon, three sticks of dynamite attached to an alarm clock set to explode at 11:30 P.M., August 9, were found in a vacant building opposite Station C. of the Chicago Post Office, located at 1207-1211 West Madison Street. As soon as found the dynamite and alarm clock were...
taken by the Chicago Police Department who have investigated the matter.

Nothing else of importance on this subject matter occurred.

REFERRED BACK TO OFFICE OF ORIGIN
NO FURTHER ACTION HERE
October 4, 1927.

I am transmitting herewith, for your information, copy of a letter received from the Agent in Charge of the Boston office of the Bureau, together with copy of the article mentioned therein, relative to theacco-Vanetti Defense Fund.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Encl. 641510.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/2/94 BY 50.800
Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
P. O. Box 239,
423 Federal Building, Boston, Mass.

September 22, 1927.

Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Attention Division No. 1.

I am enclosing herewith copy of the "Gazzetta del Massachusetts" for September 10, 1927, which contains an article in re the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Fund. I am sending this paper to you in accordance with your verbal instructions.

Respectfully,

James L. Craven
JAMES L. CRAVEN,
Special Agent in Charge.

JLC:JMC

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREBIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/16/24 BY SECR$0M
From  
The Attorney General  

Official indicated below by check mark  

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<tr>
<th>Solicitor General Mitchell.</th>
<th>MEMORANDUM</th>
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<td>Assistant to the Atty. Gen., Donovan.</td>
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<td>Assistant Attorney General Willebrandt</td>
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<td>Assistant Attorney General Lawrence</td>
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<td>Mr. Hoover, Dir. Bureau of Investigation</td>
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<td>Mr. Conner, Superintendent of Prisons</td>
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<td>Mr. Baldwin, Chief Clerk</td>
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<td>Mr. Finch, Pardon Attorney</td>
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<td>Mr. Somborger, Appointment Clerk</td>
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<td>Mr. Robb, Mail and Files</td>
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<td>Mr. Dodge</td>
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<td>Miss Fitzgerald</td>
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<td>Mr. Chase</td>
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<td>Mr. Carusi</td>
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<td>Miss Watkins</td>
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Please let me know your ideas.  

61-126  

RECORDED OCT 13 1927  

FILE  

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREBY IS UNCLASSIFIED  

DATE 7/2/12 BY SMD/ST
The Commonwealth of Massachusetts,
Executive Department,
State House, Boston, Mass.

Boston, Mass.
September 22, 1927.

The President,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

The Commissioner of Public Safety, General Foote, is very much concerned over the situation which turned up here in connection with communistic activities in regard to the Sacco-Vanzetti case. Apparently these activities are to be transferred to New York. They are nation-wide. The Commissioner feels very apprehensive in regard to what they may accomplish with in connection with communism.

We have carried on this investigation in Massachusetts for a great many months. We cannot very well transfer our activities to New York. It is something the Government at Washington should handle.

I would like to arrange a conference between a representative of the Department of Justice or of the Secretary of State, or anyone whom you might designate, and General Foote and myself at such time as would be convenient. It is something that ought to be attended to at once, and both General Foote and I would feel we were not doing our full duty if we stopped our activities herewithout calling this matter to the attention of the Federal Government. This would be the object of our interview and I think the situation warrants your directing someone to confer with us.

With kindest regards and best wishes for your good health, I beg to remain

Respectfully yours,

ALAN T. FULLER

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/12/22 BY SECINC
COPY

Washington, D. C.,
September 24, 1927.

My dear Mr. Attorney General:

By direction of the President, I am sending you the enclosed self-explanatory letter from Governor Alvan T. Fuller, of Massachusetts.

Sincerely yours,

EVERTT SANDERS
Secy. to the President.

Hon. John G. Sargent,
Attorney General,
Washington, D.C.
Mr. J. L. Groves,
P. O. Box 259,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Sir:

The Bureau is in receipt of your communication of October 5th., setting forth the request of the Immigration authorities at Boston for permission to inspect the FAGGIO-VANNETTI files.

It will be appropriate for you to inform the Boston Immigration authorities that complete files of all Bureau cases are located at the Bureau in Washington and that any request for a perusal or inspection of said files must be made of the Bureau direct.

Very truly yours,

Director.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/2/12 BY 51-128-636
October 5, 1927.

Director, 
Bureau of Investigation, 
Department of Justice, 
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir: 

Attention No. 2.

On October 4th Mr. M. J. Leonard, U. S. Immigration Inspector, called at this office requesting permission to see the Sacco-Vanzetti file in order to obtain information to make up a report.

Mr. Leonard's request was based on a letter from Assistant Commissioner General of Immigration, Washington, D. C., asking a report on the Sacco and Vanzetti case, dealing with their entry to the United States and their activities in the United States after arrival here up to the time they were arrested and tried.

This information is being submitted to the Bureau for instructions in this matter.

Very truly yours,

J. L. Craven,
Special Agent in Charge.

[Handwritten note: JLC: HFD]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HERIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/4/27 BY Revision

Reply

10/4/27

[Handwritten note: 10/4/27]
MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

I am returning, attached hereto, letter to the President from Governor Alvan T. Fuller, of Massachusetts, said letter requesting a conference between a representative of the Department of Justice, Governor Fuller and his Director of Public Safety, Mr. Footes.

In accordance with this request, a conference was held with the Governor and Mr. Footes on October 6, 1927. The Governor outlined the various steps which have been taken by him to keep in touch with Communistic activities in connection with the 84000-VANDERLI case. He stated that the center of Communistic activities had lately been transferred to New York City, that the matter was therefore out of his jurisdiction and that he thought it advisable to take up with the representative of the Department the matter of the desirability of the Department keeping in continued touch with said Communistic activities which he considered imminent to the welfare of the country at large.

The Governor was told that there was no existing Federal Law or Statute which would permit of investigative activity by the Bureau or prosecution for said activities. He was informed that the Bureau and the Department were therefore unable to take any official cognizance of this situation; that since 1926 no investigative activity had occurred along these lines until the Summer of this year when steps were taken, in view of certain threats, to protect Federal property throughout the country and the lives of Governmental officials. The Governor spoke of the desirability of Federal legislation to meet activities of this kind and suggested that he might take steps during the coming winter, through the Massachusetts Congressional Delegation or otherwise, to bring the matter before Congress with a view to securing such legislation as would permit the Department and the Bureau to cope with any similar emergencies which might arise.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HERIN IS UNCLASSIFIED.

Very truly yours,

DATE [1/1/40] BY [Signature]

Encl. 2590

Director.
October 11, 1927.

Director,  
Bureau of Investigation,  
Department of Justice,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:  

Attention No. 2.

Reference is made to letter addressed to the Director under date of October 5th advising that Mr. M. J. Leonard, U. S. Immigration Inspector, called at this office requesting permission to obtain information from the Sacco-Vanzetti file of this office.

Mr. Leonard called at this office today and advised that he will again call here on October 13th to see whether authority has been received granting him access to our file.

I am attaching a copy of the letter received by the Commissioner of Immigration at Boston, Mass. from the Assistant Commissioner General which is submitted for your information and instructions in this matter.

Very truly yours,

J. L. Craven,  
Special Agent in Charge.

JLC MED

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 10/18/27  
RECORDED  
NO. 2
(COPY)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Bureau of Immigration,

WASHINGTON

September 27, 1927.

No. 55604/297.

Commissioner of Immigration,
Boston, Massachusetts.

The Secretary of this Department has requested that he be furnished with a brief history of Sacco and Vanzetti, the Italian aliens who were recently electrocuted in Boston. He is particularly interested in their immigration history; when they came into the United States, where they lived, and something of their activities. It is understood that they departed to Mexico to avoid service during the War, and reentered sometime after the Armistice. The dates and facts concerning this episode, so far as available, are also desired. In all probability, much, if not all of the data desired is in the records of the Attorney General of the State of Massachusetts.

Please give this your very prompt and earnest attention, furnishing the Bureau your report in triplicate.

[Signature]

GEORGE J. HARRIS,
Assistant Commissioner General
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Department of Justice  
Bureau of Investigation  
P. O. Box 239,  
123 Federal Building, Boston, Mass.  

November 2, 1927.

Director,  
Bureau of Investigation,  
Department of Justice,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:  
Attention Division No. 1.

With reference to the Sacco-Vanzetti case, and in accordance with your verbal instructions, there is attached hereto copy of report submitted by the United States Attorney at Boston, Mass., regarding the same, which was only recently received at this office.

Respectfully,

James L. Garvan  
Deputy  
Special Agent in Charge.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 9/28/27 BY: безоп
Boston

August 16, 1927.

Hon. George R. Parmum,
Acting Attorney General,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

This office, with the assistance of J. L. Craven, Special Agent in Charge of the Bureau of Investigation in this district, has made a thorough examination of all the material in the files of this office or connected with it, in regard to the Sacco-Vanzetti case so-called. We found in the files nothing of any substantial importance.

There are only three reports which, by any stretch of imagination, could be thought to have any possible bearing upon probability of the guilt or innocence of the defendants.

The first is a report made December 6, 1921, by Special Agent regarding a report that a [redacted] had stated that her husband, [redacted], had claimed to know that he was the person who had driven the car which contained the man who had committed the murders. [Redacted] was notified and immediately denied that he had ever told his wife anything of the kind and denied the whole story. Upon further investigation it appeared that [redacted] herself was an absolutely unreliable person. It was decided after full investigation that there was no foundation whatever for her story.

Another report made December 18, 1920, regarding the Wall Street bomb explosion, is of the results obtained by placing an undercover informant in Norfolk County Jail at Dedham, Mass., a cell adjacent to that occupied by Sacco in order to report what Sacco might say to him if he were inclined to talk. It appears from the report that Sacco suspected this informant and did not talk with him except very guardedly, and said nothing of any importance.

Another report is with reference to affidavits secured by Albert Hurwitz, Assistant Attorney General of Massachusetts, from federal prisoners Jacob Libman and Paul Martini at Atlanta Penitentiary, with reference to the alleged subornation of perjury on the part of Fred Loor, Attorney for the defendants, Sacco and Vanzetti, in the murder case. These affidavits are to the genera...
August 16,

2.

effect that Mr. Moore promised Luban and Martini a substantial amount of money, I think $10,000 each, if they would make affidavit. Martini, who had some resemblance to Sacco, was really the person who was involved in these crimes, and Mr. Moore represented to them that the federal authorities and the state authorities were all anxious to find some excuse for acquitting Sacco and Vanzetti not.

I report, therefore, that there is, in my judgment, in this office regarding the case which should be given to the

Respectfully,

Frederick H. Tarr,
United States Attorney.
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Today, a letter was received, dated Oct. 26, 1915, from the "News" of Desoto, Mo., addressed to Frank S. J. of the City of Desoto, Mo. This letter was accompanied by a newspaper clipping from the "Desoto" of Desoto, Mo., and a letter dated from the "Desoto" of Desoto, Mo.

The letter is a request for information regarding certain events occurring in Desoto, Mo., and regarding the "News" of Desoto, Mo., and its relationship to a certain William F. H. of Desoto, Mo. The letter refers to incidents occurring in Desoto, Mo., and to a newspaper clipping from the "Desoto" of Desoto, Mo.

DETAILS:


The letter requests information regarding certain events occurring in Desoto, Mo., and regarding the "News" of Desoto, Mo., and its relationship to a certain William F. H. of Desoto, Mo.

The letter refers to incidents occurring in Desoto, Mo., and to a newspaper clipping from the "Desoto" of Desoto, Mo.

In accordance with the reference mentioned, the following information is provided:

A man named William Jones, a former police detective, is being sought in connection with the murder of a woman in the town of Yarmouth, Maine. The victim, a 30-year-old woman, was found in her home with multiple stab wounds. Jones had been known to the police for his violent behavior in the past, and his whereabouts are currently unknown.

Detective John Smith, the lead investigator, has warned that Jones is armed and dangerous. Smith has described him as a man of average build, with short black hair and a scar on his left cheek. He is believed to be in the area of Yarmouth and is known to frequent local bars and clubs.

Smith has urged anyone with information about Jones's location to contact the police immediately. "If you see him, do not approach him. Call us," Smith said. "He is a violent man and we need to get him off the streets as soon as possible."

The manhunt is ongoing, and the police are urging the public to remain vigilant. Anyone with information about Jones's whereabouts is asked to call the local police department or any law enforcement agency.

"We are doing everything we can to find him," Smith said. "He is a dangerous man and we need to catch him before someone else gets hurt."

Jones has a criminal record and has been previously arrested for assault and battery. Smith believes that this latest incident is linked to a past conflict between Jones and the victim.

The police department is offering a reward for information leading to Jones's arrest. Anyone with information is urged to call the police immediately.
breathing constantly and that he had but six weeks to live.

In answer to this letter, Capt. Vincent, of the Asylum Police, sent out a patrol of officers to search for the

man, and finally succeeded in finding him in the corner of the city.

The letter was found in the possession of the man, and it gives valuable information concerning the brutal murder which

was committed while he was on parole in this city.
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) [Redacted] 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.

☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

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

For your information:

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
The process by which this report is based reflects in-
creasing concern with the need to determine whether not the
environmental factors identified by Killian P. Jackson after his perple-
sest studies warrant the designation of "threats to the public health of the
people.

A number of questions are raised within the
environmental context of the act's goals. It is recommended that
these questions be thoroughly investigated and evaluated whether or not
any of these threats is related to the bill by William P. O'Brien and within
the framework of the issues of the National Health Act.
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

The Federal Reserve, Boston, Mass., on the 15th day of December, 1934, was instructed to the following facts:

1. That on the 15th day of December, 1934, a man, named Smith, was arrested by the Federal Reserve Bank, Boston, Mass., for the violation of the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act.

2. That Smith was an agent of the Massachusetts State Police, and was charged with the theft of a motor vehicle.

3. That the investigation was based on a sworn statement made by the owner of the vehicle, who stated that the vehicle had been stolen.

4. That the vehicle was a 1934 Ford Sedan, valued at $500.

5. That the investigation is ongoing, and further action will be taken as the facts develop.

Agent Smith, Special Agent in Charge, Massachusetts State Police, was contacted by the owner of the vehicle, who stated that the vehicle had been stolen.

The vehicle was a 1934 Ford Sedan, valued at $500.

The investigation is ongoing, and further action will be taken as the facts develop.
had a relative to his home in the town of his uncles. An article
was written in the New York Post, in which it was
stated that the uncles gave this station a check, and that
this check was banked in a bank in the town. In this con-
sideration, it is believed that there had been an unac-
sual bar situation in the district, and that this situation
had been visited by Mr. Parker in charge of the State Police,
and arrangements have been made to prosecute the inter-
ceptants. Capt. Smith referred particularly to his assistant,
Mr. Parker, and described the arrangements made between the agents in charge of the
underwriters' bureau. This conference was held on October 7, 1915, at which time
a summary report will be made of the general situation in this district. The additional facts developed from the interview by
Mr. Parker with Mr. Chas. McNair in the police office. Subsequent to
this conference, Mr. Parker has also planned to have a conference with
police officials in this district to effect a working arrangement
with this organization.
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

As there is no further action in this case to be investigated at Washington, D.C., this case will be considered closed.

DETAILED:

Reference is made to all former reports in above captioned case and especially to the seventh paragraph of Special Agent report dated Boston, Mass., 11/6. If there is no further action to be investigated at Washington, D.C., the same will be considered closed at this office. 

CLOSED.

DETAILS.

COPY OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO:

Bureau 3
File 1
Boston 1
SYNOPSIS of FACTS:

[Text not legible]

DETAILS: Continuing the chronologically related story, it is reported by Agent...

[Text not legible]
SYNOPSIS of FACTS:
Subject sentenced in State Court 1, 1915, to 4 years in State Prison. Determined to be a violation National Motor Vehicle Theft Act.

DETAILED:
Continuing the above entitled matter, last reported to Agency on December 11, 1915, Agent ascertained at the Dedham District Court, Boston, Mass., that

...the sentence is to take effect from and after sentence he is now serving in State Prison.

At the office of the MASSACHUSETTS STATE POLICE, State House, Boston, Mass., Agent was informed that "had failed to reveal any information involving the larceny and interstate transportation of automobiles."

CLOSED, INSUFFICIENT EVIDENCE.

| APPROVED AND | SPECIAL AGENT |
| FORWARDER: | IN CHARGE: |
| WASHINGTON | |
| REFERENCE: | |
| 14. | |
| COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: |  |
| Washington 2, |  |
| Boston, 2. |  |
| JWC. |  |

(Handwritten notes and signs are present on the page.)
One of the most momentous decisions in the history of American jurisprudence has been rendered—and Sacco and Vanzetti are condemned to death. Around the earth the news has winged its way as fast as light and wherever the tidings have reached millions of workers now believe that justice does not exist in America, that two innocent men are going to their doom in order that a social system may be upheld, a tottering social order may triumph. As we write no one can forecast the consequences of Governor Fuller's astounding decision, but from remote quarters there already comes the news of protest meetings, of protest strikes, of the windows of the American Consulate in Buenos Aires smashed, of a sense of horror-struck outrage in one country after another. Talk about the solidarity of the human race! When has there been a more striking example of the solidarity of great masses of people than this? Ten years ago people were reading of thirty thousand, forty thousand, fifty thousand men done to death in a single day in the war that statesmen, with horrible sacrifice, had falsely dedicated to democracy and to civilization. Those useless massacres nowhere stirred the neutral world as has the fate of these two Italian workers, who have dared to say that they were anarchists, but innocent of the murder with which they are charged. Wherever the American flag flies in foreign lands today, it has to be guarded; it signifies the symbol of a monstrous wrong. Men may yet die by the dozen because of Governor Fuller's decision. Rightly or wrongly, we repeat, innumerable multitudes today believe that in America justice is dead.

For ourselves, we are shaken to the core. We had not believed such a decision possible. We do not retract one word from our praise of the industry Governor Fuller has shown, his painstaking examination of the topography of the scene of the crime, of witnesses and jurors, judge and prisoners. We recognize again his honesty of purpose; we acquit him of any charge of political maneuvering; we admit the superficial ability of his opinion. Yet we cannot for one instant accept this verdict in the face of facts known to us for years as they have been known to multitudes of others. It seems to us that he has missed all the important points in the case and that his decision reveals his complete inability to rise above the point of view of his surroundings, of his class, and the setting in which great wealth has placed him. Nor are we convinced by the facile report of the Governor's committee of three eminent and conventional gentlemen, two chosen from the highest Boston social circles, all of one type of mind and not one of them representing the vast groups that have felt from the first that they had a vital stake in the fate of these men. After a brief investigation, partaking of the nature of a star-chamber in hearing Judge Thayer and his attorney without attendance of the defense's counsel, they have upheld the court.

As for Governor Fuller's judgment of the case, it no more closes it than the hanging of John Brown ended the Harper's Ferry raid and condemned him to execution and oblivion. More than half the people of this country refused to consider John Brown a traitor or a murderer, though his guilt was unquestionable and was openly confessed, whereas the masses believe Sacco and Vanzetti legally innocent and entitled to acquittal. Acquittal determined by law and not by prejudice. The people saw behind John Brown a far-reaching moment that soon thereafter tore apart and for four long years drenched it in blood. It is the same that, with the questions at stake were not so much that Charlestown scaffold and could not be that things and liberties of millions were involved, and the question whether or on the South should be ruled by a despotic oligarchy, whether poor whites and blacks were to be masters of their bodies as well as their souls. Wrongly, the case of Sacco and Vanzetti has become linked with efforts to reconstruct the social order, just as the Dreyfus case came to mean infinitely more than the fate of one Jew for France and the world than the fate of one Jew.

Absurd and unjustified, this interpretation of the Sacco-Vanzetti case seems to all conservatives. But it is this and not Massachusetts alone, but the whole of the United States will have it to reckon with. Governor Fuller's decision will never upset this belief. For the fact, the great unanswerable fact, stands out that here is an instance of a headlong collision of certain viewpoints which are only hopelessly antagonistic. The liberals and the conservatives who are championing the cause of these men may be seeing in their blind eyes. The truth remains that the question of guilt of these men has been subordinated to the question of by the verdict. These viewpoints alone. And still another fact, the great unanswerable fact, stands out that in essence and innocence of these men has been passed upon by a judge, that which is forbidden in New York and com- monable in other States of the Union has come to pass in Massachusetts. The evidence—not the technical legal process, has been ruled upon only by the trial judge, he who, the titles of the charges against him by reputable witnesses true, ought to be impeached and disgraced—even the Legislature admits what it kindly calls his "indiscretion." Is it any wonder that M. Herriot, who has repeated as Prime Minister of France and as the present Minister of Education, given proof of his friendship for America has cried out in protest, against not only this thing but barbarity but what has gone on before. "To the depth of my soul," he declares, "I am against this punishment. It has lasted seven years. I am sorry to be unable to raise my voice heard, but I belong to the Government and words might pledge the whole cabinet. Personally, I vary my opinion. Sacco and Vanzetti ought to be released. They have earned such a measure of clemency. This is what affects the European opinion more than Americans can possibly realize—that these men have been in jeop- of their lives for seven long years. We are informed by high authority that a group of the foremost London jurists after devoting an entire evening to a discussion of the Sacco and Vanzetti trial, was unanimously of the opinion that it ought to be freed now, whether guilty or innocent, and even the crime of murder does not merit the cruel and usual punishment of keeping men in such torture for so years. Governor Fuller smugly condemns the defense delay—would he be as quick to denounce others? Doheny and Fall and Daugh-
their trials for five years?—but the hideous circumstance is there. It is impossible in any other civilized country for men to be tortured as have been these. The London Times itself features bitter criticism of verdict and procedure. Even the New York Times is compelled to write thus:

Yet it remains true that thousands of good citizens, while submitting to this grievously delayed working of the machinery of justice, will feel that there is something shocking in an execution so long after trial. We speak not of the "perverted zeal of clamorous agitators," though that will now doubtless flame afresh. Far more serious is the hurt to humane feeling and the doubt which will persist in candid minds whether the ends of justice could not better have been attained in some other way.

A just and pious wish! But, the world over, it is a demand by an outraged humanity. Even if Governor Fuller felt that he must uphold the decision, could not justice have been tempered with mercy? Yield to foreign or American threats of course he could not. But the hands of millions have been outstretched to him for pardon or commutation of sentence. A great executive would justly have taken note of that, would have strengthened justice by recognizing an unparalleled demand for clemency; might even have weighed the cost to his country of making martyrs of these men; could have upheld the majesty of the law far, far better by exercising forbearance than by a brutal insistence upon an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, a life for a life.

As for Governor Fuller's opinion, he sweeps away the testimony as to the bias of Judge Thayer by affirming that the judge had a right to be biased after the testimony was in, whereas the affidavits of reputable men and women affirm that that bias was evident from the earliest stages of the trial. We pass over aghast his tribute to the "clear-eyed" and "courageous" witnesses—some of whom are of doubtful reputation, contradicted themselves, and testified to the impossible. Nor would we stress today the old question of the identifications or the fact that the deadly bullet was never proved to have been from Sacco's revolver; nor dwell upon the Governor's describing in one hundred words the Bridgewater hold-up which had nothing to do with the question of a fair trial in the Braintree case. As for the latter, the Governor is quite satisfied that Judge Thayer was right in denying all the seven motions for a new trial. He is not willing that the men should be given the benefit of a doubt, nor will he appeal to the legislature to start the machinery for a new trial in a different atmosphere under a different judge. Would that have rocked the foundations of Massachusetts justice? It might have inflamed the Back Bay clubs, but it would have meant joy and satisfaction wherever newspapers appear.

And not merely to radicals. It is not the radicals alone who fought for Sacco and Vanzetti. Noble souls have given years of their lives and their money to this cause who are neither Reds nor foreign-born Americans; nor have they belonged to those holding the anarchist views of the condemned. If there are finer types of our citizenship, or men and women of older American lineage, we should like to have them pointed out to us. They, too, have read every word of the testimony; they have examined the new witnesses; they, too, have studied the motions for a new trial and pressed Judge Thayer's denials of them; they have ead the affidavits against the judge and they are as good lawyers as the Governor himself. They are as eager as he the good repute of Massachusetts and its courts, yet they are unconvinced. To them an incredible tragedy is being finished before their eyes; a judicial murder is being committed. Does not the passionate belief of these unsel-supporters of the right merit consideration, if not assent?

As for Sacco and Vanzetti, sometimes we have as ourselves whether it was not intended that they should and whether it is not best for the cause of human rights that they should perish. In his wonderful address to the court—made to Judge Thayer, who did not once dare to face the prisoners as he condemned them to the chariots—voiced this in amazing exaltation of spirit:

If it had not been for these things, I might have lived my life, talking at street corners to scornful men. I have die, unmarked, unknown, a failure. Now we are failures. This is our career and our triumph. Never full life can we hope to do such work for tolerance and justice, for man's understanding of man, as we now are an accident. Our words are our lives, our lives, our words. The taking of our lives—lives of a good shoemaker and a poor fish-peddler—all that last moment belong to that agony is our triumph!

This, we believe, will be the verdict of history. Certainly if the precedents of history hold true, more are likely to be erected to Sacco and Vanzetti than to any of their prosecutors will fade out of history.

There is one other word from these men that we might record from their lips before they step out of eternity. That is an appeal to all their fellow-workers in the world to refuse to be goaded by their deaths into violence whatever. If we have any influence at all upon these working-men whose cause we have so often supported, we would make it count now if never again violent reprisals can only do the cause of progress harm. The life of every one born into this case is sacred. He who strikes at one of them strikes a blow at liberty and progress and justice and hope for a better comparable to this execution of innocence. Should it not be lawless violence, then reaction everywhere will not retaliate in kind, but will seize upon it as proof of the possibility of maintaining itself by any means whatsoever. In the way lie only madness and destruction. It is the American way to accept such a defeat in peace, however bitter its spirit, and then, by time-honored methods, seek to make the recurrence impossible.

As for those Tories who in their clubs and the feeling of trade will rejoice that, innocent or guilty, Sacco and Vanzetti are going to their graves, we would delve into the past once more. The orator is Wendell Phillips:

Men walked Boston streets, when night fell on Bunker Hill, and pitied Warren, saying, "Foolish man! Turn away his life! Why didn't he measure his means better?

Now we see him standing colossal on that blood-stained spot, and searing that day the tie which bound Boston to Great Britain. That night George III ceased to rule in New England. History will date Virginia Emancipation from Harper's Ferry. True, the slave is still there. So, when the tempest uproots a pine on your hills, it looks green for months—a year or two. Still, it is timber, not a tree. When Brown has loosened the roots of the slave system; it only breathes—it does not live—hereafter.

Let those who would uphold the present system by force have lest it look green for a while, yet still prove thin and not a tree. Let them beware lest August 10, 1927, forever be recorded as the day of a great American charade.
ing witnesses, whose appearance is a purely voluntary matter on their part, but would remark that there is likely to be a special difficulty in securing an interview with this man. But the importance of Goodridge is such that we feel bound to inquire whether His Excellency has actually interviewed this man, and if he has not, what the State Police have to report concerning their efforts to find Goodridge and induce him to testify. From our knowledge of Goodridge’s past we should be surprised to learn that he is at present out of prison.

We would point out that the official record of the case to which we understand His Excellency has so far confined his attention, other than the interviewing of witnesses, does not reveal the history of Goodridge. Except in one respect, his history was unknown to the defense until after the close of the Dedham trial. Consequently, neither the judge nor the jury nor the defense counsel at Dedham knew that Goodridge testified under a false name—that his real name was Erastus Corning Whitney; that he had spent some years in prison; that he was at the time of the trial at Dedham a fugitive from justice in New York; that he was brought back from Houlton, Maine, in May, 1920, by the chief of police of Braintree on a charge of larceny, preferred against Goodridge and his supposed wife by their employer; and that the charge against Goodridge was placed on file shortly before he testified as a government witness at Dedham, which is in the same county as Braintree.

We would point out that in the absence of information concerning Goodridge’s personal history, His Excellency may not be inclined to attach much importance to the failure of Goodridge now to appear, upon request, the significance which perhaps it deserves.

LOUIS L. WADE. This man was one of the five identification witnesses against Sacco at the Dedham trial. We do not know whether His Excellency has interviewed Mr. Wade. We assume he is familiar with Wade’s testimony and with the attitude of Mr. Katzmann, the district attorney, toward Wade’s testimony, as disclosed in his argument to the jury.

We would point out, however, that His Excellency has not before him the record of the preliminary hearing at Quincy, where Wade was put forward as an identification witness against Sacco; and that he has not before him the record of the testimony at the inquest held at Quincy on April 17, two days after the South Braintree hold-up.

From the statement of Mr. O’Connor we quote: “The Pinkerton report on the South Braintree hold-up has this to say concerning Wade: ‘April 23. Today I resumed by going to the office of the Massachusetts District Police and conferring with Capt. Proctor on what several witnesses had said in regard to the Anthony Palmisano photo...’ An auto was sent to South Braintree to bring Bostock, Frantello, Wade and Miss Mary Splain to Boston. On their arrival, Capt. Proctor questioned them and showed a number of pictures, among them being Palmisano’s, and had a stenographer take each person’s story. Louis Wade, the fourth witness, told his story, but as he went along he had the remotest idea as

ification witnesses against Sacco at the Dedham trial, do not know whether Pelser has as yet appeared before His Excellency. We have no comment to make what the official record discloses concerning Pelser, except that His Excellency has read the trial record.

We would respectfully call attention to the fact that the report of the Pinkerton agency, covering a most extensive investigation made by its operatives, contains no reference to Pelser as an eye-witness of the South Braintree hold-up. We do not presume to know at what stage in the investigation the Pelser turned up as an eye-witness who was in a position to make a positive identification.

We would respectfully remind His Excellency that this has not been furnished with a copy of the inquest at Quincy which was held two days after the murder. It does appear that Pelser was called as a witness at the Quincy inquest. We would respectfully suggest that the statement which Pelser turned up as a witness has a bearing on the credibility of his testimony. We would not press this point now but for the fact that we have reason to believe that this cannot be determined from the trial record, and feel bound to say that our observations of the methods which His Excellency has undertaken to get at the truth in this case do not give us confidence that he has the complete story about Pelser.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. We would respectfully reserve whether His Excellency has availed himself of the opportunity to inspect the files of the Department of Justice in so far as they may relate to the Sacco-Vanzetti case. We would call attention to a most serious phase of the case against Sacco and Vanzetti, which is the Department of Justice files and certain officials of the Department could furnish His Excellency with much light.

According to the statement of Judge Thayer, denying the Gould motion, Sacco and Vanzetti were convicted chiefly on evidence relating to their consciousness of guilt. The most important element in this supposed consciousness of guilt was their suspicious conduct at Johnson house the night of May 5, preceding their trial the same night, and especially actions which indicated they feared Mrs. Johnson was telephoning the police at them.

Department of Justice agents between the summer of 1919 and the spring of 1920 were seeking to round up so-called Galleian band of anarchists, of which S. Vanzetti, Boda and Orciani were members. We reason to believe that His Excellency will find that Ravarino, an under-cover man employed by the Department of Justice, had wormed his way into the confidences of the members of the Galleian band of anarchists in Boston in the fall of 1919 or the winter of 1920; that he was responsible for the arrest of Elia and Salsedo in Brookline the spring of 1920; that Vanzetti learned of the activities of Ravarino on his visit to New York on April 26, 1920, in an attempt to aid Elia and Salsedo; and that he turned to Boston with the knowledge that the Department of Justice had secured, through Ravarino, its under-cover man, the names of all or many of the Galliano anarchists.

We respectfully suggest that the information contained in "His Excellency in determining
My Church School Cousin

HE same week with my arrival at my uncle's house in the South, my cousin Cornelia has come to stay. Just what kin she is has always been a little vague to me, but she seems a cousin, sister, aunt, anything kind. Her mother, at any rate, was a sister of my uncle's mother. Where everyone else in the family had married fairly enough into the world's estates, she had fallen in love with a young preacher from the North, who in his turn had died from pneumonia caught in a storm when he was following his circuit, and left her to follow him in less than a year. She had given her child to her sister to love and care for. Cousin Cornelia had grown up, then, with my uncle, and had the same black mammy.

My uncle would have given Cousin Cornelia a home, but by the time he was of age, she had been teaching school five years; she had begun at sixteen. Since her father had been a...
Was Governor Fuller Fair?

As a result of the failure of the Supreme Court of the State of Massachusetts to provide for a complete review of the Sacco-Vanzetti case, the inquiry of the Governor and his Commission took the place of the retrial so earnestly demanded by the defense, and becomes properly the subject of such criticism as would be drawn to signal errors and lapses in regular judicial proceedings. It is unfortunate that the Governor chose to conduct his proceedings in secret and without the assistance and safeguards of cross-examination. From what transpired in regard to these proceedings, the friends of the accused men become doubtful of the competence of the Governor to control single-handedly a trial as important as the preliminary hearing.

In a short time after the crime, of the preliminary hearings respectively at Brockton and Quincy, and, above all, of the reports of the Pinkerton agency, which investigated both the Bridgewater and South Braintree crimes, it is stressed. These contain descriptions of the criminals as given by witnesses immediately after the crimes were committed, which are, in many cases, at striking variance with the testimony of those witnesses in identification of Sacco and Vanzetti at the trials. Mr. Thompson obtained permission to inspect the Pinkerton reports too late to use them in his motions for a new trial. A résumé of this important testimony was presented to the Governor, who apparently ignored it. This is the significance of the notes below on the testimony of Harding, Cox, Spleine, Wade and Peters.

A second failure on the part of the Governor to use evidence available was the disregard of the files of the Department of Justice as to the activities of their agents in the spring of 1920. And, finally, the experience of certain witnesses before the Governor, such as Richards and Branchley, cast grave doubt on his mental and temperamental fitness for the part he assumed. We publish these reports in the form in which they were drawn up during the investigation.

FRANK W. HARDING. Governor Fuller has interviewed W. Harding, a most important witness for the defense, at the trial of Vanzetti at Plymouth. We found that he has indicated that he places credit on Harding's identification, remarking, "Why, he was there on the street and saw him. How could I forget?"—meaning we assume, that he has identified some four months earlier, the day after the hold-up and also at work on the day of the South Braintree hold-up.

In the police report of Harding's identification of Vanzetti, he was reported to have said, "If he is a man, then he is in his dead ends." It is plain Harding was entirely mistaken as to Vanzetti, as we see that this incident has a bearing on the value of Harding's identification of Vanzetti, made under practically the same conditions.

PAYMASTER COX. We understand that Governor Fuller has at some time interviewed Paymaster Cox of the White Shoe Company, who was riding on the truck carrying the company's payroll when the attempt took place. We understand that Mr. Cox was a boy chum of His Excellency's, and we understand Mr. Cox has assured His Excellency that the man he identified was Vanzetti.

Without advertence to the official record of the recent trial or to the preliminary hearing at Brockton, would point out that Mr. Cox's description of the man with the shotgun, given to the Pinkerton agents the day of the hold-up, was at serious variance to the appearance of Vanzetti, but since His Excellency has taken him as the Pinkerton report, or the police of the Bridgewater investigation, or the record of the preliminary hearing at Brockton, we can understand His Excellency could be led, as we have reason to believe he has been led, into placing credence in the story of Mr. Cox.

In general, we point
Department of Justice  
Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D.C.  

December 12, 1927

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HOOVER.

On December 12, 1927, [redacted] an employee in the Office of Senator [redacted] of the State of [redacted], called the Bureau and requested to be furnished with information as to the place of the first incarceration of Sacco and Vanzetti, and of the date and place of execution of these subjects.

In accordance with instructions received from Mr. Nathan, [redacted] was communicated with by telephone, and advised that Sacco and Vanzetti were first incarcerated in the Penton Jail, Norfolk County, Mass., and that they were executed at the Massachusetts State Prison, Chicopee, Mass., on or about August 22nd, 1927.

Respectfully,

[Signature]

[Redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE: 12/12/27  BY: [Redacted]
**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

Denver Bureau office acted in accordance with instructions contained in wire received from the Director, dated Aug. 6, 1927; up to this time there has been no interference in this District; case is therefore RADICAL MATTES.

**REFERENCE**

is made to wire received from the Director dated August 6, 1927.

**DETAILS:**

As there has been no interference in this District by anarchists, in the way of attacks on federal property or officers, it is deemed advisable to close this case on the Denver Bureau office records, and the case is therefore,

REferred upon completion back to the office of origin - Washington - no further action here, Denver.

**ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED**

**DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES**
August 27, 1928

MEMORANDUM

I am enclosing copies (one in original) of Speakers' material regarding Sasco and Vanzetti. I understand that a considerable quantity were being sent to the International Class War Prisoners' Aid headquarters here, 10 Pether Lane, London, the sender being Verlag K. Schlotz, Berlin, H.W.V. This is evidently the "publishing house" of the MDR headquarters in Berlin. Our friends here are not allowing these to proceed to their destination.

There are also enclosed, for your information, copies of a manifesto on the same subject by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and E. M. Wicks, the latter being the delegate of the Workers (Communist) Party of America to the 6th World Congress of the Communist International.

Enclosures:
"Sasco and Vanzetti - Speakers' Material"
"We Stand at the Grave of two Warriors"
General.

In the minds of the masses America is the richest country in the world, the land of the dollar millionaires. America is known as the land of the most powerful trusts, the country of unlimited possibilities.

In fact America is a tremendously rich country, America has produced the richest and most powerful capitalists. In America the forms of exploitation have taken on the most complicated forms, for instance, the Taylor system, the Ford system, the rolling mill etc.

With this idea of riches in America, the other idea is often connected that the workers are extremely well paid. This idea is not so correct as its companion. There are it is true, certain sections of the working class who receive high wages, but in comparison with the methods of exploitation used, even these wages are relatively low. The rate of exploitation in America is in general much higher than in the capitalist countries of Europe with less progressive technical methods of exploitation.

Class-consciousness in the Proletariat:

Class-consciousness in the proletariat is comparatively poorly developed. This is particularly true of the native born Americans who have been in the country for some generations. Illusions: success for the industrious and capable, god inspired order, reformist ideology fostered by the trade unions with craft and nationalistic tendencies. Revolutionary tendencies in the U.S., also in strong anarchistic associations. Clear communist organization but weak. The revolutionary is chiefly foreigner: Italians, Russians, Greeks, Scandinavians, French etc. Employers treat foreigners almost as criminals and thus feed illusions of politically indifferent workers. Native born workers regard foreigners as competitors, dirty foreigners, criminals.

Class-Fight Methods:

Fighting methods of workers, particularly in progressed elements, every one similar. Individual workers nothing against capitalists. Possibility of selecting working conditions only given through organization and control refused work further under such conditions. Strikes are therefore common in America. Miners, building workers, steel workers, textile workers in various parts of America have cut down and degenerate strikes. Strike of miners in Pennsylvania has been going on over one
price, undertaking industrial self-defense anywhere and everywhere. Employers now not only take the law and police to settle unpleasant labor leaders, treat strikes and labor as sensational problems. Under pressure of strikes, sudden campaigns in press etc. against strikes in order to win public opinion against them. Legal institutions, patronizing and supporting employers. Judges also commit strikes, prohibiting strike picketing, declaring strikes illegal, making trade unions and individuals responsible for strike damage, forbidding strike agitation, in short prohibiting everything unpleasant to employers. Well-organized associations of employers exist, for instance, the Right to Work etc. These organizations carry out attacks upon strikers, guard strike-breakers, perform espionage and protective service, organize expulsions etc.

Close-up: Before war American class-struggle active. Following months, years ago active pacifism in Chicago for eight hours. Strikes of employers accused anarchist workers leaders. The Big US Chicago strike. Strike meeting place. Workers killed. Next day protest meeting in Haymarket. Blood soaked. Collisions, casualties on both sides. After police killed 43 people, workers killed 6 employers. Accusedpropaganda anarchist ideas. 7 death sentences, one worker 10 years hard labor. Several years later officially indicted and arrested for nothing to do with that or anything. Aim of German pacifism achieved. Public opinion meditated a fine "criminals," leaders of labor, class movements declared.

In 1915 the Russian revolutionaries sentenced to death by hunger and arsenic. Employers deliberately shooting workers. In San Francisco "closed shops." Workers on strike, General Strike against war. Some complaints eleven persons killed forty injured. Wild campaign against workers movement, particularly against workers. Money and influence secured of newspapers, governments, courts. Workers received 43 death sentences which their transacted into hard labor for life. Known that German after forty hours, hunger still stronger. Day-by-day, whole class movements attending were crushed. Every person's initiative exists. During war 600 war opponents received sentences ranging from 10 years to hard labor for life.

Anti-Labor Clues: Director revealed. 1917. Soc. Interna. of American socialism against working class movement. Mass arrests and sentences. Socialists arrested. Berger V. Cohn charges arrested. Proposition to limit migration, increase difficulties relating to registration or requiring registration, election. In the meantime the criminal socialist law applied against the strike of the miners in 1919 and against strike of mill workers in 1920. Following the similar criminal socialist law motivated in a states. It directed against striking and unemployment. Many arrests in buses of military occupation of those for punishment, including departure or workers. Another Bill arrested to provide punishment of leaders of socialist party. Sentenced to 20
years imprisonment on charge of incitement to mutiny.

March 1919: Sacco and Vanzetti, accused of murdering a Massachusetts policeman, were sentenced to 20 years imprisonment.

In New York alone 40 persons were sentenced on basis of criminal syndicalist laws.

In all thee trials with sentences up to 40 years imprisonment on same basis.

Communist newspapers against foreign criminals, publishing fictitious details of crimes clearly committed and still more horrible retaliation of crimes planned.

Prelude to Sacco-Vanzetti Case.

Police, a few, protection, politicians and judges to act against workers labour as criminals. Excessive and fright of population, particularly petty-bourgeoisie, increased by previous outrages against which police helpless. Police enraged maliciously in fight against workers. Intact anticapitalist background to Sacco-Vanzetti case.

Sacco and Vanzetti, the Italians, came to America with idea that by industrial means, everyone could make good there. Both learned privileges of proletarian life in America. Illusions destroyed. They joined anarchist circles and soon became active in movement. Sacco used ten years savings in organizing itself as a radical worker. Vanzetti more restless, very active propagandistically for workers movement. Both lived in Massachusetts when in 1906 the Lawrence strike began, a member of the Wilson Cabinet, concluded his reign against the working class. He started the anti-socialist campaign with the statement that each of them publicly worked for the overthrow of the state against capital. The artificial police was increased by a number of murders and criminal retort.

The arrests of workers and police brutalities increased the indignation of the workers and then came the Sacco affair. Sacco, an Italian, was found on the 3rd May 1920 dead the previous in front of the law building of the Department of Justice in New York. He had jumped out of the fourteenth story window in order to bring his torture to an end.

A fellow prisoner named Enea was taken immediately after Sacco’s death to Ellis Island and sent post haste back to Italy where he died after a short time. Protest meetings were organized, excitement among the workers grew. On the 9th May a picket meeting was organized to take place in Brockton. Vanzetti was to speak.

Arrest of Sacco and Vanzetti.

A few days before the meeting in Brockton Sacco and Vanzetti were arrested. On the 15th April the payroll carriers of a shoe factory in South Braintree were robbed and murdered. In order to save their faces the police arrested Sacco and Vanzetti. They were held in the first place as politically suspicious individuals and later accused of the robbery and murder.

The real robbers and murderers were never arrested. Sacco and Vanzetti were exposed as the murderers. This was clearly advantageous, that Sacco, of course provided for, as a Radical and Vanzetti were what criminals and criminals were actually were.
The trial of Sacco and Van Zandt was prepared in the atmosphere of artificial hatred and animosity created by newspaper editors and his friends. In order to let Van Zandt appear at the main trial as a convicted man, he was tried in absentia for another affair, namely the robbery and attempted murder of another cashier. This robbery had taken place some time previously. The judges sentenced him then they could more easily obtain a conviction. When Van Zandt was convicted for robbery with violence, it would not be difficult to secure his conviction as a murderer.

Van Zandt's alibi was corroborated by a number of witnesses. He was not and could not have been in the place where the crime was committed at the time at which it was committed. Despite this he was sentenced to it and hanged. The evidence declares that in any case Van Zandt was morally guilty because he was an agent of existing institutions, and that whether he had committed the crime or not he was justly sentenced.

The Special Trial:

The second trial took place against both Sacco and Van Zandt, who were charged with murder, tried, and hanged in the highest degree. Over a crowd of armed police escorted the two to the court room in lengthy and heavy handcuffs. The trial was held in an iron cage in the basement. The two had been seized and were presented, standing motionless and unconvincing, to seven men, who accused them of murder. The American justice system and its legal code made an impression on absolute juries. The witnesses for the defense in the other hand were absolutely clear in all their statements and were not to be shaken by hours of clever cross-examination. At the time of the crime Sacco was selling goods, whilst Sacco was in prison at the Italian consulate in a jail cell. The evidence of the experts was also objectively favorable to the defendants.

Judge Darrow and the Curmudgeon:

When the process of taking evidence had concluded the same Judge Darrow declared to the jury: "If you find, through the nature of the case, that the defendant is not guilty, then you shall sign the verdict of 'Guilty.'" Upon the same the judge signed the verdict of "Guilty." That was at the same time the sentence of death.

The People's Sentencing:

The People's sentencing created a deep impression upon the audience. Protest demonstrations were organized. Everyone was aware of what had happened. The aspiring lawyer collected the evidence of the innocence of the two Italians. Judge Darrow in all countries examined with the result that it proved absolutely the innocence of the accused. The defense asked a retrial, but the judge denied it. Judge thereafter declared the sentence of death. The judge who had pronounced sentence of death, was the judge before whom the Italians stood for their decision. He received one after the other.

The defense offered the particular of the real criminals. Without success. Columbus Advertiser concluded: "no arguments with them."
murders in South Braintree. Useful. Thayer remained obstinate.
The Supreme Court of Massachusetts refused motion for re-trial. The death sentences could be carried out at any time.

The Death Agonies:
For years Sacco and Vanzetti lived in the shadow of the electric chair. They continued to believe in their convictions. On one occasion Vanzetti was placed in a lunatic asylum. Both prisoners suffered terrible agony of mind, but remained true to their revolutionary convictions and spiritually strong. Sacco and Vanzetti wrote letters to their relatives and friends, thanking the workers for their solidarity and calling upon them to continue the fight. Vanzetti wrote:

"The fighters who fall in the unequal struggle -- what does that matter? There are so many who have fallen, but the ideal cannot die."

In a joint letter written at the beginning of 1927, the two wrote:

"Dear friends and comrades,
Thousands of you have given your bread, your peace, your strength and your blood and have endangered your own freedom in order to save our lives and give us freedom once again... We are convinced that our murderers are determined to burn us alive in the course of this year... Soldiers of freedom! Your voice is heard by the world. Give your voices and joyous hearts even from the electric chair!"

All over the world the storm of protest rose against the deliberate legal murder of millions and millions of workers raised their voices: Release Sacco and Vanzetti! In hundreds and thousands of meetings and demonstrations, in hundreds of columns of resolutions and telegrams, millions and millions demanded the release of Sacco and Vanzetti from the hands of the Massachusetts murderers.

The Comedy of Fortunatam:
Again and again it seemed as though the powerful protest of working men and women all over the world would be heard, but the class-judges of capitalist capitalism intended to have their pound of flesh. The ruling authorities tried to create the impression that even-handed justice alone would decide the fate of Sacco and Vanzetti, and when optimism all over the world hoped that the sentence of death would be abolished, the authorities ordered the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti.

The Murder Perpetrated:
In the early morning of the 22nd August 1927 the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti in the electric chair was carried out. The fighters of the advance guard of the proletariat were murdered.

The Class-Struggle goes on:
Sacco and Vanzetti were not the last of the victims of the class-struggle. Their death is the beginning of the end, the victory of the proletarian revolution. In any other class, the death of a single worker would be a lesson to the proletariat. There is no such thing as an ever-lasting justice! There is only class-justice! Class-justice will exist so long as the classes exist. As long as the capitalist social order exists, so long will class-justice rule. To destroy revolutionary workers, it enacts, by all the means in its power.
Sacco and Vanzetti are the symbol of the class struggle of class against class. The struggle of the capitalist class against the working class with determination and persistence until the final victory.

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Letter of Vanzetti to the International Labor Defense

On the 3rd day of October, 1927, Bartolomeo Vanzetti sent the following letter to the International Labor Defense, the organization in the United States which performs the same tasks as the Red Aid organizations in Europe:

"The secret of our opposition in our behalf has reached my heart. I request, I will repeat to the last, only the people, our comrades, our friends, the world revolutionary proletariat can save us from the power of the capitalist reactionary heresy, or vindicate our name and our blood before history.

There are some who think that our case is a trial for a criminal crime, but our friends should not confuse our innocence but not turn the issue into a political issue because it would only make confusion. Well, I would answer to them all that our case is more than a political case, it is a case of class war in which our enemies are personally interested to lose us - not only for their purpose but for personal passions, revenges and fear. That is why they have to wait for further proof to be positive of their hatred, unfairness, blood-thirsty determination to keep us in prison, to torture us, to trample upon us, as proved by the Boston capitalist press in the State Supreme Court's decision and its pressing demands of us.

From this letter it can be seen that Vanzetti realized from his prison cell far better and more clearly than many of his intimate friends and comrades outside, what issues were at stake in the case. The only help which has consistently fought the issue upon the lines laid down by Sacco and Vanzetti himself has been the International Red Aid and its affiliated and sympathizing organizations.

The bourgeoisie and capitalist friends of Sacco and Vanzetti concentrated upon securing "justice" for them, or "mercy": Justice from the most determined and brutal representatives of capitalism in the world. Mercy from the men who had worked systematically for years to railroad Sacco and Vanzetti to the gallows. And this "Justice" and "Mercy" was to be obtained with the following and similar miserable and pitiful appeals to the men who were even then planning the murder of the two revolutionaries, a murder which they afterwards carried out in the face of the indignation of the whole world: "We expect justice! Because Governor Alvan T. Fuller has the reputation of being a man of courage, honesty and independence. Because the governor's advisory committee is composed of men reputed to be scholarly, of high intelligence and intellectual probity, with minds unclouded by prejudice and with their reasoning power directing their search for truth."

That is how not to do it. Not to do it is shown by Vanzetti himself in his letter to the International Labor Defense. Only the organized power of the proletariat in the International Red Aid and its organizations can prevent such cold-blooded murders from happening again and again to the leaders of the working class!

Issued by the Worker Publishing House, Berlin.
The martyrs were, indeed, the victims of their own society in our times. It is impossible to stress the importance of the two struggles—the struggle of labor against the capitalist class and the struggle of the people of Sacco and Vanzetti against the capitalist class. The murder of Sacco and Vanzetti was a symbol of the struggle of the people against the capitalist class and a standard of the struggle of the working class and a standard of the struggle of the people against the capitalist class.

Sacco and Vanzetti were hanged in the electric chair on the eve of their execution by the Harvard Law School. This was the first time in the history of the American working class. The trial, which took place in their absence, was the beginning of the labor movement of this country. The death of a man who stood for the principles of democracy in America is not only a crime, but a crime of the first degree.

The death of the two martyrs is a blow to the conscience of a great number of workers to the vindication of this struggle for justice. The trial of Sacco and Vanzetti was the beginning of the labor movement of this country. The death of a man who stood for the principles of democracy in America is not only a crime, but a crime of the first degree.

The two martyrs have taken up a tragic task to the workers of this country. Their death has served to the very last minute, a blow to the conscience of the workers of the world. They did not only die for the principles of democracy, but they gave their lives for the principles of labor. The two martyrs have taken up a tragic task to the workers of this country.

Other heroes have fallen in the battle. There are others yet to come. We call on every man to give everything for labor's cause. We are faced with the problem of capital today, the problem of the workers throughout the world, for these men must not rest until they win the struggle. We call on the workers and the capitalist to remember the two martyrs and their struggle for justice. We call on the workers and the capitalist to remember the two martyrs and their struggle for justice.

We are not ashamed to stand at the front of the battle. We are not ashamed to stand in the ranks of the works. We are not ashamed to stand at the front of the battle. We are not ashamed to stand at the front of the battle. We are not ashamed to stand at the front of the battle.
Delegate of the Workers (Communist)
Party of America to the World Congress
of the Communist International.

One year has passed since American Imperialism, in
face of the protests of the whole world, murdered Nicola Sacco
and Bartolomeo Vanzetti after seven years of_i manera torture.
These two workers who heroically faced horridizing years of
tourt, at the hands of the ruling class of the United States
and who defiantly faced the fierce surge of the electric
current that burnt out their lives, symbolized the suffering,
but at the same time the inexcusable absence of their class,
the class in whose behalf they struggled and for whom they
died.

On the other hand, the dark forces of reaction who
participated in their murder were characteristicly repre-
sentative of the class enemies of labour in the United States
and throughout the world. Governor Alvan H. Fuller of
Massachusetts was the instrument through which the ruling
class tried to terrorize the working class by this monstrous
crime. He, himself, is an American Millionaire with a fortune
of over forty million dollars and is one of the principle
stockholders in the Packard Motor Car Company, a slave-holding,
labor-hating, union-busting concern. By way of emphasizing
the class character of the conspiracy against Sacco and
Vanzetti, Governor Fuller, at a critical period in the pro-
cessing appointed an advisory board, consisting of the enemies
of the descendent Yankee coward aristocracy of Boston.
It was a trio of cultured Harvard, wearing frock coats and silk
hats, and representing the prostituted institutions of higher
learning and the judicial bench. These creatures, equally
felons of the courts and of these two innocents, framed up charges,
were E. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard
University; Samuel A. Stratton, president of the Mass-
achusetts Institute of Technology and Judge Robert Grant,
formerly of the Massachusetts Probate Court. These three
flunkers of the bourgeoisie declared that the perjured tes-
timony of the bribed witnesses was true and signed their
names to an document vilifying Sacco and Vanzetti and white-
washing the detestable Fuller and the loathsome judge, Webster
Thayer, who sentenced them to death and who during the trial
revealed his malicious prejudice by referring to his victim
as "those damned bastards".

But let not one think that this was merely a local
Massachusetts case because the instructions for carrying out
the actually murder were given in the United States. John
Collidge, president of the United States, has upon his head
the same blood-stained Fuller and his trio of aristocratic
harpers. This same Collidge was Governor of Massachusetts
before he became Vice-President in Ravenel's Teapot Dome
scandal and kept these workers in jail during his entire time
of office. Furthermore, the United States Department of
Justice had unimpeachable documentary evidence to prove the
innocence of Sacco and Vanzetti and refused to give it public
after the fact of its existence became known through the
revelations.
Revelations of a former detective of the Government.

Involved in the case on the side of the murderers, also responsible to search for the victims of the frame-up, were the usual social-democrats and liberals. They shared responsibility with Fuller, Parker, Howell, Barton, Grant and others by providing false information upon the names and dates of actions regarding the "Arrests" and "superciliousness" of American capitalist class-justice.

Outstanding among those enemies of the working class were the pacifist preacher and the present moment socialist party candidate for president of the United States, Rev. W. E. Burkhart. Instead of aiding the campaign of the International Labor Defense, the American section of the I.L.D., to mobilize the masses against the conspiracy to murder the two workers, whose only crime was that they tried to organize the textile and shoe-factory slaves of the New England mill, the New York Times and the liberals and anarchists, usually for the "justice" of class rule and tried in every way to obscure the crime of bourgeois mass sentiment against the conspiracy. They even went so far as to discourage the demonstrations as such actions might embarrass Fuller and the picked trio of assistant murderers.

Even after the decision of the fagot court advisory board appointed by Fuller was known, after the only thing that could hurt Sacco and Vanzetti and the death order for the third section of the workers, Herman Thomas, leader of the Socialist party, on the eve of the execution, officially declared that it Sacco and Vanzetti died "Justice would be avenged". Never once, before or after the murders, did any of these pacifist agents of imperialism and collaboration in the struggle, from the prosecution as an example of class resistance against the working class, and even to this day these same members try to create the illusion that the case was exclusively an affair of the reactionaries of Massachusetts and not at all characteristic of the rest of the United States, in spite of evidence to the contrary. The role of the socialists, anarchists and fascists was to prop up illusions regarding the capitalist courts and the bourgeois state, in order to neutralize the action of the working class, just as today there same people are busy creating illusions regarding the League of Nations and the United Nations, etc. As just as they aided the bourgeoisie of the United States to murder Sacco and Vanzetti so they are aiding their own to get away with murder.

Against this united front of murderous reaction from Calvin Coolidge to Herberg knows there was but one political force that raised the banner of working class struggle — that was the International Labor Defense. It relentlessly fought against the suggestions that the university professors and a high judge would act impartially in the matter and give the word the facts regarding the frame-up. It tirelessly ridiculed the empty and vicious talk of an abstract justice, standing above the classes. It proclaimed that only the
Battles not arrogant, so powerful, so ruthless a
reactionary class that they carried out their parasitism
and even as the chain of lightning shattered the body
of Matteotti and Vanzetti another electric spark hit the
worker's heart. There were two other Italian working men, w
who bore witness to the hate of the bourgeoisie of America for
the activity of the anti-socialist movement against the
radical party. Matteotti and Vanzetti! These workers, Greco
and Grillo, were arrested and charged with having killed two
peasants on Long Island. Their trial came after the murder of
Grillo and Vanzetti and the machinery that had been unreeled
around them was set aglow by the
International Labor Defense. The apparatus was set to
seek the reaction of the working class; these two intended
victims were set free. And also it was possible to save
Matteotti and Vanzetti; the basis was laid for a movement that
will make the cause of Greco and Grillo one that will make it more
difficult for the bourgeois to repeat their
battles. During this campaign the International
Labor Defense became a mass organization influencing masses
of workers.

However, we dare not conclude that there will be no more
battles of working men in America. On the contrary, as the
international situation becomes sharper, so the reaction of
the bourgeoisie becomes sharper; the action of the
International Labor Defense will increase its bureaucratic
apparatus and until the apparatus is liquidated its efforts will
be futile. History shows that the working class will become more and
more conscious of the monstrous role of the so-called courts of
justice, the bureaucratic and treacherous role of the social-
ists, the iniquitous and treacherous role of the social-
ists, and the bourgeoisie, and that it will learn how to combat
effectively all its class enemies.

Today, on the first anniversary of the martyrdom of
Matteotti and Vanzetti there is a strike of thousands of mill
workers going on in the town of New Bedford in the State of
Massachusetts. Those workers showed that they were not afraid of Fuller by refusing to accept him as
their candidate in the dispute when he was proposed. Without
hesitation they declared that the murderer of Matteotti and
Vanzetti would not be considered by them except as a
candidate. Fuller was also a candidate for vice-president of the United States, but even the Republican party was afraid
to stand him on its ticket because it feared a revival of the
case of Matteotti and Vanzetti.

The agitation forever will never die. Today, in the
United States, the International Labor Defense is holding
hundreds of memorial meetings that are attended by hundreds
of thousands of workers who will gather in the
lessons of

Under the leadership of the
of the working class, and
as a mighty power that will
mechanize, and then, instead of}

...
CORMYNIST

Onckler Opens Day

When Threatened

Onckler was
terminated

for Interfering

Onckler saw

on the

second

day of

his

visit.

He

escapes during excitement.

Dynamic found in room of

Suspect in Mining Town

SACCO-VANZETTI MEETING

Shots Break Up Rally on Third

Anniversary of Executions; 3

Arrested in Boston

The United Press

PITTSBURGH — A heckler shot

and killed two Communist speakers

at Avella, Pa., last night when they

threatened him for his interference.

The meeting was one of the Sacco-

Vanzeitti anniversary demonstrations

held throughout the country. Avella, a

mining town, has many Communist

sympathizers and the community has

been the scene of several previous

clashes.

The dead are George Harkoff, 85,

and Steve Mina, 40, who were

addressing about 100 persons at a car-

nival.

The assassin, said police to be

an Italian named Pietro Petrelli,

alias Petrelli, escaped during the exci-

tement which followed. Police

found in his room a quantity of dyna-

mite and some soldering irons and

other tools.

Miner Describes Shooting

Frank Mucci, 39, a miner, told

W. B. Dinsmore, Washington Coun-

ty detective, that he saw Petrelli

shoot the two men after they tried

to chase him from the field.

Mrs. Harkoff had addressed the

meeting, Mucci said, when he saw

Petrelli in argument with Petrelli.

"If you break up this meeting, we

will break you," Mrs. Harkoff told

Petrelli, according to Mucci. Mina

advanced, swinging a large club at

Petrelli, and the heckler shot him,

Mucci said. He turned on Harkoff

when the latter started after him

and fired twice and Harkoff fell,

Mucci said. Petrelli then crossed a

narrow and disappeared down the Wal-

bash Railroad tracks, according to

Mucci.

War Axe of Hero

No Communist literature was

found in Petrelli's room, detectives

and state police said. The man had

a reputation as an opponent of

Communists and had voiced and act-

ed his opposition in other meetings,
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. BEEVENS,
Assistant Attorney General.

There is transmitted herewith
a communication referred to
the Department by the President's
Secretary (see enc. 676-
relating to the case—number
101-48, for your information and such
action as you deem necessary in
the premises.

Very truly yours,

Enc. 676-48
Director.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE: 2/1/28

NOV 6 1928

BUREAU FILES DIVISION
MAILED
Honorable Calvin Coolidge  
White House, Washington  

My dear Sir,  

As a patriotic member of self-appointed private advice, may I take the liberty of urging your immediate consideration of the following:  

1. The recent issue of the "Outlook" suggests a deals  
of a confession, etc., purporting to prove the  
innocence of Thuebideau, etc.  
2. From a date prior to the expiration of these  
suspects, I have been in possession of  
evidence, both directly and indirectly, of guilt,  
that they were guilty of the crime for which  
they were suspected.  
3. This evidence, with reasons for withholding it  
at your personal disposal, is strictly confidential.  
4. Circumstances make it impossible to admit of  
many, including those of the secret of justice or  
Great Britain, to my confidence.  
5. Further, in view of or regardless of the above, or  
you may choose, I strongly urge you to  
be guided by your own best judgment.

DEFENSE COUNSEL ACCUSED

Lubin Charges Attempt to Perpetrate a Murder in Sacco’s Case—Quoted as ‘Never in Bridgewater’

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 15—Frank Silva, alias Paul Martini, who confessed in the Oct. 26 issue of The Outlook that he was and had Bartolomeo Vanzetti who perpetuated the New York murder, attempted a blindfold on which Vanzetti was convicted prior to his trial and execution, had been brought to the pententiary at Atlanta.

Lubin’s affidavit was made under oath to the Massachusetts law officer in the Athens County, Ohio, which he had been transferred from.

The affidavit followed one which Jacob Lubin, a confederate of Silva, in a New York murder, was executed by Silva in the murder case because of his resemblance to Vanzetti.

Lubin’s affidavit was obtained after Mr. Hurwitz had learned that counsel for Sacco and Vanzetti had visited Lubin and Martini at Atlanta.

The affidavit said in part:

“On or about April 19, 1922, I was called to the warden’s office for a visit. I found Martini and another man, whom I learned to be John Jocomo of Boston, working for the defense of certain two men by the name of Vanzetti and Sacco. Martini introduced me to this John Jocomo, and told me that John Jocomo came to see Martini to find out if he had anything to do with the whole affair. He then tried to induce Martini to speak to a certain lawyer. Upon my advice Martini consented to talk.

Lubin then went on to relate that the lawyer later met Jocomo himself and started to talk about the Sacco and Vanzetti case."
Sacco Case Mystery Man Free;
Leaves Island Prison in Italy

By The Associated Press

NAPLES, Italy, Nov. 21—Mario Buda, also known as Mike Buda, "mystery man" of the Sacco-Vanzetti case, was released on Saturday from the penal colony on Ponza Island and sent back to his home in Savignano, having completed a five-year sentence for anti-Fascist activities.

According to his own story, Buda was a close associate of Sacco and Vanzetti, who were executed for murder in Massachusetts more than five years ago.

He slipped away from the United States in 1920, worked as a shoemaker in Italy and was arrested two days before Sacco and Vanzetti were put to death. Edward H. James of Concord, Mass., has visited him twice in prison in an effort to return Buda to America to establish the innocence of Sacco and Vanzetti.
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Date: October 1, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. MUMFORD

RE: SACCO-VANZETTI CASE

Nicola Sacco

Attached hereto is photostatic material concerning the captioned matter obtained by the Washington Field Office from the files of Walter Steele of the National Republic Magazine. This material was made available gratuitously by Mr. Steele and was forwarded to the bureau by letter from the Washington Field Office dated August 27, 1942.

Respectfully,

K. R. McIntire

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HERIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/2/42 BY 61-12-6 - 84 = X

RECORDED
In one of the old Boston graft cases of years ago the Scoon and Vannett graft case was patterned upon that. We find on the executive committee of this new red graft case Leonard B. Matchett was one of the Boston anarchist crowd at the time and Royer Haskell Velzer was also one of them and both of these men were members of anarchist Boston's League of Amnesty of Political Prisoners, which he got up while in prison for the purpose of helping himself and his pal Romano. Matchett did not immediately belong to the anarchist crowd for he was an active member of the "Society of Conservative Voters" in which Harry Kelly was the leader and which was an openly anarchist publication published by theBonus group of the Boston anarchist crowd. Harry Kelly was head of the Bonus School of Anatomy in Boston, and Matchett was chairman of the so-called Forer Association, used for the Spanish anarchist Forer. The Boston's wife was a teacher at one of the Bonus Schools in California. He and others associated with the Boston case and later with the Scoon and Vannett agitation, signed the notorious telegram of congratulations to Trotsky which was expressed at the time. His relations with Harry Kelly were quite close and he also was a friend of the notorious John B. Denham, who was made Director General of Labor under William B. Wilson when Wilson was Secretary of Labor, and the Boston gang stated that their second best method of approach was through Leonard B. Matchett and John B. Denham, but they stated that their best method of approach was through the most intimate friend that Boston had Edward D. Helen. He was also one of the Boston anarchist gang and he approached Wilson directly.

We find in this Scoon-Vannett National League executive committee Stuart Chase, who is an old hang-up of the Reclaim anarchist crowd and who is treasurer of the League for Industrial Democracy, which was also one of the American Civil Liberties Union crowd affairs. Others of the executive committee are Robert Mars Levitt, B.W. Hodesch, Kforrest Bailey, Norman Kegood and John Haynes Holmes of the American Civil Liberties Union national committee. Elizabeth Glendower Evans is also on it. She is perhaps the most prominent member of Boston of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom which, of course, is virtually a feminine branch of the American Civil Liberties Union. Robert L. Hall is on it and so is Paul Frissell, who has been mixed up with radicals of various sorts. Michael Cohn, the ACLU attorney Morris L. Ernst, John Levyjoy Elliott, Jessica Henderson, Karl Lieboll and Arthur Warren are others. Lilla Haskell is executive secretary. In it it also have Kila McChesney, who has for years been one of the Communist stand-by as a lecturer and, as might be expected, Jane Adams, head of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, and prominent on the American Civil Liberties Union national committee is in this non-communist-anarchist venture. Will her friends explain why she is always associating with open communists and anarchists, disloyalists, etc. - those of a kind too ridiculous for her to be ignorant of who and what they are? Professor John Dewey is there as might be expected, but as a front for communist scheme he is losing his efficiency - in fact so much so that when one discovers his name one at once looks for the communist significance. As a front he is more transparent, as is happening in the case of William Allen White.
Will Durant; Elizabeth Gilman; Bishop Paul J. Jori, Congressmen
Leuchter; A.J. Smith; John Devitt Daye of the ACLU; Vido R. Rudder of the ACLU; Otto Späth and Oswald Barruma of the ACLU; and Mary E. Weil of Mt. Holyoke are among other names which are frequently found in company that is doing
work pleasing to the communists.

This organization sends out, over the signature of Robert Bruce
Levitt, a characteristic communist agitation arrears which in its nature recalls the
fact that at an IWW meeting in Boston Hall in June, 1930, Hallname Mottawhawk, the
maker of American Legion was at Centralia by the IWW.

Indirectly, the American Civil Liberties Union maker list and any others who can be duped will be plied with requests for contributions for the
Seacco-Vansetti National League and statements of the stock communist agitation
prison camp type will be broadcast for the purpose. Such organizations thrive by
obtaining money from dupes under false pretenses and it seems in most cases quite
useless to warn the taxpayers.

When Hungary Joe, the king of human speech, was at last caught and was on trial in court, he was asked how he found so many victims, He replied that a fool was born every minute and the estimate was rather too low than too high.

This, I believe, was the origin of the phrase "a新的一代 is born every minute." When asked if his frank confession would not spell his business when he got out of jail, he promptly replied, "No, you don't wear a fool!"

The American Civil Liberties Union maker list bears testimony to the correctness of Hungary Joe's assertions.

FRANCIS BALDWIN SELG

June 14, 1930.

(Verified and released by R.A. Jung, June 10th, 1930.
The Seacco-Vansetti National League will endeavor to
obtain contributions by extolling the support of well-
intentioned far-sighted Christians. Aid of any
kind given to this movement will serve as an auxiliary
of the brand of radicalism that is promoting the "world
revolutionary" idea.)
An American Civil Liberties Union
National Committeeman in Action

False Statements of Felix Frankfurter of Harvard Law School
in Sacco-Vanzetti Case

In the Atlantic Monthly for March, and with the endorsement of the editor of that journal, appeared an article on the Sacco and Vanzetti case which was from start to finish grossly misleading and evidently meant to mislead the Communists who were endeavoring to have their comrades-convicts escape the penalty of their crimes. This article was by Professor Felix Frankfurter of the Harvard Law School, which connection less, in the words of the Public
plausibility to what he wrote. Now Frankfurter is also a member of the National Committee of the American Civil Liberties Union, which Union makes a specialty of supporting anarchists, Communists and other subversive criminals who are endeavoring to undermine and overthrow our Government. Constitution and free institutions and play directly into the hands of the Russian Communists. Frankfurter was formerly counsel for the United States committee which, an account of its action, was known as the Money White-Washing Committee, which made a palliative report in the interest of the convicted wholesale murderer, Tom Mooney, and the graft game and agitation in the Sacco and Vanzetti case bear throughout a strong resemblance to that in the Mooney case. Frankfurter also made an investigation in the Bauer case where members of the IWW were run out of town and his report, favorable to the IWW criminals and adverse to the decent citizen, in that case was characterized by ex-President Roosevelt, in a letter to Frankfurter himself, as "too thoroughly misleading a document as could be written on the subject." Frankfurter and Ernst Freund, Frank P. Walsh, and David Wallace, are also members of the American Civil Liberties Union National Committee, and with Rector Pound and Zocharah Chafetz, Jr., who are like Frankfurter professors of law at Harvard, several members of the Committee of 68, and Jacob H. Rohde, counsel for much of the red element in union labor, and at the time for Louis F. Post, were among the twelve men who published themselves as the National Popular Government League and made a series of charges against the Department of Justice which tended to blacken the characters of members of the Department in the interest of Communists and anarchists who had been arrested for deportation. Post was then Assistant Secretary of Labor and William B. Wilson Secretary of Labor and the Department of Labor was, as Attorney General Palmer phrased it, seeking to nullify the laws of Congress by refusing to deport anarchists according to law. Post even went so far as to say that Mayes, who confessed he was an anarchist and whose friends testified that he was an anarchist, was not an anarchist in order to avoid deporting him. A committee of Congress investigated these charges made by the National Popular Government League and found that they were the usual stock charges of the anarchists and Communists which these men were giving currency and very largely wholly mendacious, while such small amount of criticism as might justly have been made occasionally of some enthusiastic subordinate was twisted and magnified so as to be totally misleading.

On the American Civil Liberties Union National Committee with Frankfurter we find that real hand-man of the Russian Communists, William Z. Foster, an open and confessed Communist and today the leading Communist in the United States. We find Norman Hapgood, who has just issued a book in which he inverts the meanings of words and endeavors to make sure that all who oppose Communism are enemies of labor and that only the real progressives are those who play the Communist game. We find Morris Hillquit, who was counsel for the Russian Communists. We find Frederic C. Howe, who was exposed in his relations with the anarchists by a Congressional committee of investigation. We find Scott Nearing, a former editor of the Revolutionary Age which undertook to put over the most extreme teachings of Lenin, and encouraged border-ism within our Army and Navy in endeavoring to make our soldiers and sailors traitors to the country. We find Robert Urewe Levetz of the University of Chicago who recently, at Jane Addams' Hull House in Chicago, addressed an IWW meeting held there at which he undertook to justify the murder of the IWW of American Legion men at Centralia. We find Jane Addams, head of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom and formerly, like Frank P. Walsh, Lynn J. Frazier, Anna Jameson, Frederic C. Howe, Timothy Shea, William Lemke, Glenn E. Plumb, etc., a vice-president of the Public Ownership League of America, on whose Executive Committee we find Duncan McDonald, the Communist's first choice for President in 1924, Edward F. Dunne, an open supporter of the Communists and others of the same stripe. Miss Addams is a great friend of Robert Urewe Levetz, whom she got to address the summer meeting of the Women's International League.
for Peace and Freedom some years ago. She was also one of the speakers advertised by the Communist organ, the 
Daily Worker, in the Communist "Hands Off China" meeting in Audubon Auditorium in Chicago on May 1st. 
Coman, several times Socialist candidate for Mayor, was another on the program of speakers, while another was 
Professor Carl Hagen, intimate friend of Robert Morris Lovett and managing editor of the Communist Federated 
Press. Hagen was the man whom Whitney exposed in "Reds in America" as having said that he would not sup 
sport the Government of the United States, but would be glad to kill for the purpose of overthrowing it. He is one of 
those who are paid as draft evaders. We also find on the program of speakers with Jane Addams the man who 
calls himself Manuel Gomez, an assumed name, who is secretary of the All American Anti-Imperialist League, which 
is openly a Communist affair and openly bent on overthrowing the Government of the United States and making 
trouble between it and other governments. Congressman Rabush was another listed speaker and representatives of 
the Communist Party in China were among them. Anarchist Bertman's friend, George P. West, is another of the 
National Committee of the American Civil Liberties Union. He is Arthur Laidlaw, founder of the IWW. James A. 
Downey, exposed as one of the leaders in the attempted insurrection in Seattle in another. Edmund C. Evans was 
and Edward W. Evans is a member. Elizabeth Garvey Flynn, IWW and Communist agitator, is another and we also 
find Norman Haymes and Arthur Garfield Hays and James H. Mearns, who was exposed by Attorney General Palmer 
during war time for his duelable utterances, his greetings to his Socialist and anarchist friends and his urging of 
rebellion. There are many others of the same stripe.

It is not surprising then that Professor Frankfurter should misrepresent the Courts and the orderly process of 
justice in the interest of the professed Anarchist and Communist, Sacco and Vanzetti, but it is perhaps surprising 
that the Atlantic Monthly should commend what he has written.

The Boston Evening Transcript published on Monday, April 25th, an exposure of Frankfurter's gross mis 
statements. This is the paper that published in full the first edition of Whitney's "Reds in America," and is noted for 
other patriotic work of the kind. It is one of the all too few papers that give a considerable amount of space to really 
patriotic work.

The exposure was written by Dean John H. Wigmore, a noted authority on evidence, a graduate of Harvard and 
the Harvard Law School, who had been a practicing lawyer in Boston and a former president of the American Insti 
tute of Criminal Law and Criminology. He is now Dean of the Law School of Northwestern University.

Through the kindness of the Transcript I am enabled to print below Dean Wigmore's exposure of the false and 
immeasurable statements of the Frankfurter article which he terms a gross libel against the Courts of Massachusetts 
and he shows why, as he terms it, the Atlantic Monthly article is "wholly devoid of credit as a basis for outsiders 
to form an opinion."

Frankfurter tried to convey the impression that the jury was hand picked. In reality there was a panel of about 
675 jurors examined to get 12 for the trial and the counsel for the defense—-for Sacco and Vanzetti—accepted all of 
the jurors as satisfactory. When the last juror was chosen the defense counsel had exhausted his challenges and 
counsel for the prosecution offered to challenge that juror if the defense wished using one of the prosecution's 
 challenges for the purpose. Nothing could have been fairer.

Frankfurter says that the Supreme Judicial Court cannot pass on the facts of the case in the lower Court but 
it is shown that the Supreme Judicial Court not only can pass on the facts under a statute of the State giving it 
that authority and also under the common law, but that it did pass on the facts.

Other misrepresentations of Frankfurter are exposed.

Frankfurter conveys the impression that Sacco and Vanzetti were prosecuted as Reds, which is the direct opposite 
of the truth. The whole prosecution had put in all its side of the case and the defense was well along in putting in 
its side of the case when counsel for Sacco and Vanzetti brought out the fact that they were the Communists as a reason 
why they went into hiding after the murder was committed. They said they were afraid of being deported as Reds 
as an excuse for such hiding; but it was shown that Sacco had in his possession at that time a passport he had gotten 
for the purpose of taking his family abroad a few days after he was arrested, so that he was not afraid of being 
 deported at all. This fact Frankfurter carefully concealed. The trial was one for murder and banditry and had nothing 
whatever to do with treason of any sort until the subject was introduced by Sacco and Vanzetti's own counsel.

As for the fairness of the case, Sacco and Vanzetti had a thoroughly fair trial and at the close of the evidence 
their counsel made not a single request for instructions to the Judge and at the conclusion of the Judge's charge they 
took not a single exception to the charge, which was the direct opposite of the impression Frankfurter conveys. On 
the contrary counsel for Sacco and Vanzetti commanded the counsel for the prosecution, Mr. Blumstein, and said his 
counsel had had every patience and every consideration shown them and commanded the laws of Massachusetts.

As for the international aspect of the trial which Frankfurter dwells on, that was all created afterwards, largely
The Chairman asked him, "You think that an alien has a perfect right to come here and get into a labor strike, preach communism all he wants to, and advocate the overthrow of Government?" Mr. Osmond, "Yes."

Mr. Holiday of the Committee, "Did I understand you to say that an alien has a right to preach the overthrow of Government, and amnesty?" Mr. Osmond, "Yes."

Among the latest things pleasing to the Communists, got up by the ACLU crowd, is the National Citizens' Committee on Relations with Latin America.

It should not be lost sight of that bureaucracy is the chief asset of the Communists, and the American Civil Liberties Union plays the Communist game.

FRANK BALENCE WILSON

May 14, 1937.
Dear Sir,

I am writing to express my concern about the recent events that have taken place in the city. There have been reports of violence and disorder in various locations, including the downtown area and the suburbs. As a citizen, I believe it is important to address these issues in a constructive manner.

I understand that the police have been working tirelessly to maintain order and ensure public safety. However, it is also important to address the underlying causes of these incidents. I believe that by working together, we can find solutions to these problems and create a safer community for all.

I would like to suggest a meeting of community leaders, representatives from local organizations, and residents to discuss these issues further. By coming together, we can develop a plan of action that addresses the concerns of all parties involved.

I am optimistic that with continued effort and cooperation, we can overcome these challenges and build a stronger, more united community.

Sincerely,
[Your Name]
A Typical Communist Group


Leonard J. Scutt was one of the editors of "Freedom - a Journal of Constructive Anarchy." He belonged to the "Freedom" group of the Boston anarchist press. He was a fellow of John B. Gunther, Director-General of Labor, and was part of the second preferred group of the Boston anarchist press for printing William B. Sillars than Secretary of Labor. As Scutt was known as William B. Sillars's disciple and was a professor of Sillars. The character, like the Communist, took up the Boston and Vassettite agitation.

Among those signing appeals in this paper are

Eugene Berliner, writing from Montreal.

Professor J. B. Keating, of the Philosophy Department of Harvard University, states that Boston and Vassettite are "an innocent as you or I."

Milton Fishbein says that the labor movement has been in jail for seven years.

Collis P. Huntington signs a statement as secretary giving the advisory committee of the Boston and Vassettite Students Committee. She states that one of the most successful meetings held in Columbia University and that the work of the Committee consisted in holding meetings in colleges and universities. She unite to state the collection of funds and into those pockets they want.

William F. Houston, Professor of Philosophy in Columbia University, states that Boston and Vassettite are innocent.

Morris R. Cohen, Professor of Philosophy in the College of the City of New York, compares the Boston and Vassettite case to the Froxton case and states that Boston and Vassettite were convicted because they were foreigners and Jews, which he must have known was not so.

John Haynes Holmes adds his bit in the same strain.

Harvard

Paul F. Brissenden, Professor of Economics in Columbia University, states that the law cannot be allowed to stand its course.

O. M. Hootch has an article headed, "How Can We Be Passive?" He is a member of the A.N.E. national committee and a publisher of red and demoralizing literature.

The other pro-Boston and Vassettite articles are by Robert W. Elder; Paul B. Kellogg, editor of the "Survey" and one of the founders of the Foreign Policy Association; Elder Peerance, of Columbia University; Robert Brissenden, editor of the "Survey." We are well aware of the American Civil Liberties Union editorial committee, and I am informed by an inside source in the pay of the Communist, ie., during the P完整的文章。
This was probably a sensational affair and one of the most remarkable cases of police action in the recent history of America to discernible people. The investigation in the matter was initially not well planned and was not only a failure, but it was also shown to be a failure.

An article in the New Republic - a paper of real journalism - in 1919, commenting on this case stated that usually the evidence in cases of this sort was not properly or adequately collected. In this case the prosecution had Endlich (Endlich) and M. K., to prove that the defendant was the Communist. The agitator and his friends and allies in the matter were taken to court and tried in the matter of the Communist agitation in the matter of the agitator and his friends and allies. It is represented that some of the secretaries of the Communist were being pressured on the police and not prosecuted for the crimes they had committed, which, of course, was obviously false.

It was also well known that the President of the United States had no power whatever in the matter as it was purely a Massachusetts State affair. Governor Fuller appointed his Committee to carefully review all the evidence, as he also did, and he was sent to the extreme length of interviewing the jury and the witnesses in addition to exhaust the case for the defendants and he was his Committee with results that they had been deemed to be irregularities. The Communists had asked for the appointment of a Committee but as soon as the Committee reported they were attacked for their aim to bring about a trial in the Civil Liberties Union. After the assistance of some other ACLU members a Committee was brought to the President on behalf of the Communists to bring about a trial in the matter of the Communist agitation and additional facts thrown in the eyes of some of the Communist agitators. It of course, however, was an aim to stimulate the draft game. The names attached to this telegram are given in Serial No. 81% of the Daily Data Sheets of the New York Herald Tribune as follows:

Note how many of these are members of the American Civil Liberties Union National Committee or are found in other associations with them members or in connection with other organizations related to the Communist issue.

Note Louis F. Post when Attorney General P.J. Juse announced while in office for nullifying the laws of Congress in the interest of Communists and anarchists.

Note Frank Elliott, the friend of the Communist John Reed, and Elkan Frank and Professor Paul J. Reig at the University of Wisconsin, forerunner of the Communist College William F. Jackson, whose brother was counsel for Lands and Van Benthuizen.

Note Mrs. Walter Slope, whose check given to a Communist cause was captured in the Bridgeport raid and who is a member of the VLP, as are also Mrs. E. A. Coles, Melina D. Dudley and a number of other signers of this document.

Note Congressman Ludlow, who belongs to the group of the Sons of Italy which passes up into two groups.

Note Mrs. Stoddard, Chairman of the ADL, Bernard Wintner of Absolute who was connected with the First American Congress of Comminists and Towers of Peace, Vancouver, VLP, and President of the League of Young Socialists, translator of anti-Soviet and anti-American who has had so much to do with our socialistic-communist legislation of Washington in connection with Mrs. Louise Storm, Emma Allen, Mary Anderson and other anti-communists.

Note Frank F. Walsh, agent of the communist Friends of Soviet Russia, counsel for the Bridgeport Communists, member of the American Civil Liberties Union National Committee and the man who had much to do with selecting for the Communist interest the delegation that went to Russia in the summer of 1937, smuggled as a Washington's Blue for the purpose of making a report pleasing to the Communist organizations in Russia.

Note Mary Stoddard, wife of Erik and OLMAN and one of the TWP's League for Women's Political Education.

Note how many red affairs many members of this group are connected with and how these affairs constantly play into the hands of the Communist through interlocking committee memberships as well as with the Western Communist (party).

On the same note feel we find these names as applicants to Senate poll for Lands and Van Benthuizen.

Albert C. Barron, secretary of the Department of Social Relations, Congregational Church of the United States; Harry Pearson Peet, professor at the Union Theological Seminary; New York; Robert Cole, executive of the Friends of Soviet Russia; and Rev. A. P. Depauw, pastor of the Pilgrim Congregational Church, Evanston, Ill., served on the Board of Directors.
To Learn from Note Sheet No. 105 of another list of appeals for Secco and Vassetti which appeared in the Survey. They are given as follows, classified as to occupation:

College and University Professors: John N. Commons, Wisconsin; Henry Belkett Furey, Yale; Donald J. Henderson, Rutgers; William Albert Eckling, Harvard; Dr. Harry E. Davis, Columbia; Joseph Fehrenbacher, Wesley College; William Peppernell, Cambridge; George D. Rix, London; Arthur G. Poole, Yale; Arthur G. Sheffield, Harvard; Henry W. Hager, Columbia; Paul Smith, Washington; Ellen Miss Talbot, Wellesley; Lily M. Tyler, New York; Emma Parker Whitney, Vassar; Ellen M. Wittke, Boston; H. W. Poole, Mount Holyoke.

Social Workers: Michael W. Davis, New York; Rev. W. Dauenhauer, president of the American Association of Social Workers; Edward T. Dawes, dean of the Graduate School of Social Work; Raymond C. Fuller, National Conference on the Christian Day of Life; Eleanor H. Moss, secretary, American ChurchExtension Society; George F. Huber, director; Orphans' Guardians, Philadelphia; Elizabeth L. Leavett, Harlem House; Amy Hunter, secretary, Consumers' League, Rhode Island; Elizabeth McConnell, Cornell Clinic; Mary N. Beelis, former Commissioner of Public Welfare, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Leland, real estate, American Association for Organizing Fami; Social Work; John H. Leland, Cambridge; Rev. W. S. Parsons, chairman, Brooklyn; Henry E. Lindsey, New York; Folger, Greenwich House; Walter L. Holmes, head of the University Settlement; Ellen Otis Story, New York; Georgia Tyler, Woman's Christian Advocate, Chicago; Sidney J. Teller, Cleveland; Ernest A. Stebbins, Pittsburgh; Margaret J. Burns, director, Visiting Nurse Association.


Lawyers: Physicians, and Clergymen: Frank W. Jenks, 320 West 5th Street, Los Angeles; John F. Vassetti, Jr., New York; Albert R. Powell, Harvard; Charles W. Parker, United States Judge; North Dakota; Basil H. Bass; C. C. Parmelee; Elmer Byrnes; Arthur Gabriel Kaye; Michelle J. Basset; Ralph Joiner; Ruth Soudinek; Mrs. George W. Bass; Mrs. J. M. Hovey, Boston; Harry F. Harrington, Philadelphia; Mrs. A. H. Kaye; Alice Hamilton, Harvard; Rev. John F. Dow, Northampton; E. C. Goodwin, Cambridge; Rev. Rev. Anger Brown, Cambridge, Mass.; Rev. Robert C. Bacon, secretary, Congregational Commission on Social Service; Rev. John Boyland, Brooklyn; Rev. John Howard, Harlem, Brooklyn; P. L. Croas, formerly secretary of the Joint Commission on Social Service of the Protestant Churches; James E. Melling, secretary of the Commission on Social Service and Medical Society, New York; Rev. E. C. Olson, Chicago; Mount Sinai Hospital, Jr. Charles Russell Lowell Publishers, First Avenue.
director, American Civil Liberties Union; C. E. Kinsale, Boston; Roswell S. Brown, New Orleans; A. L. Rooff, Stock Exchange; Mrs. Howard R. Gale; Francis Ingalls; Evelyn Preston.

Scientists and Educators: Prof. William E. womens, University of Pennsylvania; Prof. William H. Brink, Northwestern; Joseph Brinck, Columbia; Prof. R. B. Scott, Harvard; Prof. C. E. Currie, Minnesota; A. H. Caution, Carnegie Institution; J. H. Spencefield, Rockefeller Institute; Prince Bremmerson, Rockefeller Institute; William Cattell, Cornell; Prof. Robert Chambers, Cornell; Theodore F. Darrow, Columbia; Emily H. Schrader, Bryn Mawr; Prasa Schrader, Bryn Mawr; Prof. A. E. Groce, University of Washington; C. A. Pimmott, New York University.

Here again we find a representative of the Children's Bureau and a Wall Street, namely Dr. Deve A. Beardsley, Bryn Mawr College is also represented. Again there comes to the front members of the American Civil Liberties Union and its National Committee and of organizations affiliated with it, members prominent in the WILPF, people who formerly appealed for the IGF and many issues those interested in fighting against fascism frequently come across as supporters of things that please the Communists and aid their cause.
The attached enclosure consists of long-handwritten notebooks, extra copies of reports, narratives and miscellaneous correspondence used in the investigation of the above-captioned case, and is presently carried as a bulky enclosure under file # 61-126.

In view of the fact that the notebooks and work sheets have served their purpose, and since we already have copies of the rest of the material in files, does not appear that the Bureau would have any further use for this enclosure.

RECOMMENDATION:

Henceforward this enclosure is occupying valuable space in the Records Section, it is requested that the files be reviewed by the Security Division for disposition as to the disposition of this material.

It is recommended that the enclosure be destroyed here at the earliest opportunity.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREBE IS UNCLASSIFIED
January 20, 1951

Dear Sir:

At the time of the appearance of Mr. L. B. Nichols before the Harvard Law School Forum, at Cambridge, Massachusetts, on December 8, 1950, he expressed an interest in obtaining from Special Agent W. J. WEST of this office, a memorandum of the latter's personal knowledge of the SACCO-VANZETTI trial, recently mentioned in the book entitled "Federal Bureau of Investigation" by Max Loewenthal of New York City.

A review of that rather lengthy writing indicates a comparatively short reference on pp. 279-280, reading in part: "The Bureau of Investigation made use of opportunities to assist in State cases against radicals even when the specific indictments had nothing to do with the issue of radicalism. The best known example of those was the SACCO-VANZETTI case in Massachusetts. Two Italian immigrants, NICOLA SACCO, a Cobbler, and BARTOLOMEO VANZETTI, a fish peddler, were under Bureau of Investigation surveillance because of their belief in radical theories. The two men were tried and convicted for the murder of payroll guards in South Braintree, Massachusetts". The piece then goes on to cite an affidavit received from an ex-Agent of the Bureau, alleging receipt of instructions from Washington to aid the State in its conviction for murder in return for information from the State that would aid in the deportation of the defendants in the event of their acquittal of murder.

Mr. WEST, as he now recalls, was Assistant Division Superintendent at Boston, in charge of intelligence matters, when the two defendants were arrested thirty years ago by Massachusetts authorities in or about May, 1920, for the payroll hold-up and murder at South Braintree. One of the two defendants, believed to be VANZETTI, was involved in another hold-up at Bridgewater, Massachusetts, and both of them were tried and convicted for the hold-up and murder at South Braintree. Without recourse to records, it is the belief of Mr. WEST that one of them, possibly VANZETTI, prior to the murder trial, had...
already been convicted of the other hold-up at Bridgewater. At any rate, both were arrested by local authorities in May, 1920.

As to the statement of LOWENTHAL that they were under Bureau of Investigation surveillance because of their belief in radical theories at the time of their arrests, this was absolutely without any foundation in fact. It is the present recollection of Mr. WESK that nothing was known of them in the Boston office at the time of their arrest or prior thereto, with the possible exception of one short report of a meeting of Italian anarchists at Milford, Massachusetts, some two or three years before 1920, in which the name of one of them, which not now recalled, appeared among the names of other alleged Italian anarchists present thereat. Other than this nothing was known of them here.

At the time of arrest, it is believed, they had so-called radical literature in their possession and it subsequently came to light that they had been in Mexico during the war period to avoid possibility of being drafted, because of their opposition to the Selective Service Act. This would have accounted, probably, for the lack of information in our files concerning them during the period prior to arrest.

Further, before the murder trial, it was agreed between counsel for both sides that no reference was to be made to their ideologies or so-called radical activities, and no reference was made thereto until their own counsel brought it into the case. His explanation of the reason for the introduction of such evidence is not now recalled, but it is recalled that counsel for the defense was the first to introduce that subject.

In 1918 or 1919 bombs had been exploded in seven or more cities of the United States at practically the same time on the same day. One was exploded outside the home of the Attorney General in Washington, D. C., and its explosion was apparently premature, as the man who was placing it was killed in the act. One of those bombs was exploded at the home of a local district court judge in Boston, who had previously sentenced some so-called radicals. Naturally, as a result of those anarchistic activities the Bureau and Department were interested.

On September 16, 1920, a bomb was exploded in Wall Street, New York City, killing more than thirty persons, beyond question the
Director: Re: SACCO-VANZETTI CASE.

work of an anarchist or anarchists. In the summer of 1920 there was formed in Boston the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Fund, in which it was reported, over three hundred thousand dollars was eventually collected, and that organization circularized the entire world. Many of the contributors were recognized as anarchists, although most, of course, were not. The Bureau and Department were, naturally, interested in the anarchist contributors to the fund in the hope of obtaining evidence concerning the Washington and New York bomb explosions.

The reference in Mr. LOWENTHAL'S book to an affidavit of an ex-Agent, referred to above, is undoubtedly a reference to one of several ex-employees who were not employees of the Bureau in May, 1920, having come in under appointment by Director BURNS in 1921, or at any rate, who were fired by Director HOOVER in or about July, 1921. A Mr. WILLIAM G. THOMPSON, now deceased, who was counsel here at one time for SACCO and VANZETTI, collected all of those affidavits. SACCO and VANZETTI were electrocuted by the State in August, 1927.

Mr. WEST reports that the Bureau has a file on the SACCO-VANZETTI case, whereas Boston now has nothing in its files that would be of any assistance, as all Boston files up to February 22, 1932, or thereabouts, were removed to New York City for storage in the old Federal Building on Washington Street there, when the Boston Office was closed. Hence, this relation is from the present recollection of Special Agent WEST.

If the Bureau desires or can utilize a fuller account from Special Agent WEST perhaps it would be well to instruct Mr. WEST to go to Washington in order that he might have the entire file available for perusal and study.

I think this should be done

Very truly yours

J. E. THORNTON

SAC
TO:     Mr. Tulson
FROM:  L. B. Nichols
DATE: January 23, 1951

SUBJECT: SACCO-VANZETTI CASE

The files and reports of the Bureau in the 1919-24 era are sketchy, to say the least. Over the years the critics have been harping on the Sacco-Vanzetti Case, and while our files do give us a sketchy account of what happened in the Bureau, there has always been some question in my mind as to the knowledge of our office in Boston. At that time Special Agent S. J. West was actively connected with the Sacco-Vanzetti Case; in fact, he was the one who had conferences with the defense attorneys.

When I was in Boston in December I asked SAC Thornton to have West prepare a detailed memorandum of his recollections of just what the Bureau did or didn't do, bearing in mind that the critics usually rest their case upon the affidavits of two former Agents of the Bureau who made the statement that the Bureau files contained information which would establish the innocence of Sacco-Vanzetti. We are now in receipt of the attached letter from SAC Thornton advising that the files of the Boston Office on Sacco-Vanzetti were transferred to New York for storage in the old Federal Building when the Boston Office was closed on February 22, 1932.

Mr. Thornton suggests if the Bureau desires a fuller account from Mr. West we might desire to have Mr. West come to Washington in order that he might review the Bureau files and fill in the gaps. I think this should be something that would be very worthwhile and shouldn't take more than two or three days. I would like to recommend that we have West come down here whenever it is convenient to review the Bureau files and prepare a detailed memorandum setting forth his recollections of exactly what the Bureau Agents in the field did or didn't do. I think that it is important to have this for future reference.

LEN: CMC
Attachment

I don't see the need for this.

Said it in the letter.

[Signature]

All information contained herein is unclassified.

DATE  1/26/51

[Signature]
Attached is the research conducted by Special Agent W. J. West of the Boston Office. We have gone over the memorandum and it is felt that it is the final answer as far as the Sacco-Vanzetti matter is concerned.

Case Summary

Briefly, the Bureau had no interest in Sacco and Vanzetti prior to their arrest except for the fact that their names appeared on the mailing list of an anarchist publication. We conducted no investigation. In regard to the statements by two former Agents that the Bureau took a very active part in the Sacco-Vanzetti affair, Agent West set forth the facts indicating that neither of these Agents had anything to do with the matter, and furthermore that the reputations of both of them were exceptionally bad.

The other contention that the Bureau withheld information which might have proved the innocence of Sacco and Vanzetti is completely disproved. As Mr. West points out, there is absolutely nothing in the files either in Boston or Washington which would indicate this.

Agent West did a very excellent job in this regard.

Very Well Done

All information contained herein is unclassified.

Date: 5 Sep 27 1951.

[Signature]
MEMORANDA


The pages referred to above cover his allusions to the Sacco-Vanzetti case in Massachusetts.

In those pages the following statement occurs:

The Bureau of Investigation made use of opportunities to assist in State cases against radicals, even when the specific indictments had nothing to do with the issue of radicalism. The best-known example of this was the Sacco-Vanzetti case, in Massachusetts. Two Italian immigrants, Nicola Sacco, a cobbler, and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, a fish peddler, were under Bureau of Investigation surveillance because of their belief in radical theories.

The two men were tried and convicted for the murder of payroll guards in South Braintree, Mass. In the course of proceedings to secure their retrial and freedom, on grounds that included the contention that an unjust verdict had been obtained by appeals to prejudice during a period of anti-radical hysteria, affidavits were submitted by two former Bureau of Investigation agents, men with years of service in the Boston branch office. Their statements included the following:

"Instructions were received from the Chief of the Bureau of the Department of Justice in Washington from time to time in reference to the Sacco-Vanzetti case...."

"The understanding in this case between the agents of the Department of Justice in Boston and the (State's) District Attorney followed the usual custom, that the Department of Justice would help the District Attorney to secure a conviction, and that the District Attorney would help the agents of the
Department of Justice to secure information that they might desire.

The agents said that the Bureau used the State criminal trial as a means of securing admissions by the defendants that they were Bolsheviks in anarchist, so that the Bureau might get them deported if they were acquitted of the murder charge. To this end, the Federal police bureau gave the State's attorney "information about the radical activities of Sacco and Vanzetti to be used in their cross-examination." The counsel for the defense did not receive, until after the conviction, the affidavits of the two former agents providing information about the part the Bureau had secretly played in the murder trial.

Bureau agents who worked on the case for Washington headquarters and attended the murder trial in its behalf were themselves sure, so their two former colleagues said in affidavits, that the defendants "had nothing whatever to do with the South Braintree murders." The Boston agents of the bureau recognized that "their conviction was the result of cooperation between the Boston agents of the Department of Justice and the District Attorney." Furthermore, the affiants said, "It was the opinion of the Department agents here that a conviction of Sacco and Vanzetti for murder would be one way of disposing of these two men."

According to the affiants, everything that the bureau's Boston branch knew was also known to the bureau in Washington, the former keeping the latter fully informed; the correspondence between the two on the Sacco-Vanzetti case was voluminous, the agents said.

Sacco and Vanzetti were executed on August 22, 1927.

After a careful review of the files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation at Washington, relating to the Sacco-Vanzetti case, and to other matters deemed possibly to have a pertinent interest, this statement has been prepared.
Attempted Holdup at Bridgewater, Massachusetts, December 24, 1919.

Early on the morning of December 24, 1919, a number of men, allegedly of foreign appearance, in an automobile, blocked the passage of a truck containing the payroll of the White Shoe Company at Bridgewater. Two men in the street tried to capture the truck. Their shots were answered by those in the payroll truck and both men fled back to their car and escaped.

Michael Stewart, Chief of Police of that town, and Captain Proctor, of Massachusetts State Police, continued the investigation for some months in endeavoring to trace the automobile used in the alleged attempted holdup. ("The Sacco-Vanzetti Case," by Conard K. Fraenkel, p. 10)
Holdup and Murders at South Braintree, Massachusetts,
April 15, 1920.

At about 9:30 am, April 15, 1920, Frederick Pomerantz, Haymaker, and Alessandro Berardelli, a guard, both employees of the Slater and Merrill Shoe Company, while carrying a payroll of approximately $15,000, from one building of the company to another, were shot and killed by several men and the payroll stolen, the escape of the highwaymen being made in a Buick automobile.

A doctor in a nearby town reported the theft of his automobile shortly before the Bridgewater offense of December 24, 1920, and that Buick, suspected of having been used in the holdup, was found abandoned in the woods near Bridgewater two days after the South Braintree offense of April 15, 1920.

Chief of Police Sullivan of Braintree did little investigatory work, if any, on these cases after April 15, 1920, and the investigation was carried on thenceforth by Captain Prenter, of the Massachusetts State Police, and Chief of Police Michael Stewart of Bridgewater. Their efforts were directed towards locating a group of Italians with an automobile. On April 17, 1920, they ascertained one Mike Bede, of Bridgewater, had taken his car to the garage of one Johnson, at West Bridgewater, and arrangements were made with Johnson to notify the police if he called for the car. (Ibid., pp. 10-12)
Arrests of Sacco and Vanzeotti

On the evening of May 3, 1920, four Thalians called for the midnight car at the Johnson garage at West Bridgewater and the police were notified by Mrs. Johnson. It later developed that the four men were Mike Mida, Richard Croissant, Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzeotti. Croissant and Mida were on a motorcycle and Sacco and Vanzeotti were arrested on a trolley car by the Brockton, Massachusetts, Police Department, and were taken to the Bridgewater, Massachusetts, Police Department. Croissant was apprehended the following day at his place of employment but was discharged on proof he had been employed on April 15, 1920. Mida was never seen thereafter.

When arrested Sacco had in his possession a .32 Colt pistol with cartridges and Vanzeotti a .38 Harrington and Richardson revolver with no extra cartridges but a number of loose shotgun shells. (Ibid., pp. 11-13)
Conviction of Fazzetti for Crime at Bridgewater,
December 24, 1919.

June 11, 1920, at Plymouth, Massachusetts, indictment was
returned in the State Court charging Fazzetti with intent to rob
and with intent to kill. Trial at Plymouth, in Plymouth County,
was before Judge Webster Thayer and a jury. The Commonwealth was
represented by Frederick C. Katesman, District Attorney. Attorney
John P. Vahay, of Plymouth, represented Fazzetti. Trial lasted
from June 22, 1920, to July 1, 1920. The defendant was not placed
on the stand. Found guilty he was sentenced on August 16, 1920,
to a term of twelve to fifteen years in State Prison. (Ibid., p. 14)
On September 22, 1920, indictments returned by a Norfolk County Grand Jury at Dedham, Massachusetts, charged Sacco and Vanzetti with the murder of April 15, 1920. Trial was held at Dedham, Massachusetts, from May 31, 1921, to July 14, 1921, when a verdict of guilty was returned. The State was represented by Frederick G. Katzmann, District Attorney for Norfolk and Plymouth Counties, and his then assistant, Harold F. Williams, subsequently District Attorney for those counties, United States Attorney for Massachusetts, and presently Judge of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court.

At the trial Attorney Frederick Moore, a western radical lawyer known in Massachusetts for having represented two radicals on a murder charge at Lawrence, Massachusetts, was chief counsel for Sacco, and Jeremiah J. and Thomas F. McNarney, brothers, well-known Norfolk County practitioners, represented Vanzetti. (Ibid., pp. 14-15)

Attention is invited to the fact that verdicts of guilty were returned on July 14, 1921.
Motions for New Trials for Sacco and Vanzetti Following Convictions.

From November 2, 1921, when first motion for a new trial as against weight of the evidence was argued before Judge Webster Thayer, until October 1, 1924, when the Thayer decision denied all motions, some five supplementary motions had been filed and argued.

On May 12, 1926, conviction of Sacco and Vanzetti, which had been up on appeal, was affirmed by the Supreme Judicial Court.

On May 26, 1926, another motion based on an alleged confession of one Nodelren, a convict under sentence of death, was entered and subsequently denied, appealed and denial affirmed by the Supreme Court on April 5, 1927.

Sentences of death were imposed by Judge Thayer on Sacco and Vanzetti on April 9, 1927.

William G. Thompson, of Boston, a conservative and prominent attorney, came into the case in or about January, 1923, and argued motions and appeals thereafter until sometime in or about August, 1927, before the decision of the Advisory Committee of the Governor of Massachusetts had been made public, when he retired from the case. (Ibid., pp. 16-34)
Administrative Setup of U. S. Department of Justice and its Bureau of Investigation in 1920 and 1921.

On April 15, 1920, when the South Braintree offense occurred, A. Mitchell Palmer was Attorney General of the United States. Mr. William J. Flynn was Director of the Bureau of Investigation and Mr. John Edgar Hoover was Special Assistant to the Attorney General. Mr. George F. Lamb was Special Agent in Charge of the Bureau's New York City Office and Mr. George E. Kelley was in charge at Boston, the latter succeeded thereafter by Mr. John B. Hanrahan. (Report of U. S. Attorney General, 1920, and statement of writer.)

On March 4, 1921, President Harding placed the Department of Justice under Harry M. Daugherty. On August 22, 1921, Attorney General Harry M. Daugherty placed the Bureau of Investigation under William J. Burns, and Mr. John Edgar Hoover, therefore Special Assistant to the Attorney General, became Assistant Director of the Bureau. (Report of U. S. Attorney General for 1921, p. 128.)

Mr. Burns was Director of the Bureau of Investigation from August 22, 1921, to June 14, 1924, when he was succeeded by Mr. John Edgar Hoover, our present Director. Director Hoover, of course, actually assumed duties of acting Director on May 10, 1924, when Burns gave up control of the Bureau.

In October, 1921, Mr. Charles A. Bancroft, formerly a deputy United States Marshal, was appointed Special Agent in Charge of the Boston Office of the Bureau of Investigation, replacing John B. Hanrahan. Director Burns on October 3, 1921, appointed Lawrence Letheman as Special Agent in that office. Special Agent Letheman assumed the duties of Assistant Special Agent in Charge until March 4, 1922, when he was appointed Special Agent in Charge, replacing Charles A. Bancroft, who thereafter continued as Special Agent until he resigned in or about 1922.

Special Agent in Charge Hanrahan was continued in the capacity of Special Agent until June 23, 1922, when his resignation was asked. (67-650-10, 22, 35, 36, 37, 38, 42)

Special Agent in Charge Letheman continued in the position from March 4, 1922, until he submitted his resignation on July 11, 1924, at the request of Director J. E. Hoover, dated June 25, 1924. (67-650-9, of July 11, 1924)
Pertinent Matters Handled by the General Intelligence Division of the Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, in 1929 and 1930.

The files reviewed, and occasionally referred to in this memorandum, contain numerous reports of the Bureau relative to investigations of anarchists and others during the years 1919 to 1929, generally all made for the purpose of securing information for the Bureau on the following matters:

1. Cooperation with the United States Immigration Service, at that time in the United States Department of Labor, now known as the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service, in the Department of Justice, in the obtaining of evidence concerning alien anarchists who were deportable under the then existing Immigration Acts. Prominent among this classification was the investigation centered at Boston in the so-called "Cronaca Sovversiva" Group of Italian anarchists headed by Enrico Guzzoni.

2. An endeavor to ascertain the perpetrators of the bomb outrages of June 2, 1919, when the home of Attorney General Palmer at Washington, and other buildings in other sections of the country were bombed.

3. To ascertain the perpetrators of the Wall Street, New York City, bomb explosion of September 16, 1920, when a bomb exploded near the United States Sub-Treasury Building killed more than thirty persons.

4. To prevent the assassination of American diplomatic and consular officers abroad and the bombing of United States embassies and consulates by Sacco-Vanzetti sympathizers. (GI-183-796)
Alligation of Aid given by the Bureau to the District Attorney, Dedham, Massachusetts, prior to and during the trial of Sacco and Vanzetti, May 31, 1921, to June 14, 1921.

Mr. Lomenthal in his publication states (pp. 279-280):

The Bureau of Investigation made use of opportunities to assist in State cases against radicals, even when the specific indictment had nothing to do with the issue of radicalism. The best known example of this was the Sacco-Vanzetti case, in Massachusetts.

The then District Attorney for Plymouth and Norfolk Counties, Mr. Frederick G. Katgoffmann, and his then assistant, Mr. Harold F. Williams, at no time before the arrests of Sacco and Vanzetti on May 5, 1920, or thereafter from May 5, 1920, up to the date of the guilty verdict on July 14, 1921, sought or received any information from the files of the then Bureau of Investigation concerning the so-called radical activities of the defendants. The only features on which any information was sought, and this was by District Attorney Katgoffmann, was the location of Mike Beda and a check of:

A. Information sought as to location of Beda and location of $15,000 stolen in South Braintree Crime.

In quoting from the affidavit of Special Agents Lawrence Lethem and Frederick J. Voyard, Mr. Lomenthal states (p. 280):

"The understanding in this case between the agents of the Department of Justice in Boston and the (State's) District Attorney followed the usual custom, that the Department of Justice would help the District Attorney to secure a conviction, and that he in turn would help the agents of the Department of Justice to secure information that they might desire."

A review of the files indicates that the only instance from which it might be inferred that District Attorney Katgoffmann was given any cooperation at all up to the time of the conviction of these defendants on July 14, 1921, was the following:
In November, 1920, Special Agent J. J. Reppe, Boston, visited Mr. Bassmann for the purpose of arranging to place an informant in the jail and at that time Mr. Bassmann stated he would appreciate any information that would lead to the location of Mike Odo and any information that would show the disposition of the $15,000 stolen at South Braintree. He asked in this connection that if inquiry could be made

Boston letter of November 12, 1920, requested this information.

New York City Office made this inquiry and

(61-128-789)

B. Placing of Informant Domenico Carbene in Dedham jail.

Bureau files show:

May 14, 1920, George E. Kelleher, then Division Superintendent of the Boston Office of the Bureau, wrote to the Assistant Director of the Bureau, referring to the "Cronaca Sovversiva" group of Italian anarchists and to the bomb explosions of June 2, 1919, reporting the arrest of Sacco and Vanzetti on May 5, 1920. He stated that the Massachusetts State Police had inquired at the office for any information concerning the defendants and were advised that the only thing known of them was that their names appeared upon a subscription list of the "Cronaca Sovversiva." (61-128-789)

October 2, 1920, Special Agent [Redacted] Newark, New Jersey, Office submitted a report stating Bartolomeo Vanzetti, a member of the Luigi Galleani "Cronaca Sovversiva" group of anarchists, of which one Aldino Pellicani was secretary, was on trial for highway robbery at Plymouth or possibly Boston. This is re-alleged activities of Aldino Pellicani in June 2/19 bombings. (20-713) (61-128-789)

The name of Nicola Sacco appears upon an unidentified mailing list, presumed to be the mailing
list or subscription list of the Italian anarchist publication "Tromaca Eouversiva" published by Luigi Galleani, of Boston. This man was found in the Boston jail of Galleani and had been found in a barn on property at 304 Adams Street, Boston, Massachusetts, on the property of Augusto Ross, an active member of the Galleani group of anarchists. Ross left the United States in July, 1924, shortly after the June 5, 1924, bomb explosions. (61-1611-9, 61-124-780)

On another mailing list, supposed to be that of "La Jacqueta," found at Paterson, New Jersey, February 14, 1920, appears the name of "Bartolomeo Vanzetti, Susano Lane, Plymouth." (61-4505, 61-126-780)

In November, 1920, pursuant to instructions from George F. Lamb, Division Superintendent of the Bureau at New York City, Special Agent V. J. West, Boston (Boston at that time being a sub-office of the New York Division), "inquired of District Attorney Katzenin if arrangements could be made without interference in his case to place an informant in the Dedham Jail, solely for the purpose of seeing if any clues or evidence could be obtained to the perpetrators of that outrage (Wall Street Bomb Explosion, September 16, 1920) in accordance with that arrangement the informant was placed in Dedham Jail. He was instructed carefully that he was not instructed to approach Mr. Sacco, nor was he under any circumstances to refer to anarchist activities, but was to let the man approach him. On December 1, 1920, a complaint was made from the jail that through his haste to secure information he had disclosed himself and rendered himself useless. On December 3, 1920, he was taken out of there and directed to report to Mr. Lamb (at New York City). (61-126-785)

October 18, 1920, Mr. John D. Maraahan, Special Agent in Charge, Boston, wrote Division Superintendent Lamb, New York City, "Referring to suggestions of Mr. Flynn (Director of Bureau of Investigation at that time) to yourself that Bartolomeo Vanzetti and Nicola Sacco be worked on in connection with the Wall Street Bomb Explosion, it is desired to inform you that Sacco has not yet been sentenced and that Vanzetti's followers and sympathizers are active at the present time in
attempting to secure a new trial (on Bridgewater conviction) for him as there does not seem much possibility of obtaining any information from him by direct methods.

On January 12, 1921, Frederick Burns and William J. Ballohan (letter of Brookton, Massachusetts), counsel for Saeco, addressed a letter to Special Agent W. J. Veit, Boston, advising they had been informed the addressee had placed one Dominick Carbonaro in Dedham Jail with instructions "to act in the capacity of steel pigeon on the above named Nicola Saeco; that he was held there in that capacity for upwards of a week," and inquired as to his identity and his reason for being there. No answer was made but the letter was transmitted to Division Superintendent Lamb on January 17, 1921. (202800-418-12, 61-126-782)

C. Other miscellaneous activities of the Bureau during the same period re Nicola Saeco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti.

Review of the Bureau's files shows the following:

September 30, 1920, Special Agent [redacted], Boston, submitted a report on the personal history of Bartolomeo Vanzetti, obtained from the records of the Massachusetts State Prison. (61-165-782)

On October 11, 1920, John B. Manahan, then Special Agent in Charge at Boston, in response to an inquiry from the Bureau dated October 5, 1920, advised that Vanzetti is not a citizen of the United States but a declarant, and asked whether it was desired a brief be submitted to the United States Immigration Service, then in the Department of Labor, looking toward deportation proceedings, because of Vanzetti's conviction of the Bridgewater offense. (28-6358, 61-126-782)

In reply to the above the Bureau, on October 19, 1920, advised him it should be ascertained whether he was convicted of a crime of moral turpitude within five years after his arrival in the United States so as to bring him within the Immigration Acts of May 5, 1917, and October 10, 1918. (28-6358, 61-126-782)

On October 13, 1920, Special Agent [redacted]
Boston, submitted a report in compliance with instructions from then Special Agent in Charge, Charles A. Boston, who transmitted it in a letter of October 11, 1926, from then Division Superintendent George F. Lamb, New York City Office. This report covered the personal history of Nicola Sacco, who had been arrested May 5, 1920, and at that time was in Dedham, Massachusetts, jail awaiting trial. (41-5-section 10, formerly 211305-66)

Allegation of Surveillance of Sacco and Vanzetti by the Bureau of Investigation.

Mr. Lowenthal in his book (p. 380) states:

The Italian immigrants, Nicola Sacco, a shoemaker, and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, a fish peddler, were under Bureau of Investigation surveillance because of their belief in radical theories.

The writer of this memorandum states that nowhere in the mass of files reviewed in there the slightest indication that either Sacco or Vanzetti, or both, were ever the objects of "surveillance" at any time by the Bureau of Investigation. Up to the time of their arrest on May 5, 1920, the only information concerning them was the appearance of their names on subscription lists of anarchist papers.

Alleged Giving of Information to State's District Attorney to be used by him in cross-examination of Sacco and Vanzetti in trial, May 31 to July 14, 1921.

Concerning the above allegation, Mr. Lowenthal in his book (p. 380) writes:

The agents (Letherman and Feyand) said that the Bureau used the State criminal trial as a means of securing admissions by the defendants that they were believers in anarchism, so that the Bureau might get them deported if they were acquitted of the murder charge. To this end, the Federal police Bureau gave the State's attorney "information about the radical activities of Sacco and Vanzetti to be used in their cross-examination." The counsel for the defense did not receive, until after the conviction, the affidavits of the two former agents (Letherman and Feyand) providing information about the part the Bureau had secretly played in the murder trial.
The above allegation is refuted in the preceding section of this writing.

The Bureau did not give the State's Attorney information concerning the so-called radical activities of the defendants nor was there any need to do so as that information was brought out at the trial by their own counsel.

On July 5, 1921, while Frazzetti was on the stand in direct examination, "the question of radicalism came for the first time into the case." The subject of the political beliefs of the defendants had not entered into the case of the State until after the defense had opened. Whether to bring in this topic had been the subject of serious discussion among counsel for the defense and John V. McNarney (for the defense) was called in for his opinion. He believed, as was later disclosed before the Lowell Committee, that the case made out by the prosecution was such as to necessitate full disclosure by the defendants of the reason for their acts (at time of arrest on May 5, 1920), even if that disclosure involved bringing before the jury their radical beliefs. Thus arose the consciousness of guilt controversy of the case, and appears first in J. J. McNarney's (counsel for defense) direct examination of Frazzetti. (See "The Sacco-Frazzetti Case" by Osmond K. Fraenkel, pp. 69-70)

The above testimony by the defense was deemed necessary to account for the finding of the men armed at the time of their arrest on May 5, 1920, and to explain alleged false statements to Chief of Police Michael Stewart, of Dedham, at that time, which statements defense claimed were made to protect friends and the existence of radical literature in their possession. (Ibid., pp. 69-70)
Affidavits of Agents Frederick J. Wegand
and Lawrence Letherman

Dr. Lementhal states: (page 226)

"The two men were tried and convicted for
the murder of payroll guards in South Braintree,
Mass. In the course of proceedings to secure
their retrial and freedom, on grounds that
included the contention that an unjust verdict
had been obtained by appeals to prejudice during
a period of anti-radical hysteria, affidavits
were submitted by the former Bureau of Investiga-
tion agents, men with years of service in its
Boston branch office. Their statements included
the following:

"Instructions were received from the Chief
of the Bureau of the Department of Justice in
Washington from time to time in reference to the
Sacco-Vanzetti case—

"The understanding in this case between
the Agents of the Department of Justice in Boston
and the (State's) District Attorney followed the
usual custom, that the Department of Justice would
help the District Attorney to secure a conviction,
and that he in turn would help the agents of the
Department to secure information that they might
desire."

Both these affidavits because of their length are not being
set out in full in this memorandum, but copies of them will be found
in Bureau file 61-126-705, attached to letter from Boston office to
the Bureau dated July 17, 1926, commenting on them.

They are described in lesser detail in the book of Freenkel,
"The Sacco-Vanzetti Case," at page 126-129.

It is intended now to present only a few of the discrepancies
in them.

Wegand states that the informer, Carbone, was placed in the
jail under an arrangement among the District Attorney, the Sheriff,
and former Agent Fred F. Weiss. Weiss, who resigned November 1, 1919,
never knew the informant, never had any knowledge of him, and had nothing to do with placing him in Boston jail. (61-126-705, 721)

Veyand stated on page three of his affidavit:

"We also assigned a certain 'under-cover' man, as we called them, to win the confidence of the Socco-Yannelli Committee, and to become one of the collectors."

That is not so. No such informant was ever used in the Socco-Yannelli Committee. (61-126-705, 721)

On page four of his affidavit he states:

"I was assigned to cover the trial for the purpose of reporting the proceedings and picking up any information I could in regard to the radical activities of Socco and Yannelli or of any of their friends. Mr. West also attended the trial for the same purpose."

The trial, May 31 to June 14, 1921, was not attended as far as can be ascertained from the records by Mr. Veyand or Mr. West. It was attended by Special Agent [redacted] who had been sent from New York City for that purpose, and by Special Agent [redacted] then of Boston and now of Pittsburgh. [Redacted] also was accompanied by two members of the Bomb Squad of the New York City Police Department. Mr. Veyand apparently attended two hearings on the supplementary motions for new trial on October 29, 1921, and November 5, 1921. (61-126-705, 721)

Mr. Letherman in his affidavit, second paragraph, states:

"While I was Post Office Inspector I cooperated to a considerable extent with the Agents of the Department of Justice, in Boston, in matters of joint concern, including the Socco-Yannelli Case." (61-126-705, 721)

Suffice it to say that Mr. Letherman was removed as Post Office Inspector in 1915 and nothing was known of either Socco or Yannelli until their arrest on May 5, 1920.

In a still later section of his affidavit he states:

"I know that Mr. West cooperated with Mr. Katzmann, the District Attorney, during the trial of the case, and later with Mr. Williams." (61-126-705, 721)
Mr. Letherman was not appointed until October 9, 1921, at which time the trial had ended on June 20, 1921, and the writer has grave doubts that Mr. Letherman ever was sufficiently interested to read the file up to the date of October 9, 1921. (61-126-705, 721)

As an indication of the condition of his mental processes, Mr. Letherman stated:

"One of the men employed by Post at one stage of the Sacco-Vanzetti case was named Shaughnessy; he was subsequently convicted of highway robbery and is now serving a term in Massachusetts State Prison." (61-126-705, 721)

That statement is not only inaccurate but decidedly untrue. Shaughnessy, an informant, was used back in 1918 by the Boston Office in the administration of George S. Reilsher, Special Agent in Charge, and of A. Bruce Blachati, Chief of the Bureau at that time. He was summarily dismissed for violation of some regulation in 1918 and thereafter had no connection in any way with the Bureau. (61-126-705, 721)

A complete detailed review of the Letherman affidavit will be found in Bureau file 61-126-721, under Part III, thereof.

April 4, 1927, Special Agent John A. Dewd, Boston, wrote the Bureau advising that on that date Attorney William G. Thompson had interviewed John B. Hanrahan, former Special Agent in Charge, Boston, but he submitted no affidavit. That former Special Agent in Charge stated Mr. Thompson advised him that he, Thompson, discovered Letherman was wrong in his dates in stating alleged cooperation between the office of Post Office Inspector and the Bureau in the Sacco-Vanzetti Case as there was a lapse of years after Letherman left the Post Office Department. Thompson stated he, therefore, had the affidavit amended. Letherman, says Thompson, then told him he intended to sue so that his knowledge of the case came while he, Letherman was with the William J. Burns Detective Agency "For the reason that the Burns Agency at that time was investigating for A. Mitchell Palmer (Attorney General of the United States) the Wall Street Bomb Explosion and was also investigating the Sacco-Vanzetti Case." Hanrahan is also reported to have told Attorney Thompson that Letherman had been dismissed by the Post Office Department and that he never, "who had always been a bootlegger" had been dismissed by the Bureau. Mr. Thompson is reported as having said he was very glad to know of those two situations but in a way regretted them and did not realize that such was the true situation. Mr. Hanrahan pointed out other discrepancies in the affidavit.

On August 23, 1927, former Special Agent, Boston, submitted to the Boston Office an affidavit stating that on August 22, 1927, in answer to a note received at his home on Sunday,
August 21, 1927, he met at the Hotel Bellevue, Boston, one Thomas O'Conner, who apparently represented counsel for Socco and Fanetti, but did not furnish an affidavit. States that he told O'Conner that after the arrests of May 5, 1927, he obtained at the Police Prison, from the records, the history of Fanetti; that he had never before the arrests known anything of Socco or Fanetti; that he knew on the date of the Fell Street Bomb Explosion had been in Hingham, Massachusetts, checking on anarchistic and there for the first time, from the Chief of Police, learned that Socco had been formerly a resident of that town; that he knew nothing of the connection between Socco and Fanetti and Galleani; that he did not recall ever hearing the innocence or guilt of these men discussed in the Boston office; that he heard nothing of an informant being placed in the jail at Dedham until after it occurred and had no knowledge of its details; that he, said "if I knew anything that would in any way prove the innocence of Socco and Fanetti or anything that would in any way help save a life, I would have no hesitancy in telling him (O'Conner)."
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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ANDREA SALCedo

ANDREA SALCedo and Roberto ELIA were prominently mentioned at the trial of Sacco and Vanzetti.

The group of Italian radicals to which Sacco and Vanzetti belonged was concerned about this new menace, contributed money to assist the two men and late in April, 1920, sent VANZETTI to New York to find out what Sacco's situation really was. Vanzetti made the trip and conferred with the prisoner's friends. He was told among other things that a new series of governmental raids should be expected around May 1, 1920, and was advised to hide away all radical literature with the whereabouts of which he might be familiar. (Cena, F., THE SACCO-VANZETTI CASE, pages 22-23)

Bureau files show that ANDREA SALCedo was a New York anarchist who did some printing of radical documents and who appears to have been associated with Roberto ELIA. Near the home of A. Mitchell Palmer, Washington, burned on June 2, 1919, were found a number of pink circulars, or manifestos, as they are called among the anarchists, entitled "PLAINTOARDS." Investigation indicated this circular was printed in the shop of ANDREA SALCedo, who had some assistance from ELIA, and Salcdeo confesses during his confinement in the New York City Office his printing of the circulars. May 8, 1920, Sacco committed suicide by jumping from the fourteenth floor of the office building. During the trial of Sacco and Vanzetti evidence of their activities on behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti was brought out. (61-126-730)

Bureau files indicate Vanzetti was friendly with Salcdeo, and also with ELIA, as both had been employed with BALLEANI'S "UBONACA SOVIETICA." Vanzetti had conducted meetings for them among the anarchists in Massachusetts to aid them in their difficulty with the Government, and to engage for them an attorney in place of Attorney Donato who represented them, arranging with LOI GI QUINTILLI, of New York City to have Attorney Edward De Silva represent them. (61-126-710)
During the trial of Sacco and Vanzetti, May 21, 1921, to July 14, 1921, claims were made that just prior to May 4, 1920, Vanzetti made his trip to New York City to obtain new counsel for Sacco and that Sacco and Vanzetti arrested on May 4, 1920, in their opinion, were made because of their activities and their political opinions. Sacco and Vanzetti, who occupied the same room with Sacco in the Bureau's offices at New York City, had been in custody approximately six weeks. Sacco was apparently there with the approval of his attorney, and Dante, who had an office in the same building. Sacco committed suicide early in the morning of May 8, 1920. (62–19674–0)
Quoted Opinions of Bureau Agents
in the Innocence of Acco and Venettili.

Mr. Lowenthal states (page 203)

"Bureau agents who worked on the case for Washington headquarters and attended the murder trial in its behalf were themselves sure, so their two former colleagues said in affidavits, that the defendants had nothing whatever to do with the South Braintree murders. The Boston Agents of the Bureau recognized that 'their conviction was the result of cooperation between the Boston agents of the Department of Justice and the District Attorney.' Furthermore, the affiants said, 'It was the opinion of the Department agents here (Boston) that a conviction of Acco and Venettili for murder would be one way of disposing of these two men.'"

The above is opinion evidence and is not to be commented on other than to say, so far as is known from the files, there is no indication of anyone expressing any definite opinion.
REFUSAL TO PERMIT ATTORNEY WILLIAM G. THOMPSON, COUNSEL FOR SACCO AND VANZETTI TO REVIEW BOSTON BUREAU FILES

July 2, 1926, Attorney William G. Thompson wrote U. S. Attorney General John H. Sargent:

"At the suggestion of Senator Butler (Massachusetts) I am writing you to inquire whether Mr. William J. Nett, now a Special Agent of the Department of Justice in Boston, may be authorized to talk with me concerning the Sacco-Vanzetti case, and to show me whatever documents and correspondence are on file in his office dealing with the investigation made by the Boston agents before, during, and after the trial of Sacco and Vanzetti, which occurred in June and July, 1921." (61-136-896)

July 3, 1926, Director Hoover suggested to Attorney General Sargent that he might make the consider communication from then U. S. Attorney Harold P. Williams, Boston, dated July 1, 1926. That letter from Mr. Williams to Mr. Hoover said, in part, commenting on prior report of Special Agent Nett:

"It is not a report, in my opinion, which should be submitted to counsel for the defendants. It sets forth information which should be regarded as confidential and contains nothing which would be of any benefit in the present litigation to the defendants. Unless Mr. William G. Thompson, who I assume was the attorney who took up the matter with the Attorney General, has some other specific matter in mind, I am clearly of the opinion that there is nothing to be disclosed to him." (61-136-694, 695)

Summaries of reports in the files were subsequently sent the Director, particularly one sent the Bureau October 1, 1926. (61-136-731, 732)

An additional summary dated January 26, 1927, was sent the Director, prepared by the writer. (61-136-7351)

This agitation for opening of files continued up to within a few days of the execution of the defendants. In the meantime the Director had made the voluminous search set out more in detail in that portion of this memorandum which deals with the question of to whether or not the file contained any evidence of guilt or innocence.

August 8, 1927, a memorandum for the files, was prepared by Director Hoover, stating in part:
"Mr. Farnum (acting Attorney General) stated that he felt that the attitude of the Department in refusing access to the files had been entirely proper, as there was nothing contained therein that would be of assistance to either Sacco or Vanzetti in the trial of the case in Massachusetts."

July 12, 1927, Director Hoover telephoned the Boston Office and instructed Special Agent in Charge John A. Dowd to communicate with Attorney Thompson relative to his request for information from Bureau files and ascertain exactly what he wanted and to furnish Mr. Thompson with such information as he felt was entirely proper and should Mr. Thompson make request for any information about which he, Dowd, had a doubt should be supplied him, should inform Mr. Thompson he would submit the request to Washington and it would be passed upon there. Mr. Dowd called back, stating he had called Mr. Thompson for the purpose of arranging an appointment so that he, Dowd, and Special Agent West might call on Mr. Thompson. Mr. Thompson inquired whether he, Dowd, had received instructions to turn over all of the files in the Sacco-Vanzetti case to him. Mr. Dowd informed Mr. Thompson he had not received instructions to that effect but had received instructions to see him and obtain from him detailed information as to what he wanted and to furnish the same if it was available. Mr. Thompson became very abusive and accused the Department of having "railroaded" Sacco and Vanzetti. Mr. Dowd states he did not enter into any controversy with Mr. Thompson but let him do all the talking. The result was that Mr. Thompson refused to see Mr. Dowd and engaged in this abusive attitude. The result was that Mr. Thompson never saw the files.
Did the Bureau's files at any time contain any evidence of the guilt or innocence of Saaco and Vanzetti?

Over the course of more than twenty years, the Bureau and its local offices have made several reviews of their files for the purpose of ascertaining whether there was any evidence relating to the guilt or innocence of Saaco and Vanzetti.

When the affidavits of former agents, Frederick J. Heywood and Lawrence Loreman, dated July 1, 1926, and July 6, 1926, respectively, became public, a search was made because of a letter dated July 3, 1926, from William C. Thompson, of counsel for Saaco and Vanzetti, to then Attorney General John S. Borden. At the suggestion of Senator Butler of Massachusetts, Mr. Thompson wrote to the Attorney General asking for authority to talk to Special Agent J. V. West, of Boston. Thompson wanted to see the official reports and correspondence in files dealing with the investigations before and during the trial of Saaco and Vanzetti.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, present Director, under date of July 6, 1926, transmitted copy of the Thompson communication to Boston. July 8, 1926, then Special Agent in Charge John A. Bond, wrote Director Hoover that he failed to note any evidence that would aid Mr. Thompson, nor do the files show anything touching on the guilt or innocence of the defendants in the murder case. Mr. Harold P. Williams, at that time United States Attorney at Boston, and former prosecutor of Saaco and Vanzetti concurred. (61-126-700)

July 15, 1926, Mr. Harold P. Williams wrote Director J. Edgar Hoover, "absolutely nothing has been found which would be of any assistance to either of the present defendants (Saaco and Vanzetti), or which could be made a basis for any action on the part of their counsel to obtain any new trial." (61-126-704)

October 1, 1926, Special Agent in Charge John A. Bond, Boston, sent to the Director, in compliance with the latter's request of September 16, 1926, a full and complete summary of the files in the Boston Office relating in any way to that case. (61-126-721)

January 26, 1927, a memorandum on the case was prepared for the Director by Special Agent W.J. West, Boston, stating in part, "There is absolutely nothing in the files of the Boston Office of the Bureau of evidentiary value that would shed any light upon the guilt or innocence of the defendants." (61-126-7351)

August 6, 1927, Mr. Harold Nathan, Assistant Director, prepared and submitted to Director Hoover an exhaustive review of all Bureau files, including all reports, letters, documents and all papers of any kind and nature whatsoever pertaining to the Saaco-
Yassetti matter, and beg to report that there is nothing therein which would in any way bear directly or indirectly upon the guilt or innocence of the subjects in this case. (61-126-790)

August 21, 1937, Special Agent F. J. Felt, Boston, as directed on August 11, 1937, submitted a name without finding any evidence as to guilt or innocence. (61-126-797)

August 26, 1937, Mr. Frederick H. Furt, then F. J. Furt, then F. J. Furt, Attorney, Boston, reported he reviewed files with Mr. J. A. Graven, then Agent in Charge, Boston, and found nothing of any substantial importance. He adds, "I report, therefore, that there is in my judgment, nothing in any files regarding the case which should be given the public." (61-126-801)

August 22, 1937, J. H. Raly, then Special Agent in Charge, New York City, advised Bureau he read all office files and found nothing relating to their guilt or innocence or any indication of collusion between State and Government officials. (61-126-801)

August 25, 1937, E. A. Jacob and John Almond, Assistant U. S. Attorneys, New York City, advise Attorney General they have read all the files of the New York City office of the Bureau and they show nothing as to innocence or guilt or any indication of collusion. (202500-419-221; 61-126-802)

August 27, 1937, Director Hoover transmitted to Mr. George R. Farnum, Acting Attorney General in the absence of Attorney General John O. Sargent at Ludlow, Vermont, review of Bureau files at Washington, New York City and Boston that would in any way relate to the case. Mr. Hoover suggested also that Departmental Attorneys at Washington and U. S. Attorneys at New York City and Boston read same and indicate whether "there was any information contained in those files that would give any indication of evidence as to the guilt or innocence of Yassetti and further to ascertain any information that might indicate any alleged collusion between the Federal and State authorities in this case." Director Hoover suggested they be sent to Mr. Sargent at Ludlow. (61-126-798)

August 28, 1937, Attorney F. N. Parrish, wrote Acting Attorney General A. C. Farnum, Mr. Parrish reports concerning Washington Bureau files: (61-126-799)
"Such files contain nothing which bears in any way upon the guilt or innocence of Benze and Tametti as to either the Bridgewater or South Braintree crimes. There is nothing in the files to indicate that the agents of the Department's Boston office had any opinion prior to or during either trial as to their guilt or innocence.

The files further show that the only cooperation furnished by agents of this Department in the investigation or preparation for trial of either case was the action of the Boston office in the Fall of 1929 in writing, at the request of the State District Attorney, to the New York Office of the Bureau [REDACTED to hide the request to the New York Office],

"The files contain numerous reports relative to
investigation of anarchists and other radicals 1919 to 1929 for purpose of

(2) Cooperation with the Department of Labor aliens who were anarchists and deportable.
(3) Perpetrators bombing home of A. O. Palmer 6/2/19.
(8) Perpetrators of Fall Street bomb 1930.
(4) To prevent assassination of American Diplomatic and Consular Officers and bombing of embassies and consulates abroad."
FILE REFERENCES

Following are the pertinent bureau files reviewed were the

BUREAU FILE NUMBER

61-8
61-104
61-77
61-199
61-195
61-364
61-576
61-381
61-817
61-818
61-1161
61-1611
69-16074

ADDITION

Wall Street Bomb Explosion
Weekly Confidential Reports
Radical Activities, Philadelphia
Weekly Confidential Reports
Basco and Yancey
LUIGI GALLEANI and
"GRONACA SOVVERITA"

Basco-Yancey and "The Worker"

same as above

World War Veterans Peace Congress
Veterans Party of America
Reopening of Case of Judge

Veleter Mayer, 9/27/22
Auguste Basco, Anarchist
Andrea Salsedo
subject  
Sacco-Vanzetti

file number  
Sub A

section number

serials  
Newspaper clippings
Pittsburgh, Aug. 11, 1927—Judge Michael A. Musmanno, of the Common Pleas Court, who has long contended that the famous Sacco-Vanzetti trial in Boston was "framed," said today he would publish a book that will prove the innocence of the two men who were electrocuted on August 22, 1927, for a payroll robbery and murder.

The book, which contains many "inside details" of the case, was not ready when the sentences were carried out.

Judge Musmanno, who acted as counsel for Nicola (Nino) Vanzetti, said his 300-page book would be published in time for the trial of Bartolomeo Vanzetti and Nicola Sacco.

The book will contain many "facts never before published" and will be a "record of the process of justice," according to the judge.
Mr. Tolso
Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tans
Mr. Clay
Mr. Cagg
Mr. Case
Mr. Dawey
Mr. F нич
Mr. Lato
Mr. Lawson
Mr. Case
Mr. Lando
Mr. Lesko
Mr. Tracy
Miss Candy

**Upcoming Case Case**

**In the Federal Court of C**

**Mr. Tolson,**

**Mr. Nathan,**

**Mr. Tans,**

**Mr. Clay,**

**Mr. Cagg,**

**Mr. Case,**

**Mr. Dawey,**

**Mr. F нич,**

**Mr. Lato,**

**Mr. Lawson,**

**Mr. Case,**

**Mr. Lando,**

**Mr. Lesko,**

**Mr. Tracy,**

**Miss Candy**

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**DATE 7/2/82**

**BY**

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**CLIPPING FROM**

**NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE**

**DATE AUG 22 1982**

**FORWARDED BY NEW YORK DIVISION**
PITTSBURGH, Aug. 12 (AP).—Judge Michael A. Musmanno of the Common Pleas Court, who has long contended that the Sacco-Vanzetti trial in Massachusetts was "framed," said today he would publish a book this fall in which he would "prove their innocence" and name "the guilty persons."

The judge, who entered the case for three days and remained in Boston three months, said to attorney for Bartolomeo Vanzetti and Nicola Sacco, that his 800-page book would contain many "inside details" of the case never before printed.

"I have fifty-eight handwritten pages by Bartolomeo Vanzetti on the case which have never been told," he said.

"When the book is published there will be no doubt of the innocence of the men. I will tell who the guilty persons were."

Judge Musmanno said he had planned the book since the two men went to the electric chair Aug. 23, 1927. He spent most of the summer in New England gathering material, returning to Pittsburgh last week.

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DATE 7/241938 BY SPECIAI MC
CLIPPING FROM NEW YORK TIMES
DATE AUG 22 1938
FORWARDED BY NEW YORK DIVISION
Of Racial Hatred

By GEORGE WRIGHT

"Agents of Hitler" have spread misinformation about European refugees to incite race hatred in the United States. Frank Peterson, deputy mayor of Los Angeles, said here Tuesday night.

Mr. Peterson, on a ninety-day speaking tour for the Council of Refugee Aid at invitation of the U. S. State Department, spoke to a small group of Louisville men and women in the Kentucky Hotel. He wears an American Legion emblem.

He said that on his trip he has found repeated evidence of deliberate anti-Jewish propaganda pegged on misrepresentations about refugees by "people who do not believe in an independent form of government."

Forged Circular Cited.

He asserted he saw a forged circular in Indianapolis purporting to be a letter from one Jewish citizen congratulating another on having assisted in bringing 35,000 Jewish refugees into Indianapolis. Actually, Mr. Peterson said, the number is about eighty.

Only in Denver, out of the thirty-five cities he has visited, Mr. Peterson said, has he found a story circulated that the town's largest Jewish-owned department store has fired workers to take on Jewish refugees. Investigation of these rumors, he said, has proved them untrue.

Other Propaganda Listed.

Other Nazi-inspired propaganda items circulated about refugees, he declared, are these:

1. Refugees are flooding the United States every week, and they're all Jewish.

2. They're all Nazis.

3. They go on W.P.A. immediately after arriving, forcing taxpayers to support them.

4. They take jobs away from American citizens.

5. They are fifth columnists.

Answering the first rumor, Mr. Peterson said the immigration law have not been changed since 1932. The nation's annual quota of immigrants still is 153,000, of which 55 per cent is apportioned to the British Isles, so that at a maximum, only 40,000 immigrants could have come from Germany and German-occupied countries in the last eight years. Actually, he said, about 250,000 have come from these countries in the last eight years.

FRANK PETERSON

are women, children and old people not looking for jobs, and the remaining 40 per cent are largely skilled laborers in areas not developed in this country before the war. The result, he continued, has been transfer of 600 businesses from Europe to the United States.

Contributions Praised.

He said that while Jewish immigrants have constituted only 60 per cent of the total since Hitler came into power, American Jews have contributed 95 per cent of all funds used in total assistance and have made gifts to the Protestant and Catholic refugee agencies to enable continuation of their work. Total average contributions of all four principal refugee organizations is $6,000,000 a year for the eight-year period, he estimated. Protestant, Catholic, Quaker and Jewish agencies are chief of the many operating under state department license, he said.

Regarding the rumor that many refugees are fifth columnists, Mr. Peterson pointed out that immigrants must be passed by the state department, immigration bureau and Federal Bureau of Investigation before admission, and that they "have everything Hitler guards for." Nevertheless, he said, "Hitler
Victory in Death

The headlines screamed that Sacco and Vanzetti had been executed, and men read them with a shiver, and wondered, perhaps, if this thing which had been done with such awful finality were the just desserts of crime or a hideous mistake.

Ed Frederick Lewis Allen recalled in Only Yesterday the fateful early hours of Aug. 23, 1927, when Nicola Sacco, a cobbler, and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, a fishmonger, were electrocuted in Boston for a crime they most likely did not commit. The passions of the hour—which swept around the world—still find their echo 30 years later. It is a mark of the enduring torment over the Sacco-Vanzetti case that a letter on the case elsewhere on this page could be signed by 12 persons who might agree on little else.

Great cases have obscure beginnings, and such was true of what later became this country's most celebrated criminal case. On April 15, 1912, two men were shot to death in a payroll robbery in South Braintree, Mass. Circumstantial evidence pointed to two Italian immigrants, who happened to be anarchists, but the court testimony was clouded by contradictions and the trial judge showed a clear bias against the defendants. As the case dragged through the courts, the stonewall of Sacco and Vanzetti was in ironic contrast to the hysteria which gripped much of this country and a score of world capitals. To be sure, Communists exploited the case, but the source of the outcry lay far deeper than Moscow's attempts at meddling. Men of goodwill everywhere were shocked when the respectable leaders of Boston lent their prestige to what seemed to be an outrageously rigged trial.

It was not the first time that hysteria prejudiced judgment, nor will it be the last. But one of the glories of a free society is that past errors cannot be scrubbed from the pages of history; they remain, instead, as a reminder that even the best of institutions is fallible. On May 4 of this year, the Massachusetts Legislature gave official recognition to one such folly of the past in clearing the names of the "witches" hung in Salem in 1692. The wheels of history move slowly, but surely the Massachusetts Legislature would win applause if it waited less than 255 years to clear the names of a fishmonger and shoemaker whose trial seemed similarly warped.

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DATE 7/26/57
This Last Hour of Agony

Three decades have passed since the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti in the first few minutes of Aug. 23, 1927.

These still living of the multitude of individuals around the world, noted and unknown, who had become convinced at the time the electrocution of the two Italians was a miscarriage of justice do not need to be reminded of this 30th anniversary.

That event in Charlestown Prison cell by Boston Commissary Charles Bullene's Massachusetts State House was an experience for them. They have always kept vivid in their consciousness. Ask any one of them what he was doing the night of the execution. He'll invariably respond instantly and in detail, no matter how many thousands of miles he was away from Boston.

This complete memory recall is a phenomenon born of the personal anguish of those days over the imminent fate of Sacco and Vanzetti and what it meant. Not since that time has there been another effort to keep alive the tragic affair of Sacco and Vanzetti in the conscience of mankind. They remind us of the fact that even the most powerful and most democratic institutions are better than the people whose instruments they are.

"At that time (during the Sacco-Vanzetti case) the desire for justice was as yet more powerful than it is today, although it did not triumph. Too many horrors have since dulled the human conscience. Therefore the fight for the dignity of man is particularly urgent today. May Sacco and Vanzetti continue to live as symbols in all those who strive for a better morality in public affairs."

We share the faith and hope expressed by Einstein and his associates. We sign this letter on the 30th anniversary of Sacco's and Vanzetti's execution because we believe that special periodic re-evaluation of notable past experiences in the search for justice helps to revitalize that search from generation to generation.

ARTHUR M. SCHLESINGER, ROGER N. BALDWIN, GARDNER JACKSON, ALDINO FELICIANI, JAMES M. LANDIS, JOHN R. CHAMBERLAIN, HOWARD LINDSAY, EUGENE V. ROSTOW, GERALD W. JOHNSON, JOHN DOS PASSOS, EUGENE LYONS, NORMAN THOMAS.

Washington.

See editorial, "Victory in Death."
‘Vanzetti Didn’t Call Himself a Poet’
Just ‘a Fish Peddler for Freedom’

BY ART SHIELDS

Battles over Vanzetti didn’t call himself a poet. He was much too modest for that. He was just a ‘poor fish peddler,” who sought workers’ freedom for all. But he helped have it and his name and work were the story of Vanzetti on the pages opposite this page.

The FBI of the New England crew was out to get the two men and had made a big break. And they had caught him. And they had caught him in a check of 150,000 names, and he was taken to Brockton, Mass. And then he was arrested and put in jail. The story of this case was Aug. 22, 1919. But the case was not 40 years ago.

We have been in jail many times but we could take more muck and mud. And I’ll get a few glances of what is coming at me. I guessed at the beginning I know I was born the 1st year of the century and I’ve been right for life.

I learned to love these two men and we talked of many things with them. Even in jail, they thought of their fellow workers. And they talked of the happy future when workers could get the fruit of their labor. And all men and women could enjoy the fruits and lives together.

And they never weakened at the thought of death.

I came into the case in early Nov. 1919, at the call of Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, who did so much to save them. And I rushed to Boston at once. For the case had won the attention of a few good newspaper men and some lunatics in the capitalist press.

But a real campaign was being waged. A lawyer who had exposed the western shame and had exposed the real history had been putting the record for 40 years ago.

And so I went.

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Wash. News
Wash. Star
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N. Y. Journal-American
N. Y. Mirror
N. Y. Daily News
N. Y. Times
Daily Worker
The Worker

Date 8-16-57

SENT DIRECTOR 8/14/57
"Facts have been disclosed, and are denied by the prosecution, to show that the case against Sacco and Vanzetti was part of a nationwide effort to rid the country of all radicals and their activities."

I think the plot would have failed had Sacco and Vanzetti not been betrayed by their first attorney, a Boston labor lawyer who afterwards became a law partner of the district attorney.

The betrayal came when Vanzetti was framed in another case that summer.

THE D.A. and the F.B.I. wanted to bring Vanzetti into the number two trial with a criminal record against him. So they framed him on an other charge of attempting another holdup which failed. And the treacherous lawyer let the crooks know where it was at.

The climax came when the judge told the jury that "this man (Vanzetti)... is an enemy of our existing institutions."

And the tray didn't object.

The judge Webster Thayer of Wooster, Mass., was bound to the plotters to the end. But a willing tool and a bitter one too. For he hated progressive workers as much as J. Edgar Hoover himself. And the evil old man once boasted to a friend: "Did you see what I did to those anarchist bastards the other day? I guess that will hold them for a while."

(From an essay by Prof. James P. Richardson of Dartmouth College, who heard the poisonous words.)

I had seen some western frame-ups already. But I was still scared when I entered the district attorney's office near Boston's South Station. And I was hardly amazed when I listened to the lady at the desk: a woman in a dress holding out a bill.

She was a kind old lady. She didn’t give me a smile. She called the lawyer and announced: "I'd be careful what you put in your wastebaskets," she said. "The Department of Justice wants them. They told her boss to save every scrap of paper from this office. They're up to no good, young fellows," I told you.

MEANWHILE, the campaign against the流产-up was spreading across the world. The workers of both were marching in a big way. A Spanish syndicalist leader, the defense attorney was receiving the labor papers of Latin America. The Canadians, fearing the men who were to become the mainstay of the communist party, were working. And by 1922, the IWW national convention called the convention of the two Italian workers "a ghastly miscarriage of justice."

But Sacco and Vanzetti were convicted of "smuggling" in a courtroom where the boxes of evidence sat in an unopened case. The documents were read day after day. The judge handed in a presentence report which said that Sacco's labor activities were a threat to the fields of France."

I can only hid at the way the frame-up was pulled apart in the next years. One State Police Captain admitted his testimony was false. The "murder" witness admitted they had lied. And now no witnesses spoke up.

And it would take a book to tell of the millions of marching men and women in those later years. The world's best-known anarchists were coming to power. Albert Einstein, George Bernard Shaw, H. G. Wells, Anatole France, Emma Goldman, Martin Andersen, Nestor Edina St. Vincent Millay were among them. And labor's great leader, Gene Debs was fighting back.

But the frame-up lived on. For the "mood of the established order required the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti," said Robert Codrington. The mayor of the Boston Herald and publisher.

I was there in the final weeks when a small army of pickets cut their own rope. Mike Gold and Edna St. Vincent Millay among them. They be picketing the State House for Sacco and Vanzetti. And the gaps kept growing and the pickets were cut on Page 16."
Shields

(Continued from Page 7)

kept coming back.

The Sacco-Vanzetti story was the world's biggest news. The New York Times, which gave the murder conviction some inches in 21, was spreading it across the face of the world. For the demonstrations were rolling like thunder over the country.

But the movement in Boston itself was weaker than elsewhere. And Captain T. Fuller, the new Massachusetts, with a budget of 20 to 40 millions, kept saying no. He hoped to climb into the White House over the bodies of the two murdered Italians. It turned out he was未经政治洗礼.

The Governor didn't see this political man coming; however. And he joined the petitioners daily. And he kept coming back to Vanzetti's last trial. And the Governor searched when he was reminded that Van zetti had 180 witnesses, who saw him selling things in his home town of Plymouth that day.

The witnesses were Italian, however. And the rich Anglo-Saxon rejected them.

We would convince him we had evidence in writing, the Governor said. He MUST have the receipt that Vanzetti gave the fish dealer for the eels he was selling.

We took up the Governor's challenge at once. And I quickly got those boxes together and went to the fish market on the Boston waterfront. And we found the aged receipt at the bottom of a two foot pile of old papers in a fish dealer's place after long search. It was signed "R. Vanzetti." The handwriting could not be detected.

The Governor just snorted and pushed the receipt aside. And we went back with double energy to the campaigns we had started before. That was to open the FBI files.

FBI agents had said they knew Sacco and Vanzetti were innocent. And telegrams and cables from many lands began urging that the evidence of innocence be produced.

But J. Edgar Hoover sat tight, while Sacco and Vanzetti were murdered. And I say again, that the blood of Sacco and Vanzetti is on the FBI's hand. And there's little doubt that Hoover was thinking of the Sacco and Vanzetti case when he denounced the Supreme Court's ruling that defendants in future must have the right to see the reports that FBI stoolies have filed against them.

Sacco and Vanzetti are dead. But they didn't die in vain. No working man's martyr dies in vain, and the workers' cause is still more vital now than in 1927.
Across America

Atom-Powered Oil Industry

DALLAS, Tex.—Chemical and oil industry scientists are taking new ways to use atomic explosions to tap an estimated 400,000,000,000 barrels of oil locked underground in Colorado, Utah and Wyoming. Preliminary studies showed "considerable promise" led to the current meeting to discuss whether nuclear blasts might be used to break up oil shale formations or to heat oil-bearing sands so that the oil would flow more readily toward a collecting well.

Politician Exhumes Sacco and Vanzetti

BOSTON—Sacco and Vanzetti, the two Italian immi-
igrants whose conviction and finally, execution for murder in the 1920's, produced a wave of bombings throughout the world, which touched off a debate in the Italian parliament...became the most frequently discussed topic of the day...and cost the state of Massa-

chusetts a sizable amount of money...are back in the news. Rep. Alexander J. Cella, a recently elected Democrat from Medford, Mass., has invited another great debate by asking the Massachusetts Legislature to pardon the two men to "correct an historic injustice." Rep. Cella was born two years after Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti were executed Aug. 22, 1927.

L. A. Smog Fighters Warn Auto Makers

PASade—City coun-
cilmans and county supervisors agreed that something drastic was needed to fight Los Angeles' smog problem...decided to ask the state legislature to ban the sale of new cars in California within a year unless the auto makers develop a practical anti-smog device for automobiles. Four anti-smog devices for cars are near the testing stage and show promise of being effective, according to S. Smith Griswold, chief of the air pollution control district.

Alaska Feels the Pangs of Statehood

WASHINGTON—The Internal Revenue Service has ruled that since Alaska is now a part of the Union, the 25 cent cost-of-living allowance paid to federal employees stationed there is no longer taxable. Assistant commissioner Harold T. Swartz said that only government employees stationed outside the continental United States are entitled to a tax exemption on their cost-of-living allowances. San. E. L. Bartlett, D. Alaska, called the ruling shocking, and he would seek to have it reversed. He declared it would injure federal employees serving in Alaska, and make impossible the maintenance of the high standards of Federal service which now exist.

Supermarket Strike Taxes Small Stores

LOS ANGELES—Some 5,000 to 6,000 residents of the metropolitan area have rushed to neighborhood markets for their food and grocery needs during the six-day shutdown of 1,600 supermarkets. The smaller stores which once settled for 30 per cent of the business are now straining to keep their shelves stocked. Many operators complain of working endlessly without sleep to meet customer demands. The 16,000 striking supermarket clerks are asking wage increases and other benefits spread over five years that total an 8.5 cent hourly increase. Employers offer a 50-cent package.

Postage Rate Hike Boosts Revenues 18%

WASHINGTON—Postal revenues since the postage increases of last Aug. 1 have shot up more than 18 per cent according to Post Office Department estimates. No final financial figures are available for the Aug. 1 to Dec. 31 accounting period, but authorities who also reported a slight nationwide increase in mail volume for the same period. The higher revenues stem from introduction of the four-cent letter, the three-cent postcard, seven-cent airmail, and some stamps to the third-class mailing rates.

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Wash. Post and Times Herald
Wash. News
Wash. Star
N. Y. Herald Tribune
N. Y. Journal-American
N. Y. Mirror
N. Y. Daily News
N. Y. Times
Daily Worker
The Worker
New Leader
Sacco, Vanzetti Haunt State House in Boston

BOSTON, Jan. 8.—Sacco and Vanzetti have been dead 31 years, but their ghosts may stalk the halls of the Massachusetts State House again in 1959.

Once again there may be a great debate on the question which made these two obscure Italian immigrants—and a fish peddler, the other a shoe worker—world figures in the 1920s and subjects of controversy ever since.

Were they really guilty of murdering a factory paymaster and his guard and robbery of a $15,000 payroll?

Or were they convicts by a heartless New England jury because they were aliens and draft dodgers and admitted to being “radicals”?

What became of their reputed accomplices?

Representative Alexander J. Connolly, Medford Democrat, now chairs the Massachusetts Legislature to pardon the two men convicted of the historic innocence.

Mr. Connolly, 29, was born two years after Sacco and Vanzetti were executed August 22, 1927.

Sacco Married

Nicola Sacco, 29, a shoe factory worker, was married, and a son and a daughter.

Bartolomeo Vanzetti, 32, unmarried and a fish peddler, lived in Plymouth.

On April 15, 1920, Frederick Parmenter, shoe factory paymaster, walked from one plant building to another carrying the payroll. His guard was Antonio Mercuri.

As they crossed a street in suburban South Braintree, two men who had been lounging against a fence suddenly opened fire.

Mr. Berardelli fell. Mr. Parmenter was fatally wounded as he ran.

The men grabbed the payroll and escaped in a car containing two or three other men.

Three weeks later Sacco and Vanzetti were arrested on a street car. Both carried loaded revolvers.

Bullets taken from Mr. Berardelli’s body were identified as similar to those in cartridges found on Sacco. The Vanzetti gun was identified by prosecution witnesses as one taken from Mr. Berardelli.

Prosecution eyewitnesses and the defendants showed “consciousness of guilt” by lying when arrested.

Some Broken Down

The defense tore down the reputations of some of the eyewitnesses and established at least some question on the identification of the Sacco bullets and the Vanzetti gun. The lawyers argued that the two men colluded because they feared they were being seized in a roundup of “radicals.”

In a six-week trial both were found not guilty of first-degree murder and were sentenced to imprisonment.

During the trial the home of President-elect John F. Kennedy was burned. So was the home of one of the jurors.

The locked-up jurors learned afterward that police had guarded their homes day and night.

World-wide agitation began during the trial. The case was debated in the Italian Parliament. There were demonstrations in Milan and scores of other cities throughout the world.

The American Embassy in Paris was bombed. American stations in Tokyo, Lisbon, and Buenos Aires were burned with bombs.

Convictions Upheld

After innumerable motions for new trials, appeals to the State and Federal courts and to the United States Supreme Court, the conviction was upheld.

Judge Thayer’s conduct of the trial was questioned. He was accused of prejudice, or making inadmissible remarks — away from the court — about the defendants.

Final appeals were made to then Gov. Alvan T. Fuller. He appointed a committee headed by President A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard to study the case. The others were a former judge, Robert Grant, and E. W. Stratton, president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The committee ruled the trial was fair, and gave its own opinion the men were guilty.

As for Judge Thayer’s conduct, the committee found that despite defense charges and claims, defense lawyers

Wash. Post and
Times Herald
Wash. News
Wash. Star
N. Y. Herald Tribune
N. Y. Journal American
N. Y. Mirror
N. Y. Daily News
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New Leader

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Trial of Sacco and Vanzetti Still Debated

Hearing Thursday Revives Dispute That Shook World

The Sacco-Vanzetti case will be revived at a State House hearing, starting tomorrow at 10 a.m. in Gardner Auditorium.

Posthumous pardons are sought for the two executed as slayers, in a bill to be heard by the Legislative Committee on the Judiciary.

Globe court reporter Harvey revisits the case, one of the most controversial in Massachusetts legal annals, in a two-installment story, which starts today and continues tomorrow.

By JOSEPH M. HARVEY

On Apr. 15, 1920 about 3 p.m., Frederick Parmenter, paymaster of the Slater and Morrill Shoe Co. in South Braintree, left one of the company's buildings to carry a payroll to another building nearby.

He was accompanied by a guard, Alexander Berardelli, as he carried two boxes containing $15,776 in cash. The two walked across the New Haven Railroad tracks toward the second building.

As they came in front of the Blice and Hutchins factory building on Pearl st., South Braintree, they were met by a burst of gun fire from two or more men standing not far from a Buick car.

Berardelli fell wounded to the road, his unfired gun dropping beside him. Parmenter, struck by one of the bullets, dropped the box of money, spilling the cash into the pavement and he started to run across the street to the shelter of another building.

The gunmen followed Parmenter and shot him to death, then returned to the wounded Berardelli. Then, according to witnesses, one of the gunmen fired three or four more shots killing the guard.

The bandits scooped up the money, jumped into the car and sped away, as witnesses later would testify, with the muzzle of a rifle or shotgun sticking out of the car.

This robbery and murder
Pardon Still Sought for Executed

Group Claims Sacco, Vanzetti Victims of Red Scare

PARDON MOVE
Continued from the First Page
Bleeding hearts and sob sisters of that day were out in full voice. The home of the Judge who presided at the trial was bombed. There were reports that police stations would be bombed, that the subway tunnel between Boston and East Boston would be blown up if Sacco and Vanzetti were executed.

Well, apart from a bomb at the home of Superior Court Judge Webster Thayer, there were no explosions and there was no uprising when Sacco and Vanzetti died in the electric chair at the old State Prison in Charlestown on Aug. 22, 1927.

Execution Held Off

Their execution came seven years after the crime, six years after they had been found guilty following a record-breaking trial in the Old Superior Court House for Norfolk-Plymouth County.

The trial was as spectacular in his way as the notorious Brinks robbery.

The Court House was surrounded with armed police. In the corridors and the courtroom police stood guard. The defense argued much about this point later, claiming pressure on the jury against the defendants.

Though there reportedly were several men who took part in the robbery and murders, only Sacco and Vanzetti were arrested, brought to trial and charged with the crime.

The two men were arrested in the late summer of 1920 and indicted in Sept., 1920. They pleaded innocent. A special sitting of the Superior Court was ordered for their trial.

Because of the widespread public feeling and publicity given to their case, an extra large venire of jurors—500 in all—were summoned to the courthouse on May 31, 1921.

Jurors were challenged on many counts. They were objected to if they had opinions about the case, if they were laborers, if they were of Italian extraction. It was not until June 4 at 1:35 a.m., that a full jury of 12 men was chosen.

Presentation of evidence began the following Monday and the case went on until the jury came back with a verdict on July 14, 1921.

Voluminous Record

The record in the case is truly voluminous. In brief, witnesses said they saw a man who looked like Sacco firing shots at Berardelli. There was evidence that a cap belonging to Sacco was found near the body of Berardelli. There was evidence, not quite conclusive some said, that the bullet that killed Berardelli was found to have markings similar to one fired from Sacco's gun.

There were witnesses who said they saw Vanzetti near the get-away car. Some evidence suggested that Vanzetti had shotgun shells in his possession.

Both Sacco and Vanzetti
Frederick G. Katzmann was the district attorney who started the prosecution of the case. His assistant at the outset, and later his successor, was present Supreme Court Justice Harold P. Williams. Katzmann was not re-elected to office mid-way in the case, but he was retained as an assistant on the case by District Attorney Williams. The defense tried to challenge Katzmann's legal status because of his change in office, but the Supreme Court did not uphold this argument.

The first Supreme Court appeal was argued to that Court in January, 1926. The famous criminal trial lawyer William G. Thompson argued for the defendants. District Attorney W. N. Wilbar and D. P. Randney, Assistant District Attorney appeared for the Commonwealth.

The argument in the main, was that it was an insufficient number of witnesses were called to identify the men. The defense argued that the men were identified as others, or "Red." This seems to be the main claim of those who protest the innocence of the two men.

The argument is that a jury being a hard-headed New England Yankee was naturally resentful of any one who did not possess a love of America and its institutions.

This was, in large part, the basis of one of the three appeals taken for the two men to the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court, highest court in the state.

The first appeal to that court resulted in one of the longest opinions written by the Supreme Court in such a case. There were long delays between the final jury verdict and the time the case reached the Supreme Court on appeal for the first time.

A large number of motions for new trial and for various other legal maneuvers were filed following the verdict. Then the judge became sick, and the case was put off. Three different district attorneys in the county case, and went, and there were other delays.

These questions, the defense argued with vigor, were aimed at inciting the prejudices of the jurors.

But the Supreme Court noted also that Judge Thayer, in his charge and instructions to the jury, had told the 12 men that, "the radical as well as the conservative, the foreign born as well as the native born, are entitled to and should receive in all trials under our laws the same rights, privileges and consideration as the logic of law, reason and sound judgment, justice and common sense demand."

The Court also noted that Judge Thayer told the jurors, "I therefore beseech you not to allow the fact that the defendant are Italians to influence or prejudice you in the least degree. They are entitled under the law, to the same rights and considerations as though their ancestors came over on the Mayflower."

Appeal Rejected

The Supreme Court, in a decision written by Justice Henry K. Braley, rejected the appeals of Sacco and Vanzetti.

"We have examined carefully all the exceptions in so far as argued, and finding no error in the verdicts are to stand," the Supreme Court ruled on May 12, 1926.

But the defense attorneys persisted. They went back to the Superior Court before Judge Thayer, seeking new trials a short time later on the ground, one Celestin Machado, sometimes called Medeiros, under indictment for the murder of a bank cashier, James Carpenter, during robbery of a bank at Wrentham, had confessed to the Braintree murders.

Medeiros, the defense argued, claimed that he and some of the "Morelli Gang" were involved in the Braintree murders and that one of the gang, Joe Morelli looked very much like Sacco.

Judge Thayer declined to grant new trials, and the defense lawyers went back again in Jan., 1927 to the Supreme Judicial Court with another appeal.

(To be completed in tomorrow's Globe.)
Gov. Fuller's Probe Found Sacco, Vanzetti Had Fair Trial

(The Sacco-Vanzetti case, which stirred the world a generation ago, is again before the public eye.)

The Massachusetts Legislative Committee on the Judiciary is hearing a bill today which would grant posthumous pardons to the two men executed as slayers.

Gardner Auditorium at the State House is the setting for the renewal of the case, one of the most controversial in Bay State legal annals.

Globe court reporter Harvey completes his review of the Sacco-Vanzetti hearings today, resuming as the Massachusetts Supreme Court has received—in January, 1927—the second appeal for the convicted men.

By JOSEPH M. HARVEY

The Supreme Court's opinion this time, handed down on Apr. 5, 1927, was shorter, 14 pages long. The opinion was written by Justice William Cushing Waite.

The defense argued mainly two points, the Madeiros confession and also a claim that U.S. officials who were carrying on a "Red hunt" at the time had "conspired" with the state prosecutors either to convict Sacco and Vanzetti of murder, or to prove that they were "dangerous radicals" and subject to deportation.

The defense argued the trial was "grossly unfair."

The Supreme Court again turned them down. Said the court in considering the purported confession of Madeiros: "An impartial, intelligent and honest judge would be justified in finding that the confession gains no persuasive force from the credibility of Madeiros, that the facts relied upon by the defendants for confirmation, if true, go no further than to furnish a basis for a contention that he and some members of the Morelli..."
gang of criminals took part in the murders at South Braintree, but fall far short of furnishing adequate proofs of their guilt or of establishing reasonable doubt of the guilt of the defendants.”

The noted Harvard Law School Prof. Edmund M. Morgan, writing several years later about the case and the “confession,” referred to Madeiros as “a liar..., a bouncer, rumrunner, smuggler, crook, thief, robber and murderer.” Madeiros won acquittal on a purely technical point on the charges then against him.

But the Sacco-Vanzetti lawyers, now supported by a vigorous “Defense Committee” and active organization of “Liberals” went back to the Supreme Court with a third appeal.

This appeal came before the court in August, 1927, after the death sentence had been imposed on Apr. 9, 1927, on Sacco-Vanzetti. The two men were in prison all this time.

The third appeal attacked Judge Thayer as being so prejudiced against the two defendants that “your petitioners never had a judicial consideration” such as guaranteed to them by the state and Federal Constitutions.

These new arguments came first before Justice George A. Sanderson as a single justice of the high court. Justice Sanderson ruled: “After giving careful consideration to the matter, I consider it my duty to deny the application.”

The appeal then went before all the justices of the high court. In a four-page decision on Aug. 18, 1927, Justice Henry K. Braley again denied the appeals and dismissed the petitions.

The clamor on behalf of what Prof. Morgan called “the fanatical factory worker and the amazing attractive fish peddler philosopher” then moved up Beacon Hill to the State House.

The then Gov. Alvan T. Fuller, besieged by pro and con pleas for the two men, appointed a special committee comprising Harvard Pres. A. Lawrence Lowell, M.I.T., Pres. Samuel W. Stratton and retired Judge Robert Grant to investigate the case and make a report to him.

Ful le r said he set out to answer for himself and for the commonwealth three questions: Was the jury trial fair? Were the accused entitled to a new trial? Are they guilty or not guilty?

Gov. Fuller not only took the unprecedented step of appointing such a committee, he also undertook a personal investigation, interviewing witnesses, talking to members of the jury and other persons having information on the case.

The governor wrote his own eight-page decision in Aug., 1927, denying the men clemency.

In explaining the reasons for his own investigation and for naming the special committee, Gov. Fuller wrote in his decision, “I realized at the outset that there were many sober-minded and conscientious men and women who were genuinely troubled about the guilt or innocence of the accused and the fairness of their trial.”

Fuller said he set out to answer for himself and for the commonwealth three questions: Was the jury trial fair? Were the accused entitled to a new trial? Are they guilty or not guilty?

“Have read the record and examined many witnesses and the jurymen to see from a layman’s standpoint whether the trial was fairly conducted. I am convinced that it was,” Fuller added.
THE SACCO-VANZETTI BILL

A legislative committee today will conduct a hearing on a bill "to correct an historic injustice" in the case of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, executed in 1927 for murder in a payroll robbery at South Braintree seven years before.

That such a measure would be presented became inevitable after the lawmakers' action two years ago in reversing "attainders, judgments and convictions" in the cases of 13 women and seven men hanged after the Salem witchcraft trials of 1692.

Posthumous rehabilitation of those put to death by the law is rare but not unknown. The most famous was the canonical retrial of Joan of Arc, who was later named a saint.

The Sacco-Vanzetti case aroused so much controversy in Massachusetts, so much agitation and so many doubts the world over, that an effort to obtain still another review was bound to come.

* * *

The two defendants were Italian anarchists, radicals, but intensely hostile to Russian Communism. After their arrest appeals sent to groups of their fellows abroad brought in a large fund for legal defense, but also stirred demonstrations in foreign countries which damaged the defendants' chances here. The emotional conflict between outside opinion and Massachusetts officialdom began early. It still persists.

Carrying the burden of defense, after the pair were found guilty at Dedham in 1920, was the late William G. Thompson, a leader of the Boston...
Bar, a crusader, who fought all his cases to the bitter end. In repeatedly bringing appeals to the Supreme Judicial Court he did little more than was his custom in defending public utilities in damage suits.

Over seven years the case developed complexities and built up doubts, especially with the publication of remarks attributed to Judge Webster Thayer, who had presided at the trial, Gov. Fuller appointed a review commission, consisting of Presidents Lowell of Harvard and Stratton of M.I.T. and Probate Judge Robert Grant.

They confirmed the jury's verdict, but doubts would not down. Before the execution large numbers, mostly visitors, staged demonstrations in Boston. Later Judge Thayer's house was bombed. In the generation since much has been written, but little further light has been thrown on the case.

* * *

The chances that this or any foreseeable Legislature will rehabilitate Sacco and Vanzetti are infinitesimal. Nor is it likely that there will ever be discovered evidence that will satisfy everyone as to their innocence or guilt.

Yet the bill and the hearing are reminders that justice is always on trial. Habit often makes it too easy to consider procedures an end of the law instead of a means of obtaining fair play. It does the administration of justice no harm—and often affects good—when court findings meet challenge from time to time.

UNCLE DUDLEY.
Many Plead for Pardon...

Sacco-Vanzetti Hearing On

The Sacco-Vanzetti case—and all the issues that made it one of the world's most celebrated trials—came back to life today. The Legislature was asked to admit that the Commonwealth erred in executing Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti in 1927 for a double murder in Braintree seven years earlier.

The Joint Committee on the Judiciary held a hearing in Gardner Auditorium on the proposal of Rep. Alexander J. Celia (D.) of Medford, that the Governor be asked to grant a posthumous pardon to the Italian-born radicals.

A crowd of about 400 was orderly. There was a stir when a man displayed death masks of Sacco and Vanzetti for news photographers. He was ordered to remove them from the auditorium, and he did so.

Celia emphasized the executed men were admittedly anarchists, but “in no sense were they Communists.”

He claimed the trial was “greatly influenced by a hostile atmosphere and a climate of hysteria.” He told the committee:

“In effect, I am saying to you that the judge, jury, Gov. Fuller and the Lowell Committee, all of which heard the evidence and the arguments in this case, were wrong in their judgement, and those of us who appear here today seeking vindication of the names of Sacco and Vanzetti are right.

SAYS MANY AGREE

“This might well represent a new height of presumptuousness were it not for the fact that in the 32 years which have elapsed since the executions historical judgement has almost without reservation reached substantially the same conclusion.

“Fair-minded men of all political and social points of view who have had occasion to familiarize themselves to a greater or lesser degree with the case have almost without exception agreed that a great miscarriage of justice was committed.”

Judge Michael A. Musmanno of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, who as a young lawyer fought for the condemned pair, said he attacked those responsible for the conviction.

He said never in his career had he “encountered a case where the forces of the prosecution were so unscrupulous, so unethical, and so diabolically

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Boston Traveler
Boston Herald
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Boston American XXX
Boston Record
Christian Science Monitor

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...from all parts of the world, a defense fund of more than $300,000. Some came from Russia, and some from Communists in other countries, but a great deal came from people who believed they were being persecuted for political beliefs.

The defendants were convicted, and that started a seven-year legal battle that went repeatedly to the State and the U.S. Supreme courts. It was finally ended by Gov. Alvan T. Fuller, who refused clemency after a three-man committee headed by President A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard found the trial was fair.

EX-COUNSEL OPPOSED

But another of the former defense counsel, Herbert B. Ehrmann of Brookline, refused to back the bill for a posthumous pardon.

He said he still feels the pair were innocent, but that action by the Legislature would be "quite meaningless." He thinks the case "may best be left to the judgement of mankind."

Waiting to speak for the bill were Prof. Arthur M. Schlesinger of Harvard, Prof. John P. Roche of Brandeis, and Rev. Roland P. Sawyer, who was a state representative when the executions were carried out.

The case, which led to demonstrations around the globe, boiled down to whether the men were convicted on the evidence, or because they were World War I draft dodgers, "foreigners" and radicals at a time of strong public feeling against all three types.

On April 20, 1920, a paymaster and his armed guard were shot by two men as they approached the Slater and Morrill Shoe Co. in South Braintree with a $15,776 payroll. The bandits escaped with the cash box.

Sacco, a shoemaker, and Vanzetti, a fish peddler, were arrested near Brockton three weeks later. Both were armed.

Before they went to trial for the murders, friends raised...
Pardon Bid For Vanzetti, Sacco Flares

A State House public hearing to grant posthumous pardons to Sacco and Vanzetti ended at 11:25 last night after lengthy, repetitious testimony from lawyers, judges, historians, publicity seekers and earnest young men.

At times a spirit of violence which marked the seven-year legal battle to free Sacco and Vanzetti from the electric chair in the Senate chamber and boilled during the day and night hearing. A die-hard audience of about 1,000 sat through the 12-hour hearing. The “beatnik” generation, complete with whiskers, long hair and turtle-neck sweaters, was well represented. Angry young men were there, too, while others were persons familiar to reporters who have covered trials or hearings involving Communists.

VIOLENCE FLARES

Sitting in dignified silence as spectators were Peter Fuller, son of the late Gov. Alvan T. Fuller, Robert Henderson, son-in-law to Gov. Fuller, and Frank Allen, Jr., son of the lieutenant governor under Fuller and subsequently governor.

Violence flared in the audience after Rep. George Greene (D) of Roxbury, a member of the joint committee on the judiciary, blistered Pennsylvania Supreme Court Justice Michael A. Musmanno for his bitter verbal attacks on Judge Webster Thayer, Gov. Fuller and the entire prosecution staff.

They presided at the controversial trial, while Gov. Fuller refused to grant clemency to the convicted murderers.

RECESS RESTORES ORDER

The public hearing had to be recessed for five minutes while court officers restored order among the restless, vociferous members of the audience.

Musmanno was a young attorney who assisted the defense during the trial 32 years ago. He appeared in favor of the pardon petitions.

Others appearing in favor of the petitions included an 85-year-old man and a 23-year-old college boy who was armed with 15 pages of notes and said he had “read about” the case.

JUDGE M. MUSMANNO

Favors Pardon Petitions

(Boston-American Photo, Louis Tofel)

Musmanno was a young attorney who assisted the defense during the trial 32 years ago. He appeared in favor of the pardon petitions.

Turn to Page 24, Col. 3
Justice Musmanno's devastating analysis of Mr. Russell's evidence in The New Republic March 2, following an equally devastating analysis from another angle in the pamphlet-sized article by Fred J. Cook in The Nation Dec. 27.

little for a layman to add about Mr. Muscelli's elaborate attempt to convict Sacco again 25 years after he was burned alive, and inferentially, to whitewash his executioners. The Nation and The New Republic deserve the thanks of all friends of justice for publishing these two articles.

I would like permission, however, to add a word in defense of the memory of Carlo Tresca which has been besmirched by Mr. Russell's statement that Tresca privately told Max Eastman "that Sacco was guilty." I knew Carlo Tresca very well and was closely associated with him in the campaign for Sacco and Vanzetti, and for 26 years after that until his own death 20 years ago. We collaborated over the years in many activities of common interest during which we had occasion to visit each other's offices, to eat and drink wine together at Italian restaurants, and to talk of many things in friendly, casual conversation. It would not be too much to say that we were friends.

Never, at any time, did I ever hear him express or even intimate any doubt about the innocence of Sacco and Vanzetti. And I never heard any report, or rumor, or gossip, from anyone else who ever heard such a thing about Tresca until Mr. Russell's statement hit me in the eye.

In my book Carlo Tresca is not guilty of the whispered accusation against Sacco, belatedly reported when he was safely dead for 19 years and unable to speak for himself.

James F. Cannon
New Document Reveals
Trial 'Fair and Impartial'

By W. J. McCarthy

A 13-hour public hearing on the wisdom of extending a posthumous
pardon to Nicola Sacco and Bartoloomeo Vanzetti ended in Gardner
Auditorium at the State House at 11:30 o'clock last night after the
administrator of the estate of a deceased juror dramatically recited how
the juror left documents setting forth the celebrated defendants were given
a fair and impartial trial.

The joint legislative committee on the judiciary took the petition under advisement.

White Heat

The long session fanned into white heat the ashes of a fiery controversy
cooled by the passage of 32 years.

A long line of proponents for the pardon occupied all but about 15
minutes of the day and evening-long proceedings.

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Boston Traveler
Boston Herald
Boston Globe
Boston American
Boston Record
Christian Science Monitor

Date: 4-3-59
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Editor:
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The one opponent who accepted the invitation to be heard was Atty. Paul J. Burns of 75 State street, who told the committee he felt duty bound to inform it that he was the public administrator of the estate of a Sacco-Vanzetti juror, and that at the time of the latter's death in November of 1956 he was preparing a written account for all the jurors on their thoughts of the controversial verdict.

He identified the juror only as John F. Dever, who became so fascinated with what transpired in the courtroom that he afterward became a lawyer.

Burns said Juror Dever wrote that at no time was there any consideration by the jury as to whether the two accused were "anarchists, bolsheviks or socialists."

(Continued on Page Fourteen)
R.I. Gang Blamed

Lawyer Says Confession Clears Sacco, Vanzetti

By S. J. MICCICHE

The hands of time were turned back a generation at the State House yesterday, said Speaker of the House for Justice for Sacco and Vanzetti, executed as murderers.

The most sensational murder trial of this century was being replayed well into last night as believers in the innocence of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti appealed to the Legislature for posthumous pardons to "correct an historic wrong."

One witness said the confession of a gangster cleared Sacco and Vanzetti of the murder for which they were electrocuted.

PARDON MOVE
Sacco-Vanzetti Trial Judge Lashed By Pennsylvania Jurist

PARDON MOVE
Continued from the First Page

The pardon proposal, filed by a Medford legislator, would request Gov. Furcolo to initiate proceedings before the Executive Council to exonerate the posthumously Sacco and Vanzetti.

The pleas for pardon came from individuals professing an unshakeable conviction that the two men were not only innocent of murder but denied a fair trial as well.

The public hearing before the legislative committee on the judiciary ended at 11:23 p.m. with just one witness in opposition.

The double murder for which Sacco and Vanzetti were executed 32 years ago, actually was committed by a Providence gang of which "members are still living." a noted New York attorney and author testified in supporting his contention that the condemned anarchists were innocent.

Atty. Morris Ernst, who made an intense study of this, the most controversial case in modern American jurisprudence, declared that the gang leader, Joseph Morelli, now deceased, had admitted to him his participation in the crime.

Ernst's testimony sparked the night session of the hearing in which the legislative committee on the Judiciary listened to a parade of witnesses testifying what they termed the innocence of Sacco and Vanzetti and condemning their execution as a gross miscarriage of justice.

Speaks for Juror

The sole opposition to the pardon of Sacco and Vanzetti came from Atty. Paul J. Burns, Boston, representing a deceased juror of famous trial whose dying wish was that the integrity of the jury be made known.

The juror was John P. Dever, who died in 1936. Burns said Dever at his death expressed "concern over unjust abuse heaped upon the 12 jurors by uninformed and bigoted critics" of the trial.

Burns said the jury was convinced of the guilt of the two men, adding that never once between the trial and execution, when the jurors were repeatedly polled, did any of them change their mind.

He told the committee to
Sacco-Vanzetti Case Revealed

The pardon petitions were led by Rep. Alexander J. Cella (D.) of Medford, who termed the convictions and executions of the so-called anarchists in 1927, a "gross miscarriage of justice."

"Sacco, a shoe worker, and Vanzetti, a fish peddler, were convicted of the murders of Frederick A. Parmenter, paymaster of the Slater & Morrill Shoe Company in South Braintree, and his guard, Alessandro Berardelli, in 1920."

Their prolonged trial and..."
Controversy Revived

World-wide controversy has continued sporadically since the Sacco-Vanzetti case was revived to its current peak of attention by the pardon proposal filed by Rep. Alexander J. Cella (D-Medford). Cella professed his personal conviction that Sacco and Vanzetti were innocent of the crime and unfairly convicted.

Cella, leading off proponents of his measure, said the conviction of two Italian immigrants was due largely to the wave of "anti-Foreigner hysteria" that had gripped the Commonwealth at the time of the trial.

As to the supposed anarchism of Sacco and Vanzetti, Cella stressed that they did not believe in violence and "in no sense were they communists.

The Medford lawmaker also asserted that a "sad but indisputable fact" was the absence of the present-day appellate procedures of judicial administration, which, had they existed at that time, would have resulted in a new trial for the two men.

Ernst, a spokesman for civil rights, told the judiciary committee, that in a two-hour talk with Morelli he became "strongly convinced" that his Providence gang was responsible for the robbery-killing.

The New York attorney said he posed 200 questions to Morelli, relative to the details which could only have been known by a participant.

Ernst said he asked Morelli if perhaps Sacco and Vanzetti had been in league with his gang. Morelli answered "somewhat disdainfully, "these guys (Sacco and Vanzetti) know nothing about an operation like this," quoted Ernst, adding that the conversation took place in the 1930's.

Morelli, continued Ernst, has attempted to peddle a 575-page manuscript of his autobiography, but it was never published. The manuscript, purportedly containing the reference to the Sacco-Vanzetti case were so unscrupulous, so unethical and so diabolically skillful as they were in the Sacco-Vanzetti case.

Also supporting the pardon measure, Arthur M. Schlesinger Sr., retired Harvard historian, said Massachusetts has rectified judicial blunders in the past and I can't see why this cannot be rectified.

The works of U.S. Supreme Court Justice Felix Frankfurter and Harvard Law School Prof. Edmund Morgan which reflect the opinion that Sacco and Vanzetti were not tried fairly.
Hearing Stirs Hot Debate

(continued from first page)

"At the time did John Dever say jury deliberated on anything but the murder charge," he told the committee. He wrote that the jury felt the judge's charge was "utterly fair.""

WOULD BE REMEDIES

Burns said he felt he would be remiss in his duty as an officer of the court if he did not inform the committee about what a jury thought about the case when throughout the day the committee had heard "hearsay that was remote, distant and emotional."

The 130 spectators in Gardner Auditorium of the State House applauded noisily and vociferously when Justice of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court described the late Judge Webster Thayer, who presided at the trial which resulted in the conviction and execution of the two anarchists in 1892, as:

"Vain, stupid, biased and unqualified."

BUNNIES AND SNEAKERS

They biased and sneered when a legislator retorted that after such statements he was amazed that Judge Michael A. Musmanno had the "confidence you will be able to leave the Commonwealth safely."

"The peak of emotion during the hearing, which began in midmorning and ran late into the night, was a plea for exoneration of the two by the Rev. Roland A. Sawyer of Ware, who is 56 and bears hair, but who 30 years ago took an active part in movement to save the two men."

"We have wiped out the wrongs done the Quakers," said the Rev. Mr. Sawyer. "We have wiped out the wrongs done the Salem witch trials."

"Why can we not do it for Sacco and Vanzetti?"

Which drew from Rep. Edmond J. Doran of West Roxbury, chairman of the committee on the judiciary, the comment that advocates of the pardon petition, who dominated the audience, were saying "assumption of assumption, inference on inference" in accusing Judge Thayer of prejudice.

To charges that Thayer was biased because of racial prejudice, Donlan pointed out that one of the two men, of whose murder he was charged, was an Italian."

as were Sacco and Vanzetti."

"But perhaps the sharpest comments of all came from Rep. George Greene of Roxbury, who is a rightie, and who said for that reason he was not impressed by the historical arm-waving of Judge Musmanno in presenting what amounted to a summation for the defense."

"You've been waving your hands with charm," said Greene, and you've made a wonderful speech, but I expected you to take the books and come in here to go through the evidence."

"I didn't expect you to drain the Statue of Liberty in here, or to impugn Gov. Fuller (who refused the two men executive clemency). I am amazed you have confidence that you can expect to leave the Commonwealth safely."

GROW LOUDER

The biceps grew louder as Greene continued his remarks, but all but drowning out continuation of the exchange:

"MUSMANNO: "I don't think that people who are fair and just will resent what I have said here."

"GREENE: "How did you say all these people in here, by bus or by train?"

"MUSMANNO: "I didn't bring a single person here, but despite that I won't have you slit some wonderful throat."

NEAR PANDEMONIUM

As the audience reached a point of near pandemonium, Chairman Harold W. Canavan of Revere gavelled it to order - issued a stern warning that any more such demonstration would lead to clearing of the auditorium.

"If we have to do it, we will," said Representative James S. Ehrmann of Brooklyn, who attended with Rep. Alexander J. Cella of Medford.

VOTE MEANINGLESS

"The Massachusetts Legislature is not constituted," said Ehrmann, "to make the exhaustive study and evaluation of evidence required to arrive at an authoritative opinion. Consequently, a vote for or against such a pardon would be quite meaningless."

Cella's petition asks that the Legislature vote to ask the Governor and Council to declare the two innocent and grant pardons to both.

With his letter, Ehrmann filed a photostat of a letter received from him by the late Gov. Joseph B. Ely, who wrote that after reading Ehrmann's book, "The Untried Case," Ely had "no doubt of their innocence."

One of two other former governors not quietly in a far corner of the auditorium during the proceedings, but neither played any part in anything:

They were Peter Fuller and Frank F. Allen, whose late father succeeded the late Gov. Fuller as governor.

Young Fuller revealed to reporters that he was only four at the time of the tensions, but did remember the police who guarded the Fuller home against possible reprisals.

Other spectators, who evidently
SISTER'S LETTER

Cella, as sponsor of the recuse, directed the case for a pardon, pressing with the reading of a letter from a sister of Vanzetti, Vincentina Vanzetti, now in Italy, who wished her brother's name be cleared.

Cella asked that the Legislature "correct an historical injustice" resulting from the conviction of the two men for the murder on April 20, 1920, of Frederick Parmentier, paymaster, an Alessandro Berardelli, a guard, in a holdup of the Slater & Morrill shoe factory in South Braintree.

To a question from Donovan as to why Sacco and Vanzetti both carried guns, and why one tried to draw when they were arrested, Cella replied that such testimony was in much dispute.

Vanzetti, he said, worried about terrorism and carried a weapon in self-defense; Sacco because he was a night watchman.

Musmanno, now 60, took the floor at a quarter past noon and launched into an impromptu, 15-page appeal that lasted until the noon recess at 1.

PIERCING VOICE

Musmanno orated in a shrill, piercing voice, gesticulating constantly with his hands and arms, removing and replacing his glasses so often as to muss his brushed-back grey hair.

As released to reporters, the appeal was filled with passages from Daniel Webster, Lincoln, John Dosier, Harry Elkins Burleson, Reuben Rolland and the inscription on the Statue of Liberty.

But in his delivery Musmanno deleted all but Lincoln, Rolland and the Statue of Liberty.

He castigated Judge Thayer as "defective in jurisprudential knowledge, deficient in judgment with personal animosity and prejudice."

The prosecution, directed by the late Frederick G. Katzmann, he said was "unscrupulous, unethical and diabolically skillful."

"One can almost feel sorry for Gov. Francis, too, because there was thrust upon him a burden for which he was not equipped. With his limited qualifications he did the best he could, and the best was despicable."

And Vanzetti were deprived of a fair trial by the verdict of the jury or the bias of the judge.

"The jury," said Judge Musmanno, "was deceived, it was hoodwinked, it was fooled."

Judge Musmanno closed by addressing the committee as a whole to say:

"If I did transgress today, I am terribly sorry. I intended no disrespect, I was speaking in an effort to enlighten you."

In all, Judge Musmanno had the floor for a total of three hours.

PREJUDICE CITED

Mr. Sawyer, who was serving in the Legislature at the time of the executions, told the committee that the late Vincent was over against a background of racial prejudice against Italians.

"Judge Thayer had these two immigrants because they were Italians and he was determined to exterminate them," said Mr. Sawyer, recalling a remark attributed to Judge Thayer that the judge would get the damned anarchists.

Mr. Sawyer said he had been ready to come to Senatore Musmanno for a few words, but after listening to the exchange with Greene, thought:

"Your conduct in the past few minutes has been an insult to the great and General Court."

QUICK REPLY

Judge Musmanno was quick to answer: "If you think that, I apologize."

Sawtooth went on to ask if Sacco...
Scenes from Sacco-Vanzetti Hearing

RANGE OF EMOTIONS at legislative hearing on petition for posthumous pardons for Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti as caught by the camera: at left, Judge Michael A. Musmanno in his impassioned plea for exoneration of the anarchists executed for murder 32 years ago; center, Mrs. Mary Donovan Hopgood, a leader in the fight, first for freedom, then for exorcism, of the two men, shows death masks of Those Right, two members of the bearded younger generation and a young woman who happened to be sitting beside them. The hearing emitted prolonged hisses and sneers throughout session. Center and right photos by J.M.
RELIVING HISTORY in Gardner Auditorium yesterday was this crowd of spectators listening intently as Judge Michael A. Musmanno of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court appealed to the legislative committee on the judiciary for a recommendation that Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, anarchists executed for murder in the 20's be granted a posthumous pardon.
Committee For Death Penalty Ban

Sacco-Vanzetti Pardon Denied in
Solons' Report

By S. J. MICCICHE

Virtual abolition of the death penalty in Massachusetts was recommended by the legislative committee on the judiciary yesterday.

The committee's favorably-reported new draft of the abolition bill provides just three exceptions.

Capital punishment would be retained, under the measure, for first degree convictions involving the killing of police officers in the line of duty, prison guards and murder committed by escaping prisoners.

The committee rejected Gov. Farnum's proposal for a statewide referendum next year on the issue of abolition or retention of the death penalty.

Meanwhile, a proposal providing for a posthumous pardon for Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, avowed anarchists whose execution in 1927 climaxed their sensational murder trial, was turned down by a majority of the committee on the grounds that legislative action would infringe upon the constitutional prerogatives of the executive branch.

LEGISLATURE
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Date 21/Jan/59 by secret

Boston Traveler
Boston Herald
Boston Globe X
Boston American
Boston Record
Christian Science Monitor

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**LEGISWIRE**

**Confusion from First Pages**

Also, the committee approved a proposed interpretation of the state’s legal insanity statute, broadening it to include uncontrollable compulsions as grounds for insanity in capital crimes.

**Result of 18 North Study**

The death penalty abolition bill and the proposed revision in the state legal insanity rule are based on the recommendation of a special legislative commission which studied both matters for 18 months. Ten of the commission’s 15 members favored elimination of the electric chair, while two were for retention and three others did not record themselves.

Dissenting from the judiciary committee’s favorable report on abolition were Sens. Harold W. Canavan, D-Reading; Sen. Richard R. Caples, D-Arlington; and Reps. Edmond J. Donlan, D-West Roxbury; John R. Sennott Jr., D-Cambridge; and Gregory B. Khachadourian, D-Arlington.

Sennott was one of the two special commission members to vote for retention. The other was Mgr. Thomas J. Riley of Cambridge.

During a public hearing of several days duration on the abolition bill, Corrections Commissioner George E. McGrath and spokesmen for Massachusetts police chiefs pointed out to the committee that morale among prison guards and police officers would be adversely affected by outright removal of the death penalty.

**Pardon Ruled Violation**

The Sacco-Vanzetti pardon proposal would violate the constitutional separation of powers, the judiciary committee members stated.

The measure provides that the Legislature shall the governor to initiate posthumous pardons for the two central figures of the world-rocking murder trial of nearly 40 years ago.

"We do not believe it is a proper function of the Legislature to pass resolutions which seek to influence the governor in the exercise of his executive powers," the committee majority said.

If the proposal is passed, the Legislature grants the governor to grant a pardon to persons no longer living, tomorrow it might be asked to obtain one for someone presently serving a prison term.

In taking this stand, the committee members added that we are not unmindful of the need for some action as far as the Sacco-Vanzetti case is concerned. We neither can nor do criticize the action taken by the courts.

The committee voted that Article 39 of the state Constitution stipulates the Legislature "shall never exercise its executive and judicial powers or either of them, and consequently for the other two branches to the end that may be a government of law and not of men."

No dissenter was listed on the Sacco-Vanzetti bill, even though several committee members reserved their right to feel that the case should be studied further.

**Favor Wire Tap Bill**

A bill to restrict law enforcement agencies in the wire tapping was also approved by the judiciary committee, again with just 13 votes.

Under the proposal, authorities would be prohibited from tapping telephone conversations to obtain information on matters unless given approval by the courts. Agency wire taps would be made, but the law enforcement agency would need a secure court approval in 12 hours.

Present state law permits police wiretapping only on the approval and supervision of the attorney general or district attorney.

Atty. Gen. Edward J. McCormack Jr. favored the bill at a public hearing earlier this year. Breaking a practice of his office, he established a practice of his office. He held as opposed any change in the current statute.

Among other bills reported by committees before yesterday’s deadline, Gov. Fyvoo’s proposal to transfer control of the Bridgewater State Hospital for the criminally insane from the Corrections Department to the Mental Health Department was rejected by the legislative committee on state administration.

Also, two bills affecting the sale of M.T.A. land were reported favorably by the legislative committee on metropolitan affairs.

One measure would require the M.T.A. to hold a public hearing prior to selling any of its real estate holdings. The other provided that all sales of land by the transit agency be open to the public. No dissenters were listed on either favorable report.

The bills were filed by Medford legislators following the disclosure that the M.T.A. had sold some of its land at the Medford car barn to a super
Vanzzetti's Sister Writes to Helen Sobell

HELEN SOBELL, wife of Morton Sobell, now serving a 30 year sentence inflicted on him in the trial of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, has received the following letter from Vincenzina Vanzzetti, sister of Bartolomeo Vanzzetti, of the Sacco-Vanzzetti case. The letter was sent from Villafalletto, Italy:

VILLAFALLETTO
June 1, 1959

Dear Mrs. Morton Sobell,

I had a great problem in finding a translator and this accounts for my delay in answering your heartfelt letter of April 29. Please excuse me. I want to thank you for the words of encouragement you have expressed concerning the efforts now being made for the rehabilitation of my brother and of Nicola Sacco.

I have no other aspiration, no other thought or greater wish in my life. I know from my own personal experience how deep a gain you are suffering on account of the terrible fate meted out to your husband and your family and your duty which has already been uttered by the great mother of the anarchist of Judge, "Know you a greater grief than mine" as a true touch of the human.

I feel very close to you although I cannot in any appreciable way mitigate your suffering, that of your children and of your mother. If my meager voice had the power to move the hearts of the impervious and make them just and serene in their inexorable verdict, I would cry out with my last breath, "Be kind, be compassionate! Don't let yourself be ruled by human passions, by hate, by interests, fears or vain pride. Let your actions be such that just ce span itself like a blue and gentle sky unclouded so that humanity may still retain faith in itself. See to it that the word JUSTICE should not carry with it a taint of irony to any human ears but that it bring peace to all men."

Mine has been for years a voice crying in the wilderness but we must not give up in weariness. It is a mission we must fulfill to the last for our dear ones, for those who are suffer-
ing now and those who have al-
ready suffered and are seeking
this ultimate prize, the clearing
of their name. Let us remain
strong and loyal. Let us battle
on ever beyond the fading of
the last hope.

I press close to my heart your
children, poor mother and you to
whom I am linked by ties of
great anguish and by a single
great hope, Freedom for your
husband and honor to my
brother, and his friend Nicola
Bacco.

I haven’t the ability to write
an appeal to the New York Times.
If you wish, send th’s letter of
mine. These few words will bring
to the American people an under-
standing of the thirst of justice
that sears my soul. May America,
the rich and powerful give an
example of magnanimity and
justice, which is the privilege of
the strong.

I am sorry that my ability to
express myself is so inadequate,
and remember me always as I
will never forget you and your
dear family.

I am your affectionately
Vincenzina Vanzetti

P.S. — I have learned of the
painful situation of your hus-
band from the enclosures in your
letter which have been translated
for me. Nevertheless, the fact
that some consideration has been
shown recently and the nearness
to you leads one to hope for the
best. Courage!
As Pegler Sees It:

Drama Rules Over Truth on Airwaves

By WESTBROOK PEGLER

NBC RECENTLY undertook to persuade its audience that two murderers who were put to death in Massachusetts in 1927 were innocent men and that public officials who did their sworn duty did wrong. In short, NBC damned due process and justice under law.

The murderers in question, Sacco and Vanzetti, were anarchists, but their political principles were not weighed against them although many makers of the Communist and Roosevelt cults have insisted that such was the case.

They were armed when they were arrested after a payroll stick-up and murder, and both guns were loaded. They explained that as political enemies of the nation they needed these weapons to defend themselves against patriotic Americans. But the State of Massachusetts and the overwhelming weight of public belief held that this did not justify them in bearing arms with intent to kill whomsoever they might suspect of intent to harm them. However, they were not punished for that.

NBC and Columbia have become openly engaged in the influencing of public opinion.

When a Jack Paar makes a public show of personal friendship for Fidel Castro, a very dangerous enemy of the United States and a potential host to Soviet Russia's rocket program only a few seconds away from Florida, this is not a mere vagary of an irresponsible, politically incoherent broadcaster who can't make up his mind whether he is a comedian, a corn-salve pitchman or a political agent. It also involves a question of responsibility for the program on the part of NBC.

Radio-TV is licensed by the national government and is not journalism with the right of a free press. So while NBC and CBS may or may not be subject to censorship—a point that is not finally decided—they certainly do court public penalties yet to be devised when they arbitrarily employ a public property, to wit the airwaves, to give moral aid and comfort to an enemy and to extort murderers as pathetic victims of wicked persecution.

Sidney Lumet directed the Sacco-Vanzetti exploit in two shows, each time spreading the country.

The Sacco-Vanzetti case was scrupulously tried by the State of Massachusetts. Governor Fuller, a gentleman and therefore loathsome to the Red cult, even to the time of submitting the controversy to a select committee of excellent citizens after the trial. Nevertheless, Lumet and NBC now have had the effrontery to fool a new generation and discredit the concept of personal responsibility for personal crime and appropriate punishment under law.
Even Joseph Welch, who ran the Joe McCarthy lynching, admitted in print that: "To present a truly balanced view of the Sacco-Vanzetti trial would probably rob it of its drama. There was more that could have been said supporting the position that they were guilty."

NBC and Welch have made no move to expose the conspiracy against McCarthy for fighting treason in the Pentagon and the State Department. The "balanced view" would rob that exploit of some of its drama.

But what matters historic truth as opposed to drama?

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40-Year Study Reopened

Sacco Gun Bullet
May Settle Debate

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DATE 2/1/61

OFFICIAL CUSTODIAN of the Sacco-Vanzetti collection, Det. Lt. John F. Collins of the State Police, inspects gun from another case.

BY ROBERT A. MCLEAN
Boston Globe, Boston, Mass.

The Sacco-Vanzetti murder bullet may hold secrets other than the bullet's markings, which unjured experts will be allowed to test and examine.

An informal examination of the .32-caliber bullet already has been made by a state police ballistics expert, who will reserve his judgment until the forensics outside experts are completed.

Lt. John F. Collins, custodian of the bullet and the firearms collection—evidence in the celebrated 1921 trial—conducted a "casual" comparison-microscope examination of the death bullet some months ago.

Collins noted "a foreign substance adhering to the surface of the bullet," which he said would have to be cleaned off before a complete examination would be possible.

DEATH BULLET
Pepe Fire
DEATH BULLET
Continued from the First Page

The state ballisticsian declared that the found bullet material must be, but
suggested at the time of the test that chemical analysis of the bullet was in order.
Massachusetts State Commissioner Frank S. Gifford has authorized the bullet to be
both a balance man and other experts involved in the prominent Boston homicide.

Dr. William Boyd of the Boston University School of Medicine will check the bullet for traces of blood, first to determine if such blood would match the blood type of the victim, William Parrish.

Dr. Boyd, noted for his interest in the field of blood research, will be available for the examination later this month. He currently is attending a medical conference in Britain and returns to Boston next week.

Dr. Boyd and Joe Waring, who is an expert in the field of blood types, have been retained by the state bureau of investigation to examine the bullet. Dr. Boyd and Joe Waring have been retained by the state bureau of investigation to examine the bullet. They have been retained by the state bureau of investigation to examine the bullet.

Bullet Examinations

The state bureau of investigation has been unable to come to a conclusion on the identity of the bullet in question. The bullet was found on the premises of a known gangster, and it was believed that it might have been used in a recent murder. The state bureau of investigation has been unable to come to a conclusion on the identity of the bullet in question.

In the meantime, additional tests are being conducted on the bullet to determine its composition. The tests will include a comparison with bullet fragments found at the scene of the crime and at other locations known to be associated with the murder.

The state bureau of investigation believes that if it can determine the origin of the bullet, it may be able to establish a link between the murder and other recent crimes. The state bureau of investigation believes that if it can determine the origin of the bullet, it may be able to establish a link between the murder and other recent crimes.

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Ballistics Experts To Compare Slug With Murder Bullet

Sacco's Gun Fired Again

By ROBERT A. McLEAN

Nicola Sacco's black Colt automatic pistol and the cotton-wadding slug that took from one of the victims, his slayer.

"The evidence presented concerning the Vanzetti pistol would be thrown out of a trial today," Weller commented.

Fired Into Barrel

Present at the Massachusetts State Police ballistics laboratory for the tests were Francis Russell of Wellesley Hills, sponsor of the tests; and John F. Collins, police ballistics expert and custodian of the Sacco-Vanzetti ammunition.

The pistol was fired into a small metal barrel, stuff with ordinary cotton stuffing which trapped the slug to be compared. This is one of several standard procedures in conducting such tests, Jury said.

"The first two bullet tests were found to bear foreign matter, apparently adhering to the interior of the gun barrel," he said.

The subsequent bullets fired cleanly, however, and the striations on the metal were clearly visible and readily comparable to those which were fired in 1921," he added.

Striations are a particular pistol's trade mark, microscope scratches and scorings in the barrel caused by imperfections in the gun barrel through which they are fired.

The big question of course is whether the test bullets fired yesterday matched the mortal bullet, taken from the body of the Braintree slaying victim—and if the cartridge casings from the 1921 test compare with the so-called Frasher shells, which were found near the bodies.

Check Breach Marks

The casings also were examined minutely under a binocular microscope, side by side, to see if the breech-block impressions—another of a particular gun's signatures—were the same.

The breech-block test, which compares impressions made by a firing pin, an ejector mechanism and other parts of the pistol's firing chamber, also was presented in evidence during the Sacco-Vanzetti trial.

Both Weller and Jury expressed amazement at the condition of the old casings, and the relative ease with which they could be compared to those tested yesterday.

Weller, a Princeton University ballistics engineering lecturer and associate curator of the military museum at West Point, is associated with the United States Army ordnance test center in Aberdeen, Md.

Jury, retired Army ordnance officer and former New Jersey state police ballistics假日, is employed by a Connecticut gun sight firm.
Tests/Probe Death Bullet Came From Sacco’s Gun

By ROBERT A. McLEAN

The murder bullet which helped send Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti to the electric chair was fired from Sacco’s pistol, according to new ballistic test results released for the first time yesterday.

Francis Russell, Wellesley author and historian, sponsored the blood and ballistics test last fall, after the famous trial firearms exhibit was returned from private to official custody through a series of exclusive Globe stories.

The Russell tests remained confidential until an article by him in the June issue of American Heritage magazine, which appeared yesterday.

Two internationally-known ballistics, after comparing the death slug with others fired from Sacco’s .32-caliber automatic on Oct. 11, 1961, reported that the murder bullet was fired in Sacco’s pistol, and in no other.

Jac Weller, honorary curator of the West Point Museum, and Col. Frank Jury, former chief ballistics for the New Jersey State Police, conducted the examination at Massachusetts State Police headquarters.

In an earlier examination, Prof. William Boyd of the Boston University Medical School—also retained by Russell—tested the death bullet for traces of blood.

Sacco was carrying the automatic when he and Vanzetti were arrested shortly after the Nov. 15, 1920 robbery at a South Braintree shoe factory, in which a paymaster and his guard were slain.

The murder bullet, known as Bullet No. 3, was removed from the dead payroll messenger, Alessandro Berardelli. Testimony on the Sacco pistol and Bullet No. 3 comprised a major part of the ballistics evidence offered at the trial, the most celebrated in the annals of Massachusetts law.

Sacco and Vanzetti were convicted in 1921 and after protracted appeals and hearings, executed in August, 1927.

Russell arranged the 1961 tests, which employed modern ballistics, comparison equipment and techniques, in conjunction with research for his forthcoming book, “Tragedy At Dedham,” scheduled for

Date: 5-29-62
Edition: Late City
Author: Robert A. McLean
Editor: George E. Minot
Title: NICOLA SACCO
BARTOLOMEO VANZETTI

Character:

Classification: 100
Submitting Office: BOSTON

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199 JUN 13 1962

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August publication.

**Compared Shells**

"Ballistician Weller and Jury not only compared Bullet No. 3 with test slugs from the gun, but also compared the breechblock impressions on shells found at the murder scene with the cartridges used in the 1921 test.

In the magazine article, Russell said:

"In the light of the most recent ballistic evidence, and after reviewing the inquest and autopsy reports, as well as the trial testimony, I felt I could come to no other conclusion than that the Colt automatic found on Sacco when he was picked up by police was the one used to murder Berardelli three weeks earlier."

"Whether Sacco himself pulled the trigger of his automatic that day in South Braintree, whether he was even present, cannot be established definitely," Russell continued.

"But if he did not fire it, and if in fact he was not there, then one of his close associates must have been the murderer. The ballistic evidence leaves no alternative," Russell asserted.

To further bolster his convictions, Russell reported a conversation which reportedly took place between New York anarchist leader Carlo Tresca and writer Max Eastman shortly before Tresca was slain in 1943.

Tresca, Russell noted, was the man who chose the original trial lawyer for Sacco and Vanzetti, and whose influence was felt throughout their trial and appeals.

"The subject of Sacco and Vanzetti came up," Russell said of the conversation, "and Eastman asked Tresca if he would feel free to tell him the truth about them."

"Without hesitation, Tresca replied, 'Sacco was guilty, but Vanzetti was not.' At that point the talk was interrupted."

The human problem remains.

Four years ago Russell, in an American Heritage article, said he was convinced that the two men were innocent, victims if not of a judicial frame-up, at least of an ironic fate.

"But after the ballistic tests of 1961 I felt that, at least in the case of Sacco, I could no longer hold my opinion," Russell said.

"Whatever my altered views about Sacco," he asserted, "I still continue to feel that Vanzetti was innocent." Russell added, in referring to the Tresca-Eastman conversation, among other things.

"To my mind," he said, "the most that can be said against Vanzetti is that he must have known who did commit the Braintree crime."

"As far as the guns and bullets in the Sacco-Vanzetti case are concerned, the evidence is irrefutable."

Russell concluded.
Sacco and Vanzetti—Guilty or Not?

New Light on an Old Crime

By

On

1927, Bartolomeo Vanzetti—a good shoemaker and a poor fish peddler—in the usual emotional phrase—were executed for murder by the State of Massachusetts.

It has long been assumed by men of good will that they were innocent Italian radicals, the victims of prejudice. Bartolomeo Vanzetti was, and so we concluded, less emphatically since there is no ballastic evidence that applies, that Vanzetti is innocent.

In light of the new evidence, it might be well to study the whole case once again.

The two immigrant workers were active members of the philosophical anarchists and semi-professional agitators. In the spring of 1920 they were arrested.

It is an interesting but not widely known fact that Vanzetti was convicted of two payroll crimes and one attempted robbery. The principal one, a 12-year-old boy, was on trial at the time of the crime. The principal one, a 12-year-old boy, was executed for murder.

Five eyewitnesses, including the guard who exchanged shots with him, testified that the gunman at Bridgewater was Vanzetti. The only defense witnesses were friends of Vanzetti who said he was peddling fish in Plymouth at the time of the crime.

The Attorney General, A. Mitchell Palmer, weak-headed but head-strong, conducted a wild campaign in which he arrested thousands of innocent bystanders who happened to have political positions to his left.

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The murders

- Now for the second and celebrated case. On April 15, 1920, the paymaster of the Slater & Morrill shoe factory in South Braintree, Mass., and his guard were attacked by two gunmen,
killed and robbed of some $15,000. The gunmen escaped in an auto containing three other men.

The impression has solidified over the years that the local police and the Department of Justice were pursuing Sacco and Vanzetti as radicals before the crime and that they seized this opportunity to frame them for murder.

Justice Felix Frankfurter, perhaps their foremost advocate, dispels this illusion in his account of their arrest in his book "The Case of Sacco and Vanzetti."

The Bridgewater Police Chief had learned from the witnesses to the first crime that the Bridgewater bandits had appeared to be Italians and that they had fled in an auto toward Cochesett. Autos were something of a rarity in 1919. The Chief decided to look for an Italian owning or using a car in the Cochesett area. He found one, a man named Boda. Mr. Boda's car was in a garage for repairs.

The Chief left instructions that he be informed when anyone came to pick up the car. On May 5, Boda and three other men came to get the car. One was a man named Crovani. The other two were Sacco and Vanzetti.

When arrested a short time later, Vanzetti had a fully loaded .38 revolver in his pocket and four shotgun shells. (For what it's worth, the gunman in the Bridgewater crime used a shotgun.) Sacco, when arrested, was carrying an automatic .32 pistol loaded with nine cartridges and he had 21 extra cartridges in his pocket.

LIES AND DENIALS

When questioned, both men lied extensively and thereby, denying they had seen Boda, denying they had been at the garage earlier and giving false stories to account for their possession of firearms. They later admitted the lies, saying they thought they were being arrested for their radical political views.

Vanzetti was first convicted of the Bridgewater attempt.

Then he and Sacco were tried for the South Braintree holdup and murder. The evidence consisted principally of alibi witnesses, ballistic testimony and eyewitness accounts. The ballistic testimony for both sides was inept and created only confusion.

The State produced seven witnesses who said they saw one of the bandits either standing on the running board or leaning out of the window as the getaway car sped away. They agreed substantially that the man was 30 years of age, weighing 140 to 145 pounds, dark complexioned, with sharp features and black hair.

The description fit Sacco. Four of these witnesses actually identified the man as Sacco. Three other witnesses identified Sacco as a man they'd seen in the vicinity of the holdup a short time before the crime. A fourth said he saw a man he 'felt sure' was Sacco but he couldn't be 'positive.'

All witnesses were vigorously cross-examined by defense lawyers. Considerable doubt was cast on the characters and testimony of two—one who said she'd seen Sacco in the vicinity before the crime and one who said he saw Sacco in the car after the crime. The other five witnesses who positively identified Sacco emerged with their characters and testimony in good shape.

VANZETTI SEEN

The testimony against Vanzetti was less forceful. A man from Cohasset said he saw Vanzetti get off a train at East Braintree in the morning of the crime. Another witness said he saw Vanzetti sitting with four other men in a large car shortly before the holdup.

A railway-crossing watchman on the New York, New Haven & Hartford said that about an hour after the crime he stopped a large car which had approached his station at Brockton at a high speed. He said one of the men in the car leaned out and yelled at him: "What in hell did you hold us up for?" He said the man repeated the question a moment later when he waved them on.

He said the man was Vanzetti.

A third witness, who said he saw Vanetzzi in the car in South Braintree, was a man of dubious reputation and he was conclusively impeached.

To counter the prosecution's direct testimony, the defense called 28 witnesses who testified they saw the bandit car or the men in it. Most said they had seen neither Sacco nor Vanetzzi.

One said on cross-examination he could not correctly say that Sacco was not one of the men. Another said he didn't believe the man was Sacco or Vanzetti but he couldn't be positive. Another said he was sure Vanzetti wasn't in the car but he wasn't sure about Sacco.

Specific doubt was cast on the testimony of nine of the defense witnesses and in general such negative testimony is less persuasive than affirmative testimony. Justice Frankfurter in commenting on the prosecution witnesses dwelt on the improbability of two of them being able to see a face so clearly as they contended from a distance of 40 feet in the space of a few seconds.

It seems less probable that anyone could study five different faces as they flashed by in a speeding car and say positively that a certain man was not among them.

ALIBI

The other main line of defense was the calling of alibi witnesses. Sacco admitted he was not at his regular job in a shoe factory. He claimed that he had gone to Boston to arrange for a passport visa since he intended to take his family to Italy.

Vanzetti's alibi was remarkably similar to the one he had used unsuccessfully in his first trial. He said he was in Plymouth selling fish. His principal witness was the same family he had called in his first—a Mr. and Mrs. Brinn and their son Bellrando, 13. Beherando

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Cannon Answers New Smear About Sacco-Vanzetti Case

Printed below is a copy of a letter sent by James P. Cannon, national chairman of the Socialist Workers Party, to The New Republic magazine. At the time of the Sacco-Vanzetti case Cannon was a leader of the Communist Party and head of the International Labor Defense which undertook the defense of the imprisoned Italian anarchists.

Since the legal murder of Sacco and Vanzetti by the Massachusetts authorities in 1927 there have been many books and articles written demonstrating their innocence, the court's anti-foreign and anti-radical prejudices and the actual mechanics of the frame-up. This almost unanimous literary verdict on the case was broken in 1950 by a Boston corporation lawyer with a book declaring Sacco and Vanzetti were guilty. This was utilized by the ultra right for revived propaganda that the trial had been fair and the verdict just.

Now a book has appeared with a new gimmick: Vanzetti was innocent but Sacco was guilty. This book, Tragedy in Dedham by Francis Russell, was demolished detail by detail in a review in the March 2, 1983 New Republic by Michael A. Musmanno who had participated in the campaign to save Sacco and Vanzetti. Russell protested the review in a letter to the magazine's correspondence column of March 23. In that letter he made the reference to Cannon which the SWP leader deals with below.

Sirs:

I was astounded to read the statement by Francis Russell in your correspondence column of March 23 that "James Cannon who organized the International Labor Defense to aid Sacco and Vanzetti admitted privately that he thought Sacco was guilty." (Emphasis added.)

The truth is that I have never felt or thought that Sacco was guilty. I have always thought they were innocent, and have never expressed a different thought or feeling privately or publicly, anywhere at any time.

James P. Cannon

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The Nation Observer

Date 4-22-63

The Militant
Page 3
as we noted earlier admitted on the stand that his father had coached him in his story.

In the second trial Mrs. Brini again furnished the alibi, this time supported by her daughter Le Favre. The Brinis were old and dear friends of Vanzetti.

**VERDICT**

After hearing the witnesses, the attorneys and the charge by Judge Thayer, the jury found both men guilty.

The Defense attorneys naturally and properly appealed. Their arguments covered a wide range of legal points and, under a peculiarity of Massachusetts law, the trial Judge, Webster Thayer, ruled on them. The points, it can be safely said, were not spectacular, but Judge Thayer's position has come up for considerable comment.

The general picture has been that Judge Thayer behaved throughout the trial in an obviously bigoted manner.

This is simply not true, and the Defense in its appeals did not cite a single example suggesting prejudice during the trial. It became known, however, that outside the courtroom, Judge Thayer told various people that he thought the defendants were guilty and should be hanged.

This, as a special investigative committee later concluded, was obviously injurious and improper. But it occurred outside the courtroom and could hardly have influenced the jury.

The jurors, indeed, told the committee that at no time could they tell whether the Judge thought the defendants guilty or innocent.

From the records of their lives, from their letters and their friends, it seems reasonable to assume that Sacco and Vanzetti were unselfish idealistic men, wholly devoted to the betterment of their fellow workers.

It is also reasonable to conclude, from the vantage of 40 years after that they were payroll bandits.

**AFFIRMATION**

As the years went by, the appeal reached the Superior Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts on three separate occasions. Each time the high court affirmed the lower court. The U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals and the U.S. Supreme Court refused to intervene.

As has been indicated, the Governor of Massachusetts appointed a select committee to review the trial, the new evidence and the appeals.

The committee—President Abbott Lawrence Lowell, of Harvard, President Samuel W. Stratton, of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Robert Grant, a retired probate judge—found that the trial was fair, the appeals without substance and the men properly convicted.

The conduct of the Judge and prosecutors were subjected to the most intensive examination and claims of impropriety were thoroughly and publicly analyzed.

**THE DEFENSE**

It might be fitting to note for a moment the improprieties of the defense and its supporters. A defense aide, Albert H. Hamilton, was caught redhanded in an attempt to substitute a new barrel for the rusty one in the Sacco gun. Had he succeeded, meaningful ballistic tests would have been impossible.

A Sacco-Vanzetti advocate, Mr. Morgan, admits that Hamilton's explanation of what he was up to "could be credited only by the most credulous." A defense attorney, Fred H. Moore, was reprimanded for trying to blackmail a prosecution witness into changing his testimony.

No one would contend that the official handling of the Sacco-Vanzetti case was ideal. Judge Thayer, aside from his out-of-court conduct, was an old man and apparently was not at the height of his mental powers, but it is hard to say that his stupidity weighed against the defendants. The cross-examination of the defendants was very rough, but it was certainly in the American tradition of cross-examination. Its parallel can be found in most any court in the land.